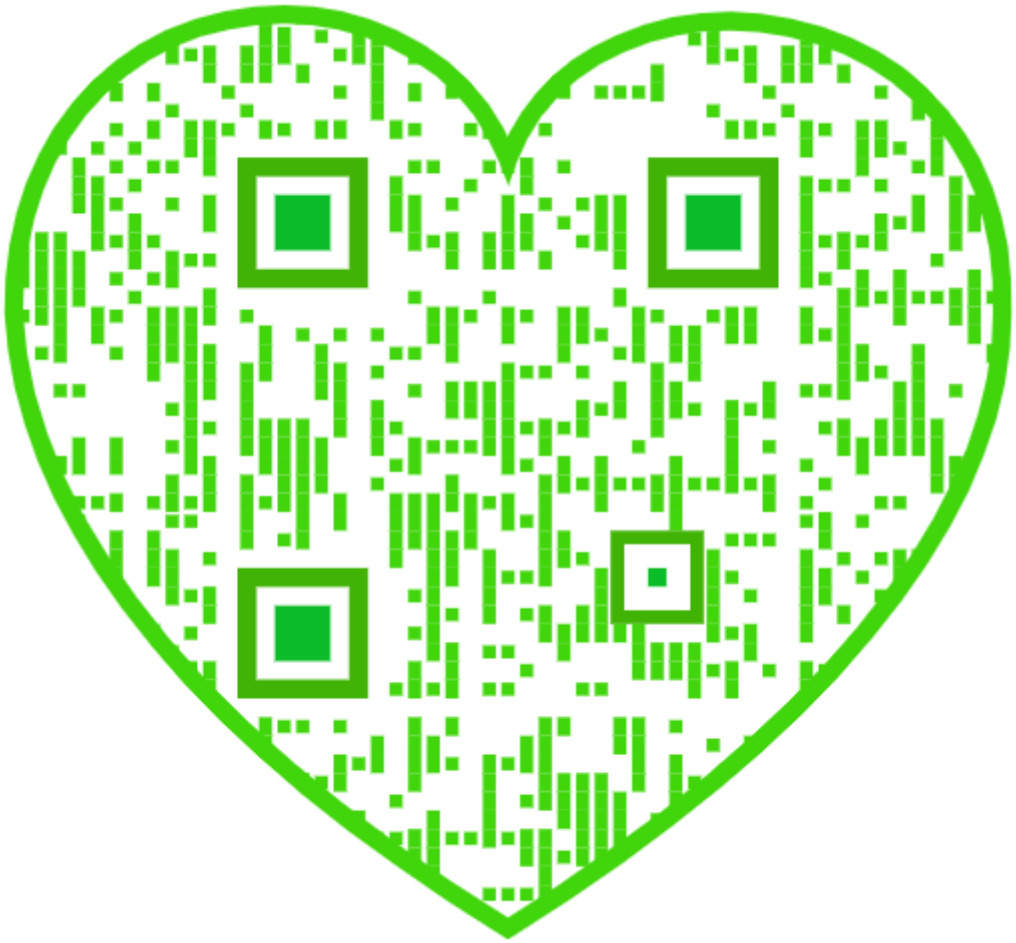

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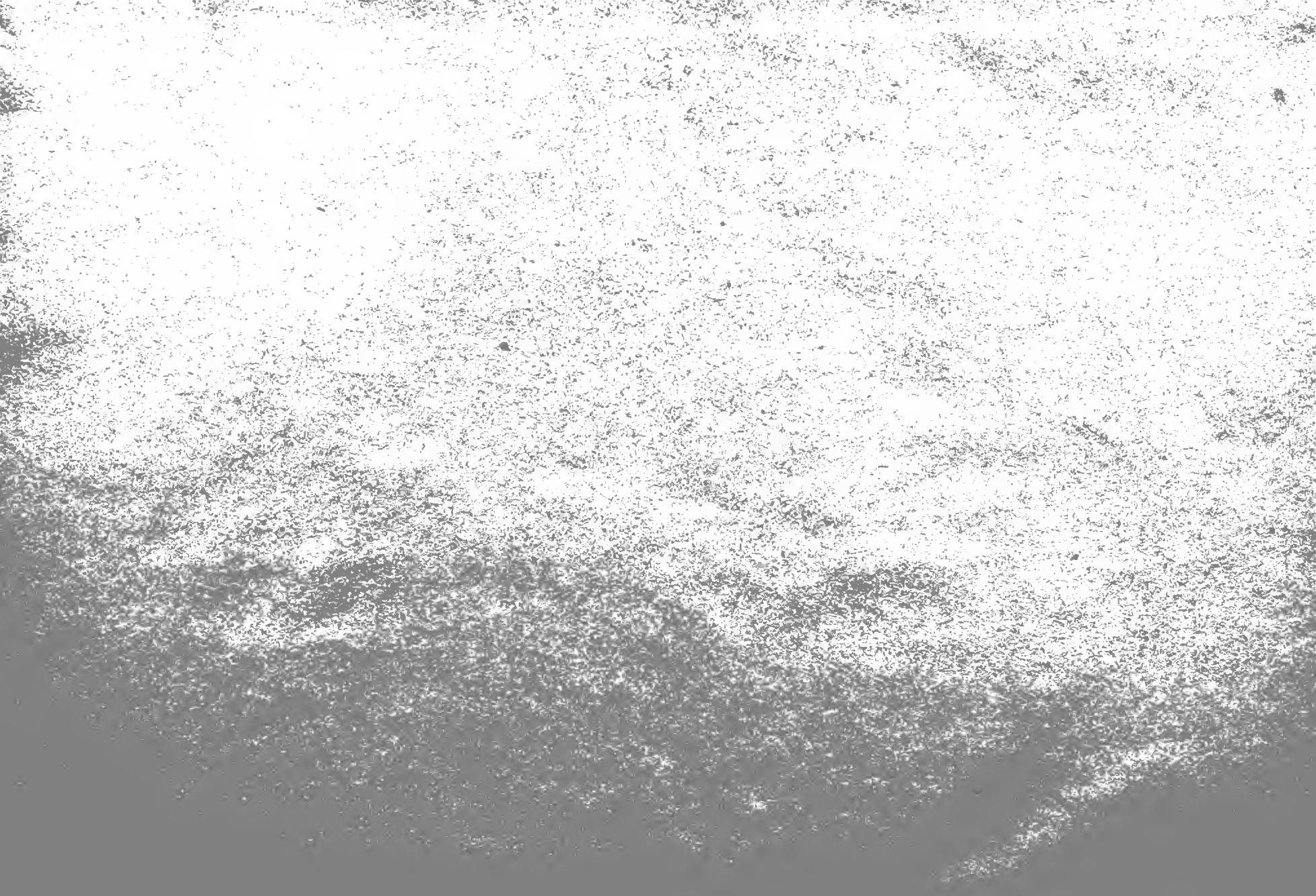

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On Keeping the Recreation Movement Understandable

OF COURSE in the recreation movement we must have ideals, and we have them. But what I am proudest of in our recreation executives and recreation workers is that they have their feet on the ground; that they are hard-headed, practical, definite; that they are not satisfied with dealing with words.

The recreation movement stands for something you can see, for something you can feel.

There are skating ponds, softball fields, golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools, bathing beaches, basketball courts, dancing floors, club rooms. People know what you are talking about, even a five year old boy understands when you mention these things.

Quite generally in our cities ordinary common sense people are saying of certain workers in our cities—they talk all the time about their techniques; we cannot understand what they are talking about; we know all the words, but we get nothing from all this talk, which makes us feel someone is trying to be superior.

Recently a Harvard alumnus, a business man, said, "I have gone to several meetings and listened carefully to these professionals and I do not believe they know themselves what it is they are trying to say in such a mysterious way." And our labor friends report the same thing.

We can be thankful that the boys' clubs, the girls' clubs, the Scouts, the recreation workers, have a language that the ordinary man can understand.

Men understand singing songs, playing in the orchestra, taking part in a play. They know children's games, home play. They know softball, baseball, badminton, volleyball. They know too the comradeship and the joy of team work in all this recreation activity. They are coming to know also the assumptions as to the importance of truth, honesty, loyalty, courage, good will, cheerfulness, and the need for opportunity for natural growth that are taken for granted in the minimum amount of leadership given by the members of a recreation staff.

Howard Braucher

April

From Reading, Pa.

Alleluia! Alleluia! Alleluia!

Canteen in an Art Gallery

By DOROTHEA DALY

Servicemen on leave in Providence go to this museum of art to read, rest, eat, or just sit and talk

THE LATE afternoon visitor to the Museum of Art of the Rhode Island School of Design is apt to hear the strains of "I've Heard That Song Before" or "When the Lights Go on Again" as he strolls through the exhibitions. If he looks farther, he'll discover that the music is coming from the Gallery Canteen where the Museum has its own way of welcoming servicemen to Providence.

When Gordon Washburn, former director of the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo, came to take over the directorship of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, he became interested in the possibility of having the Museum play an active part in the community war program. The Gallery Canteen was the result.

Three galleries in the heart of the building have been turned over to the men, with the Canteen entrance through the special exhibition galleries where many of the Army and Navy visitors stop to see the changing shows. The largest room in the Canteen has been made into a game room with a pool table, two ping-pong tables, a shooting game, darts, and other such amusements. It has a piano—a Steinway, which is indeed appreciated by the men who enjoy music. There is a victrola, and an automatic record-changing machine with a large collection of classical and dance records. The walls are bright with a display of posters, and the columns in the center of the room have been painted with banners.

One of the busiest places is the writing room. Boys are grouped around the table writing letters to

Soldiers and sailors patronize the Canteen lounge where eating is the favorite occupation

Photo by Joseph R. Marcello

their families and friends back home, others are looking over the magazines, while still others are picking out things to take back to their quarters. The radio is usually turned low, not to interfere with the men who are trying to write. An amazing supply of stationery is used each week. There is an ample supply of pens and ink and post cards are being made showing the views of the different rooms. A group of "Seabees" made a special "Gallery Canteen Mail" box which is filled to overflowing nearly every evening.

If the contributors to the Victory Book Campaign could see the pleased expressions on these men's faces as they find new and interesting books on the shelves, they would feel rewarded. The men want amusing and stimulating reading. They ask for poetry, technical books, biographies. One sailor came up with a copy of "Leaves of Grass" under his arm, and asked if he might take it with him. Another young sailor was delighted to find a copy of "Soap Behind Your Ears." He was sure that his friends would want to read it, too. The boys were just shoving off for parts unknown and wanted something to read en route. Books of cartoons are always welcome for the men need a laugh.

"Servicemen come to the Canteen, look around, stay a while, and what is best of all, they return. Sailors, marines, soldiers, coast guards are in and out. Some of them are stationed near-by and are able to drop in very often; others make it their meeting place when in town. It takes the place of home for them."

The lounge is a pleasant place to sit and talk, and what is most important perhaps, it is a place where the coffee and food are! The milk bar is busy, particularly since the Canteen set up a "snack arrangement." Jars of peanut butter, peach jam, marmalade, relish, and mayonnaise are arranged next to long loaves of white and dark bread. The men love to make their own sandwiches. Most of them say, "This is the first time I've done this since I left home." They dig into the jars and proceed to mix the strangest combinations.

The new room with its two couches will be a place where a man can rest. There are two large tables for additional writing space, more books and magazines, and a radio-victrola. Here the men can quietly read, write or sleep.

On Sundays when the Canteen opens at 10:30 in the morning, a few men come in for a cup of hot coffee before going to church. Others drop in, read the papers, write letters, and then leave saying, "We're going to a show, but we'll be back." And they do come back!

One "C B" recently returned from a few days liberty in New York. He came in to tell us that he had visited all the places there, including the Stage Door Canteen. But as he put it, "It's a great place. Lots of celebrities, but its got nothing on *us*." He feels that he is a part of the Canteen, and we want the men to feel that way.

Recently Mrs. Eaton, the director, received a series of postal cards from the wife of one of the servicemen. The girl had come in with her husband, had enjoyed the hospitality of the Canteen, and was now expressing her thanks as she traveled homeward. The cards came from New York, Pittsburgh, Toledo, St. Louis, and points west.

Mrs. Eaton has been called upon to supply all sorts of things from buttons and shoe polish to aspirins and toothpicks. Being the mother of two boys (they are now serving in Australia) she knows what to expect and how to meet these demands. One of the most unusual requests was unexpectedly granted when she loaned her reading glasses to a sailor who had left his aboard. He had to write a letter, but he couldn't without his glasses. She handed him hers, and sure enough they satisfied.

Thank-you notes have been received from men and from their families. Many of the men make a point of going to the hostess in charge or to the director to thank her for the hospitality. They appreciate a chance to talk about their families, and a chance to read and think. As they put it—"it is like home where a man can sit and think if he wants to." Many of them say, "Don't change it in any way."

One young sailor came in the first day, took a look around and said "This place is too high hat for me." But he stayed all afternoon, played pool, kept the juke box going and ended up saying, "This is a swell spot." Another sailor who came in at Christmas time was delighted to find a victrola, because his family had sent him some records—their Christmas message to him. He sat by the victrola listening to his father's voice and his mother's voice and wiped the tears away. It was his first holiday away from home.

Three parties have been given in the Canteen since its opening last December. For Christmas eve we tried to have a gay time for the men who were away from home. A party was scheduled with an orchestra and refreshments. A group of junior hostesses were invited for the dance, and

Cleveland's Backyard Theater

"The Backyard Theater was an opportunity for us to get together once a week, to get to know each other a little better, to share experiences, and to learn some of the duties and obligations of the citizens of a nation at war."

Courtesy Library Journal

EVERY MONDAY NIGHT for eight weeks last summer residents in the neighborhood of the Glenville Branch of the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library gathered in the library's Backyard Theater to see films on Civilian Defense, First Aid, the Army, Mexico and India, and hear speakers comment on the films and lead group discussions. Thus they, with the library staff, had a part in an experiment in community cooperation and morale building.

The Backyard Theater was organized to help citizens realize their role in the war effort and understand the issues at stake. Joint sponsors of the Theater were the Council Educational Alliance, a neighborhood settlement house; the Glenville Community Council; and the Glenville Branch Library. Each of these groups took a regular and active part in the program, and no one group could have successfully completed the work alone.

The Council Educational Alliance (C.E.A.) as a member of the Cleveland Federation of Settlements furnished jointly with the Public Library's adult education office the films used for the program. From the list of films offered they selected those which had current interest and could be used in a unified program. The adult education office supplied the screen, projector, and operator. The director of the Alliance, the president of the Community Council, and staff members of the library took turns as chairmen of the meetings.

Because of the intense heat of Cleveland's summers the programs were held in the backyard of the library which is shaped like an isosceles triangle. The base of the triangle is the back wall of the library, and the sides are formed by the property lines of neighbors' yards. The portable screen was placed at the apex of the triangle. In front of the screen was the loud speaker of a Bell and Howell 16 mm. sound projector. The projector was set up near a window of the library, close to an electric outlet. The Youth Victory Committee of the C.E.A. was in charge of the ushering and arranged the chairs as their contribution to the project.

The programs began just at dusk, about 8:45 P. M., and lights were suspended from the trees in the yard. The first program was held on July 6th when the film, "Ready on the Home Front," was shown and a speaker came from the Cleveland Fire Department. The branch librarian told the audience about the library's War Information Center and invited people to borrow the books and pamphlets on display. The second program was in charge of the Red Cross, and for a later program the committee secured the Army Recruiting Officer's film, "The Army on Wheels."

When the first news came that Alaska was to be one of

(Continued on page 43)

Libraries, in spite of reduced budgets and other handicaps, are making valuable contributions to the war effort. The experiment so successfully carried on by the Glenville branch of the Cleveland Public Library, and described by Samuel F. Lewis, Young People's Librarian, in the January 1, 1942 issue of the *Library Journal*, will have suggestions for local recreation departments.

"Night Life" for Teen Age Boys and Girls

Photo by Robert J. Keller. From Boston Herald

The Saturday Nighters

By DAVID R. KIBBY
Community Association, Inc.
Dedham, Massachusetts

SOME OF YOU may recall with nostalgia the ancient ritual of Saturday night. In the old days it was the custom, I am told, to gather as a family unit for the ceremony of the pre-Sunday bath. Perhaps as a child you had the joy of standing in line near the warmth of the old kitchen range for your turn in the "super suds." Perhaps you remember how you emerged scrupulously scrubbed and polished, ready for another week.

If you have experienced these pleasures you may regret the advent of the porcelain tub, shower, and "city" water. Perhaps more, you regret the resultant destruction of the family unity as young folk left the fireside of a Saturday night for more exciting pastimes.

It was a combination of these two facts — one, that many people still remember the ancient ceremony of Saturday night; and two, that nowadays high school folk are all too often at loose ends of a Saturday night — that led to the formation of our club for high school boys and girls and the selection of a happy little lad in a bathtub as our "trade-mark."

A few were enthusiastic for the undertaking from the outset. It took time to convince others that here was something that they would enjoy. High school students are a sophisticated lot these days; "Vic" dances do not have much appeal; "home town" entertainment can't hope to be as good as "city" entertainment; the automobile (then) made travel and other things too easy.

Need for Appeal

Ours had to be a group with appeal and real, wholesome entertainment. Others had succeeded in this field so we set out to do the same. It was not long before our numbers had become so large that the space available was no longer adequate—it was necessary to take steps to integrate the group more closely and to eliminate some of those who came primarily for other reasons than the program.

Some of the problems may become clearer when one realizes that the Community Center in Dedham is a historic mansion with limited facilities for large groups. The dance area will at best accommodate thirty couples at a time; to run a "boomps-a-daisy" or two quadrilles at one time would be practically homicide. We know! There is in addition a small size pool table, a ping-pong room, a game room, and a lounge room. Obviously the 125 to 140 young people we were attracting slightly overcrowded our facilities. We now entertain from 70 to 100 persons each Saturday—more when we plan special activities in larger halls about town.

At the beginning the Community Center, which receives most of its funds from the Greater Boston

Since writing this article, David Kibby has left the Dedham Community House "for the duration." He is now stationed with the Army at Camp Hale in Colorado. Miss Lois Eddy has taken his place in Dedham.

Community Fund Drive bore all costs including the rental of a machine and appropriate records. After some months the group decided that they should have their own recording machine, their own records, and funds to refinish the dance floor. They levied a membership fee which amounted to less than five cents a week. Non-members were welcome but were expected to contribute slightly more, which amount was to go into a record fund to keep the music up to date. Now the Saturday Nighters have their own machine, approximately 100 popular records, and a perfect dance floor, and the money formerly spent for them can be used for other purposes.

The Saturday Nighters are a live organization. The members are busy throughout the year with roller skating, bike rides, swimming parties, bowling, weenie roasts, theater parties, special interest groups and the like. At the present moment plans are being laid for a play or minstrel show.

On Saturday evenings throughout the year the boys and girls start gathering at 7:30, and enjoy pool, table tennis, table games, and dancing until 9 o'clock.

At 9:00 the president calls together those present for announcements of special activities, to settle matters of business, and anything else that may be brought up. From then till 11 o'clock popular music is played for dancing with quadrilles and contra dances interspersed on request. Recently there has been an additional half hour for those who enjoy old-fashioned dancing and who do not have to catch a bus.

An effort is made to plan a special dance of some nature every other week. This may be a "holiday" dance if near one of the special days of the year. It is often a "mystery" dance—which generally means that even the committee doesn't know how it will all come out. The entertainment is often weird but usually hilarious. It may be a "Square Dance" at one of the available halls in town, but whatever the plan, it has been possible to keep up interest with a minimum of rules and discipline and a maximum of cooperation. Many special activities are already being planned for spring and summer.

Most of the problems which need attention have been disposed of and ceased to be problems when discussed frankly during the 9 o'clock meeting.

We have from ten to twenty out of town boys who come regularly of a Saturday night. One of the unusual features of the evening is that all too often the boys outnumber the girls. But to date the girls have uttered no complaint!

The group was begun somewhat with the idea of helping to solve the "teen age" problem of finding wholesome entertainment. It has worked out

The Saturday Nighters demonstrate an old-time style of "swing" at the Dedham Community House

Photo by Robert J. Keller

Photo by Severance Studio, Watertown, N. Y.

that the members are kept busy on Saturday nights and whatever other evenings they can give for special activities. Membership in the group has led to the development of many special interests. Enthusiasm for the club has never been keener; the officers show unusual ability; and all members are proud to be "Saturday Nighters."

A "Club Victory" In Upstate New York

UP IN WATERTOWN, NEW YORK, the teen age boys and girls have acquired the Friday night habit of dropping in at their own "Club Victory" for the evening. It's a new kind of night life, with plenty of dancing and drinking — dancing to the music of Johnny Gannon and his high school musicians and drinking at the soft drink bar where milk is the favorite beverage.

Superintendent Jackson J. Perry and his municipal Recreation Department are responsible for this contribution to the social life of Watertown's younger set. With the help of a committee of boys and girls, they've rigged up a professional-looking band stand for the orchestra and decorated the dance hall in true "victory" fashion with red, white, and blue streamers. The milk bar is equally festive with patriotic decoration and proclaims to the dancers from two enormous posters, "Guard against colds with MILK."

Boys and girls from thirteen to nineteen years of age are welcome at the club—for a nominal fee. Most junior budgeteers can manage to save up the weekly quarter for admission, or thirty-five cents for those special occasions when they bring a "date." Early comers wander in at 8:30 to try out the floor and warm up for the evening's fun. The crowd gathers quickly and on many Fridays there are more than 100 boys and girls dancing at the peak of the evening.

Between dances they wander off in little groups to hash over the week's teen gossip or to patronize the refreshment bar. Though milk is the favorite picker-upper, the club menu boasts such intriguing concoctions as Club Victory Punch, Victory Special, Club Victory Champayne, A Doughboy's

Dream, and Victory Delight—most of these items at ten cents each or two for fifteen. The boys and girls themselves help to sell refreshments and one of the girls acts as "Candy and Gum Lady" each Friday.

The program changes from week to week. Sometimes it is a special holiday celebration for Valentine's Day or St. Patrick's, or even an invented Leap Year Party; sometimes a cabaret setting, complete with waiters, waitresses, and ringside tables covered, of course, with white linen.

The Club closes promptly at 11:30 and its young patrons head for home, many of them already making plans for next week's dance.

But the teen agers are not the only ones who take over the Hamilton Street Recreation Center for a weekly dance. Industrial workers from in and around Watertown have a square dance every Tuesday evening in the same hall, and older folks of all ages and occupations trip the light fantastic at the Saturday night country dances.

When school closes on Friday afternoon the juniors from ten to fifteen years take over. Their "Club Commando" opens at 3:45 with a half hour of dance instruction for those who need "polishing up." Added incentive for these afternoon dancing parties is the Club's admission price of one nickel. The boys and girls make good use of the afternoon dance until it ends at 6:30, in plenty of time for dinner.

Dancing to the music of Johnny Gannon and his high school orchestra at the popular Club Victory

Photo by Severance Studio, Watertown, N. Y.

Wilkes-Barre to the Rescue!

By RUTH E. SWEZEY
Director
Playground and Recreation Association
of Wyoming Valley, Penn.

NOT LONG AGO a gang of boys, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen year olds, stampeded into the Recreation office at a central city bank building in Wilkes-Barre. As they burst into the room, they suddenly became shy and one could hardly believe these boys had made all the noise that was heard as they shuffled down the corridor from the elevator. One boy handed the director a note. It was signed by the Mayor and said simply, "These boys want a club, Junior Commandos."

After questioning them, we found that the fourteen boys in this gang had taken over an empty store building which they said was open, that they

Wyoming Valley's younger set crowd the gymnasium at Edwardsville Center on dance nights

had furnished it with odds and ends from their attics and from here and there and everywhere, that it had become virtually a hide-out, although it was located in a fairly busy section of the city. But the owner of the building found out the place was being used and had the police investigate. The investigation, one of the boys volunteered to explain, came "just when we were having a business meeting about kicking out one of our members. We heard the knock on the door and had to let the policeman in—well, he threw us all out and sent us to the Mayor."

We couldn't give this group what they wanted most, a club room, but we could give them a program that might help them to forget about it—so we formed a club and called it the Junior Commandos. They took their training every night in a near-by school recreation center where they learned judo and wrestling. The boys also formed a basketball team to play in the center league, and became members of the Victory Corps to aid in collecting scrap, etc. Then the "Y" offered a five cent swim to the club every Saturday morning.

The recreation centers of Wilkes-Barre, such as the one these boys were directed to, are open from 7 to 10 P. M. in various parts of the Valley. They are the answer to the recreational problem of some 1,600 young people who attend them weekly. The centers are much alike because the facilities are about the same — usually typical high school buildings.

The people attending vary with the sections, although those attending in the outlying boroughs are mostly families of miners. The nationalities represented include seventeen to eighteen different races with a predominance of Polish, Czechoslovakians, and Lithuanians. There are also many Russians, Irish and Welsh. When you look over the names of those attending a center three-fourths are long and foreign, but the young group that greets you in the centers are the most typical Americans you would find anywhere.

Because Larksville is a typical school center, let us make a tour and see just what is going on there. It takes about twenty minutes to drive the three miles by car from central Wilkes-Barre to Larksville, a small city which lies against the mountains, with its 8,400 people scattered over an

area of three miles in length and one and one-half miles wide. It is a mining area and as one approaches the high school, one cannot help but feel the desolation of the place, nothing but mountains and here and there a breaker surrounded with the usual piles of culm. As we go over the long barren stretches we wonder if anyone would walk such a distance to a recreation center.

The high school is a large rambling building, lighted from top to bottom. In front is a great tablet, lighting up the names of the boys in service, nearly 1,000 of them.

A pleasant young man greets us at the door, "Take your wraps into the cloak room and then I'll see that you get a look around." No noise, no commotion. Where is everybody? Somebody said 400 attended this center!

The supervisor then takes us from the one activity to another. First the quiet game room—the room is filled, the participants sitting in foursomes, twosomes, and here and there a boy playing solitaire. There is a buzz of hushed voices. A cheerful young woman sits at a desk at the front of the room; in front of her are several decks of pinochle, some puzzles, checkers and chess. As a person asks for a game, she gives them what they want and checks the name on the list. We learn this is an overflow room for those who do not want to take crafts, music, singing, or for those who are making up their minds what to do.

We notice many children, some ten or eleven years old, playing in groups. Why are they allowed in the center? The answer is logical in a community of large families where often both parents work at night. Whenever an older boy or girl brings the little sister or brother in order to come themselves, they are allowed in. This seems unfair to the others, those on the outside, but we find we must make it a family affair or be responsible for small children going home long distances over unlighted streets at nine o'clock. If they come with the other members of the family they are taken care of. Normally the youngsters trying to get in at the doors leave early or are sent home before 9 o'clock.

"What games are the most popular?" we ask. The answer is unanimous—puzzles, puzzles of all kinds, especially the jigsaw. They are in constant use and some children work on them from the minute they arrive at 7:30 until the home bell rings at 10:00. "Have any of the cards disappeared?" one of the visitors wants to know. "No, I check carefully and I know all the youngsters since I taught in the grammar schools several years."

In the craft room two teachers are helping girls with plain sewing and handcrafts. The program varies, one week it is something frivolous, a gadget to wear or a necklace, the next week it is something useful. This week every girl is darning a sock and some have holes two inches wide.

In the plain sewing class several girls have dresses to remake, two are making aprons, and others are learning the various stitches. One youngster is struggling with a strip of button holes, but as she says, "When I get to the end of this I ought to know how, hadn't I?"

One little girl with a paralyzed arm is working on a loom. The teacher tells the story of how one evening this little girl waited after class. When all the others were gone, she took hold of her arm and said, "Please couldn't you find something I could do with one hand." Then the teacher realized that the other arm hung useless at her side. The next week a loom was rigged up for her and since then she has been happy weaving yarn into lovely scarfs and mats.

We visit the aviation class where the older boys are seeing slides of airplanes and bombers used in the war. The teacher is an instructor of aeronautics in the high school. He explains, "This is a practical course which may come in handy. The boys learn all about the planes, and something about the sky and weather conditions. You would be surprised at the intelligent questions asked and the keen interest shown. These lessons have been going on all winter and the group has 100 per cent attendance. The class lasts from 7:30 to 9:00, so those taking this course lose out on other activities, except for the 9:00 to 10:00 dance period."

The auditorium is half filled with boys and girls who are having a singing period from 7:30 to 8:00, and square dancing on the stage from 8:00 to 9:00. The music director of the Larksville school, who has charge of the group, is having a good time getting tone effects, singing rounds, and four-part harmony. He says that the group varies very little from week to week, and they come because they love to sing. "What do you sing?" was one question. "We sing what they want. We use a popular song sheet for a few minutes then drift

(Continued on page 44)

Where War Work Is Play!

War activities are just recreation to the girls at the Perry-Mansfield Camps, Steamboat Springs, Colorado

By NANCY L. PARKER
Riding Instructor

"WAR WORK," as a term, often brings to mind the cartoons we have all seen of rotund women meeting for a weekly gossip session and only incidentally rolling bandages, or of overall-clad and hectic wives departing from their homes for a war work factory at an early hour, leaving pathetic husbands in charge of the housework and the children.

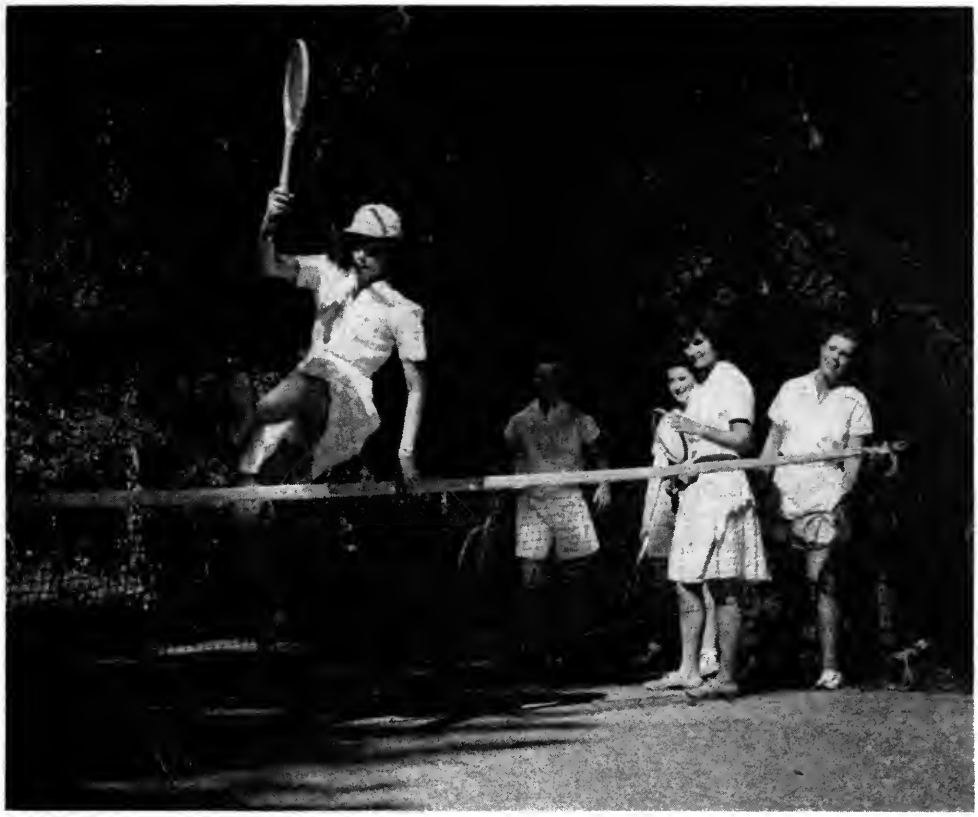
At Perry-Mansfield we are not conscious of war work as a term, for everything done there is a part of the war effort. This is especially true in the Riding Department where every girl learns not only to saddle and bridle the antecedent of the automobile, but also how to harness a team to a covered wagon and drive it.

Our covered wagon has been fitted out with cupboards so that groceries may be brought from town, or food and equipment for an overnight trip stored in it. It is the pride of the Riding Department. The top was made from an old tent and it was painted and fitted out by the girls themselves. This has helped to save tires and gas, but it has a further advantage: if a girl can manage a team pulling a covered wagon, the next step — driving a hay rake or a mower —is comparatively easy.

This summer, more than ever before, with the shortage of men for farm work, girls are going to be called on to take the place of men, and there is no reason why they should not do the job well. The satisfaction of seeing a closely mowed field dotted with sturdy, suntanned stacks, and of knowing that you have helped provide food for a herd of cattle for the next nine months is compensation for the times on the stack when you thought you'd scream if they brought up another load!

Courtesy Perry Mansfield Camps

Ever since the days when, as a little girl, I was allowed to hold a hot horseshoe with a pair of tongs and dip it into a pail of cold water, listening with joy to the sizzle, I've wanted to learn to shoe a horse. Now, at Perry-Mansfield, this ambition may be realized by all, and although the blacksmith may make it look easy, it is quite a job to "hold up a horse" in a crouched position and "rasp" his hoof, or put the eight nails into his shoe! If you think this knowledge unnecessary, wait until you are up in the Great Divide country faced with a necessity of hav-



Playing for the fun of it still finds a place on the program

Courtesy Perry-Mansfield Camps

ing to walk home if you don't know how to pull off a half-broken shoe!

"You can't take it with you" applies well to some phases of life, but not to the getting of firewood at camp. With a good strong rope and a sturdy steed you can "snake" enough logs in a few days to last you all of the next summer. Here again, when the glow of a fire warms cold hands and feet after a moonlight ride, you appreciate the results of what may have seemed at the time an arduous task.

One of the problems of raising crops is an adequate water supply. In the Yampa Valley a series of irrigation ditches are used, and at camp many have been dug to carry water from a little creek that comes down from the mountains. The process of irrigation gives campers a chance to play around in all the mud and water they've ever dreamed of, as well as to accomplish some constructive work in watering the carrots, beans, peas, and other vegetables grown in the Victory Garden. It is a really fascinating job to direct the water into carefully dug channels and to control it so that the carrots won't go swimming while the beans are left high and dry!

Perhaps the most vital thing to a rancher, outside of the actual care of his cattle, is a barbed wire fence. If a careless person cuts the wire to go through and leaves it down, the rancher may have to search for months for stray cattle. And yet there is a way of getting through a fence and leaving it exactly as it was, except for a small tie. This is one of the valuable tricks members of the Riding Department have learned, and it applies also to mending breaks, a job which every rancher has to see to with the melting of the last snow in the spring.

"Throwing the diamond hitch" is not only an art in itself but an extremely useful accomplishment taught to every equestrienne at P.M.C. For on pack trips a horse is not only a mode of transportation (and the only one) but also a beast of burden. "Crooked Wash," our best pack horse, can tell many tales of packs of bedrolls and food that have started to slip as she made her way slowly up a steep and rocky trail because someone forgot to tighten one of the cinches.

Another of the many phases in the war effort at camp was the berry picking. This was perhaps the most difficult, because nothing could be more tempting than to sit down in the heart of a patch of the reddest and juiciest raspberries, under the bluest of skies, to eat every last berry! However, most of these tempting berries arrived home safely, to be eagerly wolfed by hungry campers, or packed in glass jars with a little sugar and taken

(Continued on page 46)

Recreation After 1:00 A. M.

By ELEANORE M. ZAENGLE

A war worker from Buffalo writes a first-hand account of the second shift

"COME ON, it's time to get up!"

"Ugh," grumbles Marian, burrowing deeper into the covers and turning her head away.

"I'm not going to stay up to get you to work on time. We went roller skating until four and then we met my foreman and his wife when we stopped for something to eat." Irene has already started to undress.

"Uh-Huh," comes from Marian as she rolls over and puts her head under the pillow.

"Hey! The fellow on the radio says its five after six, and its beginning to get light out! You're going to be late."

"Gar-ump-a," an indistinguishable reply that means the covers have been pulled up again.

"I'm going to bed, I've got a big date tomorrow morning after work." Irene, now in pajamas, writes Marian a note to set the alarm clock for two P. M., turns on the radio full blast, sets the alarm ringing furiously, and jumps into bed.

Marian is up with a start.

"Golly, why didn't you tell me it's after six? I can't punch in late again this morning. I'm glad I made up my lunch box last night. Any coffee left?"

By this time the situation is reversed. Marian gets no answer from the soundly-sleeping Irene who is already barricaded by the pillow and covers.

Thus ends a typical morning scene in the apartment of a first and a second shifter in war work.

What about the leisure-hour activities of those who work nights? Now, in this emergency, there are hundreds of thousands on the second and third shifts—men and women who didn't even realize before that people worked at such hours!

In most plants, the second shift goes to work about four P. M. and finishes around midnight. The third shift then works from twelve until seven or eight in the morning. The majority of Buffalo's workers have a 4:30 P.M. to 1:00 A.M. second shift.

Until a very short while ago the second shifters had little or nothing to do after work, except to go home to bed. That meant they had to have their "evening" in the afternoon before work. Doesn't sound like fun, does it? Getting up four or five hours earlier so you can get your recreation before you go to work is no fun. You upset your entire eating and sleeping schedule; you are too tired to work at top efficiency and too nervous to go to sleep after getting home from work.

Yet these are the conditions under which a great many second shift war production workers are living. Nighttime workers in most communities now, as before the war, play before work and try to sleep after work, reversing the normal schedule and habits of living.

Leading a topsy-turvy life of this kind is hard on the worker, production, and the community. It cuts down mental efficiency for the working period and tires the worker much faster.

An educational program by the community or the schools, in cooperation with industry, could disseminate accurate information on diets and living schedules for all shift workers and their families. By this I mean an elaboration of the "Keeping Fit" program.

It is necessary to stress the family angle because the man or woman who has to dovetail his life with those living other shifts will need a different program than the young married couple or the independent shift worker. But there is not much need for additional recreation facilities for the workers with families. The primary concern is with the single young men and women living alone in a strange city.

To cite an example of how the second shift can be lived to best benefit the worker, his job, and his community, let's go back to the apartment and see what happens at two P. M. when the alarm clock rings?

Remember, Irene went to bed at 6:00 A. M. That means she has had eight hours sleep.

Eleanore Zaengle wrote this true-to-life story of recreation for night shift workers in the wee hours of the morning on her "night" off! It's an eye-opening report on the recreational needs of thousands of workers throughout the nation.

The insistent shout of the alarm stirs her, but she turns it off and goes back to sleep. Fifteen minutes later the phone rings. A hand reaches out and gropes for the phone on the bedside table and a dazed voice says, "Hello."

The next instant Irene is wide awake and saying brightly, "All right, at three o'clock." In one mad rush she hangs up the phone and springs out of bed. The iron is plugged in, the shower turned on, as she dashes to the kitchen and lights the gas under the coffee pot. Then out come her golf shoes from the closet. In a half an hour, all dressed in her neatly pressed slacks and freshly ironed blouse, Irene throws her golf clubs in the car and starts to work.

A half a mile from the plant is a municipal golf course in a city park. Here she meets the boy from the shop who had called her. "If you'll get those shoes on in a hurry, we might get in nine holes today. There aren't many playing ahead of us," he yells across the drive as Irene pulls her clubs out of the car.

"Pay my thirty cents for me awhile and I'll be there in two minutes," she calls back as she flips a half dollar in his direction.

An hour and a quarter later two dusty but exhilarated people are replaying their game as they drive on to work—with still eight minutes to punch in and to wash up. A short interlude of fresh air, a pleasant sport, an ice cream sucker, and a slight case of sunburn! Now they are ready to work eight hours.

The second shifters at their plant eat lunch at 8:30 P. M., so Irene and two girls from her department make a wild dash for the lunch wagon for a pint of milk and a couple of hamburgers apiece. Then they race out to the parking lot to sit in the car listening to the radio while they eat.

At one o'clock, as they stream out of the plant, each one thinks first of something to eat. Some will stop at the corner for a hamburger; others go to the little Italian restaurant that specializes in spaghetti. If it's Friday night, they make their way to the nearest fish fry or Fish 'n' Chips, as its known around Buffalo.

Since it is Wednesday night and Irene has a date, she drives straight home. Taking her shoes off as she goes into the house has become a ritual, because the oil which soaks into them at the plant would leave a trail over the rugs. Irene patters over to the radio to tune in on Sherwood Gordon and his all night program, the only one in Buffalo. In the kitchen she hurriedly scrambles eggs and fries bacon as she makes a pot of coffee. When Donald comes, she cautions him to talk quietly because Marian is sound asleep by this time.

Choir of Coast Guardsmen singing at the first 2:00 A. M. church service held in Buffalo for second shifters

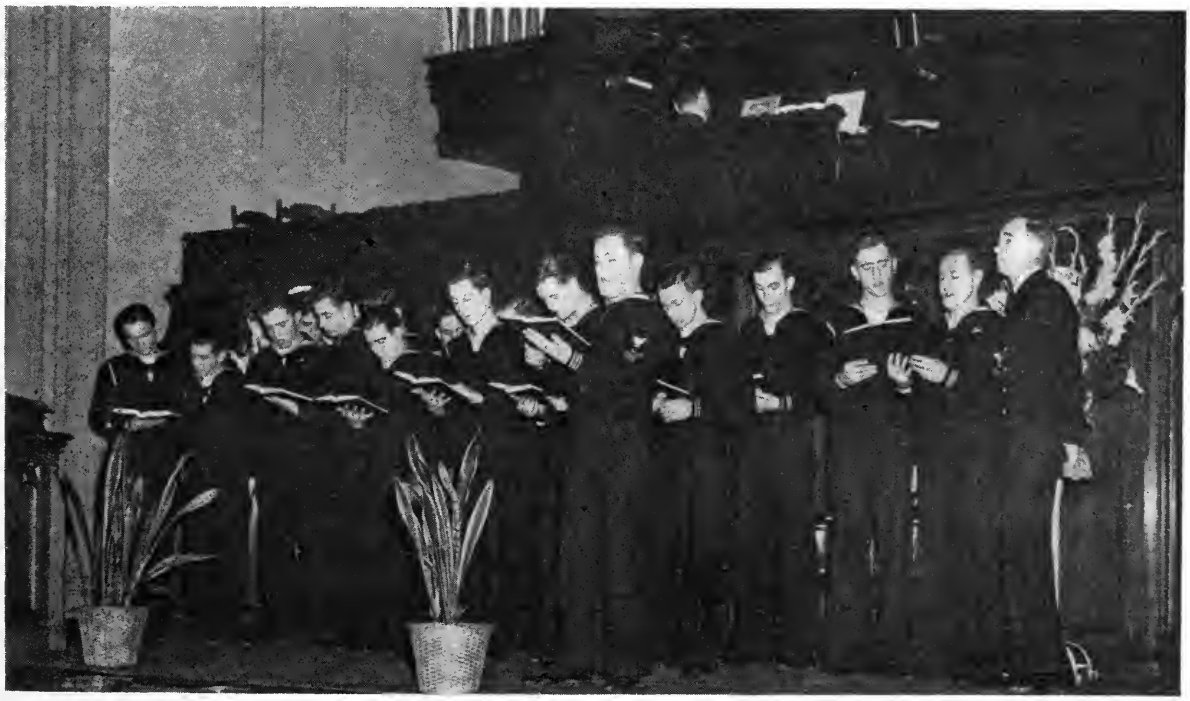


Photo by Sid Smith

After supper, the dishes are stacked and Irene grabs her swim suit. It's 2:00 A. M. and they are bound for the Y.W.C.A. where there is a second shift party after work every Wednesday night.

A quick plunge in the Y pool relieves the strain of a noisy factory and leaves them refreshed for the dancing upstairs. A small orchestra supplies the music but intermissions find the second shifters playing the juke box and making the dancing continuous. It's fun dancing, swimming and talking with people who work and live the same as you do.

At 5:00 A. M. nine of them decide to go for their "Midnite Snack." Over their pancakes they exchange plant gossip and all decide to go to the USO Thursday night.

There is always lots to do at the USO. In its program for industrial civilians the needs of out-of-town war workers are emphasized. The "Graveyard Frolics" also have a sprinkling of the armed forces because they, too, work around the clock. So you are sure to find the people who make the planes talking with boys who fly them as they sit in the kitchen of the USO over coffee and doughnuts. Here again the second shifters demonstrate their stamina with hours of dancing. For those who don't dance there are billiards, ping-pong, shuffleboard, cards, places to sit and talk, write letters, or just relax in a friendly atmosphere watched over by Mrs. Margaret Dunn who has charge of the industrial division of the Buffalo USO.

In Buffalo, where there are now more than 50,000 second shifters, a problem was becoming obvious early last summer. At that time the USO was open all night Thursdays for dances of war production workers. This was one of the few second shift activities in the city. One or two neighborhood movies were open one night a week, and one could bowl for an hour or two at some of the larger alleys.

A group of us who met at the USO every week began to realize that there was need for a much larger program of recreation. Knowing that the normal time to play is after one finishes work, and not before, our objective was to organize diversified leisure-time activities for the second shift.

Our first project, as an unorganized group, was to meet with Mr. McFaul, manager of the Shea theaters. The Buffalo War Council arranged the meeting and the USO allowed us to use their rooms.

Mr. McFaul and his staff were extremely skeptical that people would come to a show starting at 2:00 A. M. and running until five. But he consented to try it out at Buffalo's largest theater for a two months' period, one night a week. Its success was assured after the first two weeks! Several thousand second shifters attend these shows each week. The theater opens on Wednesday noons at 11:00 A. M. and the show is continuous until 5:00 A. M. Thursday morning. There has been no reluctance on the part of the stage attractions to play for the last early morning performance at two.

The next week we invited the operator of a downtown roller rink to attend our meeting. Both he and his wife doubted that anyone would want to roller skate at 1:30 in the morning. It seemed to the Scotts that one might go to a theater and rest, but certainly not exercise!

They finally agreed to open the rink after work on Tuesday nights from 1:00 A. M. to 4:00 A. M. for a trial of several weeks. The operation has been more than successful since the first night. Business is as good as at regular sessions and the second shifters love it.

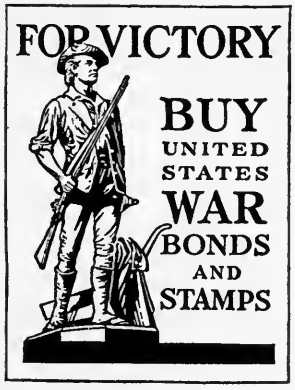
One objection voiced by every commercial operator was that they were afraid of rowdyism at that hour and of more disturbances than the average week-end crowd. Almost a year of second shift activities has proved that there is actually less. There are several reasons for this. Most people have worked particularly hard and, although they have enough energy for a good time, there is little exuberance. This fact is noteworthy for anyone contemplating this field.

At our third meeting, we organized a council, elected officers and declared our independence from control by any group. We are a small group of people who work in the plants of Buffalo. Not as management, but as labor. We operate lathes, drill presses, milling machines, grinders and we chase stock, tend tool cribs, weld, assemble, inspect, in other words we are the War Production Workers. We know the problems of the second shifters because we are the second shifters and through our council we try to plan for our leisure-time recreation.

"Buffalo does not stand alone in this program. Many cities, particularly those on the West Coast have done grand jobs. However, our Second Shift Recreation Council, as the motivating agency, is a unique organization which is one product of the war that will have lasting value in peacetime."

We decided upon the "Second Shift Recreation Council" as a name for our group which functions as a central committee with representation from various second shift groups in the city. Among these are the Up-side-downers at the Spencer Lens Co., the USO, and the Y.W.C.A. Although our primary aim is to fill the needs of these men and women, we are a planning committee. Our council is not functional.

The needs, as we see them, cover the five most important recreation fields: social, athletic, cultural, religious, and educational. So far, we have at least one activity in each field for after-work recreation. Our secondary purpose is to make possible a lasting schedule of entertainment for the nighttime workers, to provide for the people who work the second and third shifts in peacetime. By that we mean to include nurses, bus drivers, policemen, rado men, printers, bakers, street car operators, newspapermen, in fact, all nighttime workers. In Buffalo this will mean many steel workers also.



Due to the success of our initial venture into the field of commercial recreation we decided to go on and try to fill the cultural needs of these workers. Don't forget the war workers come from every walk of life and we must provide the same diversity of entertainment and recreation that they would look for in the evening if they were living a normal life.

The Buffalo Philharmonic orchestra made symphonic history last December when they agreed to play a series of Victory "Pop" Concerts for second shifters. These concerts were to start at 2:15 A. M. The response was really overwhelming. Industry, labor, press, and radio cooperated. The orchestra was to be composed of about 45 members, since the rest were war production workers themselves and could not play at that hour. Franco Arturi, conductor, graciously donated his services. But the day before the first concert the OPA announced the ban on pleasure driving. Since Kleinhans Music Hall, where the concerts were scheduled, was not in the downtown section, it was considered advisable to postpone the Victory "Pop" Concerts until transportation is assured.

Since most second shift activities take place between midnight and 6:00 A. M. when transportation service is curtailed, the president of the International Railway Company was approached with the problem. Mr. Youngbluth agreed to have the IRC publish a map of the city, with all routes plainly marked, and a schedule of all services between those early morning hours. These pamphlets are now being distributed to all workers in the Niagara Frontier.

Both the Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. have regular afterwork programs for second and third shifters. These include dancing, swimming, and physical sports programs. For the most part these activities are co-recreational.

Bowling alleys have cooperated as much as possible by having later closing hours. In some cases they stay open around the clock to accommodate all three shifts.

A local ballroom has opened for a Swing Shift Dance. The attendance has been excellent and there is continuous dancing every Friday night until 4:30 Saturday morning. In addition to this, they have dancing every Saturday afternoon when both second and third shifters find it convenient to attend.

The most recent venture of the Second Shift Recreation Council, together with the recreation committee of the Buffalo War Council, is the inauguration of church services at 2:15 Sunday mornings. These interdenominational and interfaith services were started in January for the benefit of war production workers who worked both Saturday and Sunday nights.

Rev. Ernest A. Mathews and the Trinity Methodist Church offered us their facilities. The service is brief and the usual sermon is replaced by an address of current interest by Dr. Mathews, a guest speaker, or a prominent Buffalo clergyman.

Plans are now being completed for a "Breakfast Club" for third shifters. This group will meet every Tuesday morning in the USO for a buffet breakfast, dancing, ping-pong, billiards, and a general get-together. The club will open at 8:00 A. M. and breakfast will be served from nine to ten to coincide with the radio broadcast by the same name.

At the present time, the greatest need is for a community recreation program emanating from the recreation department of the city or some other such civic agency. By this I mean a completely functional program, not a planning committee.

I was particularly pleased to note in the Decem-

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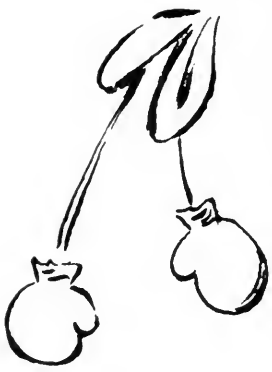
New Gadgets from an Old Felt Hat

"Make and Mend" Column

Now is the time of year when you begin to wonder about that old felt hat! Will you store it away for another year, can it be revamped into a different style for next fall, or perhaps brightened with a new feather and a bit of color? If the hat is beyond saving, use the felt to help restore other articles of clothing in your wartime wardrobe.

Take a hat with a good brim, cut out the crown, and attach a new one of flowered silk (you may use an old scarf or scrap from the rag bag). Add a small band around the edge of the brim for good measure. A crown of printed cotton to match your dress or bathing suit will transform any old hat into a festive garden or beach hat.

Since your hat was originally a flat piece of felt, shaped by steaming and stretching, the reverse process will return it to a more or less flat piece. Hold the hat over the spout of a teakettle and pull out on the rim of the crown. The steam will soften the felt so it will stretch and eventually spread out. It need not be entirely flat, as some remaining shape will give you ideas for different articles which can be made from the felt.



Now, if you are in need of new craft materials, collect some old hats, put on the teakettle, and go to work!

Make felt cutouts to decorate sweaters or sport blouses. (See illustration.) Such cutouts might be used to cover a patch or a hole. It is too much to ask that a hole come just at the right place for a decoration, so you may have to add several other pieces to balance the design.

Link belts, similar to the ones described in the "Make and Mend" Column in March, may also be made. If you need a belt, try to find two felt pieces of contrasting colors and applique one to the other. Decorative buttons may also be made for trimming sweaters or sport clothes.

If your ration card says no new sport shoes this summer, just hunt out your old pair and dress them up with a new pair of shoe laces. Use ordinary lacing and make felt dangles for the ends. These may be mittens, a basket or baseball, flowers, or anything that suits your fancy. (See illustration.) Attach the decorations after the shoes are laced.

If you have an old pair of bedroom slippers, cut off the tops and recover the sole with some plain or printed material. Add new tops of felt as shown in the illustration. Cut a paper pattern first that will fit your foot, then try to fit it to certain parts of the felt that are somewhat rounded in shape and right for fitting the foot.

Make a felt "autograph booklet" for your lapel. Cut the cover from felt and stitch in sheets of folded white paper for the pages. Allow an extra edge of the felt on the left side in which a small pencil can be rolled and stitched in place. Add a cord loop and attach to your most collegiate looking sweater or jacket.

Cut double mitten shapes from felt. Stuff with cotton or leave them flat as you wish, but use a buttonhole stitch of bright colored yarn to hold them together. Attach colored yarn loops to the cuffs and use this miniature pair of mittens for a lapel gadget or for place card favors at your next party. You can do the same with a shoe pattern or any other appropriate design.

Decoration of Felt

Since felt always comes in plain colors, and winter hats are usually of a dark color, you may want to decorate the bedroom slippers or other felt items you make. Embroidery is most commonly used,

(Continued on page 45)

Good Neighbor Scouts in the Canal Zone

By HELEN CANTINE
Executive Secretary
Canal Zone Girl Scouts

HOT DOGS, ROLLS, and Boston baked beans set the stage recently for a good neighbor get-together when several Panamanian Girl Guides spent a day as guests of the Panama Canal Zone Girl Scouts at the Balboa Girl Scout Day Camp.

The Mujeres Guias (Girl Guides) arrived in the morning, dressed in their jaunty khaki uniforms, knee-length socks, and overseas caps decorated with the trefoil which is the world symbol of the organizations. With them came three leaders of their newly formed Guide group.

At an impressive color ceremony held around Skipper's Pool in the Orchid Garden ravine, both Guides and Scouts sang their national anthems. The girls from Panama delivered their Laws and Promise and presented small Panamanian flags to their hostesses. In return they were given Scout diaries as souvenirs of the day.

Later everyone broke up into small groups for games, songs, and a discussion of camp program. The Guides sang several spirited folk songs in Spanish, to the obvious delight of the American girls. As the morning went on, the girls joined in the usual program of crafts — spatter printing that day—folk dancing, and outdoor cooking. At noon came the typically American meal with its hot dogs and baked beans.

During the afternoon there was a formal blessing of the Little House, new troop home of the Scouts, which had been completed just before the day camp opened. The Guides added their songs to the program and entertained the guests by dancing the Tamborito, national dance of Panama. The girls made a gay picture in their beautiful costumes as they danced under the royal palms and the tropical foliage of the Orchid Garden.

At the end of the blessing, Mrs. Glen Edgerton, wife of the Governor of the Panama Canal and Honorary Commissioner of the Panama Canal Zone Girl Scout Council, presented a key to the house to a small Brownie who then led Mrs. Edgerton and the other guests in a procession into the new Little House.

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"To know a country one must know the races of people, their cultures, their ways of life." — From *Latin American Backgrounds.*

For Convalescent Servicemen

Breaking the Monotony of Hospital Routine

"It is beginning to be recognized that play must be an important part of the hospital care of convalescents if efficient treatment is to be given and the total personality of the patient considered. It is as necessary for them as food and rest and medical care."

By ANNE M. SMITH

WHEN RECREATION in a hospital is mentioned, the idea that usually comes to mind is of an outside troupe presenting a play, vaudeville numbers, or a concert for the patients, or of movies, travelogues, and educational films put on occasionally for convalescents. Entertainments of this kind help break the monotony of hospital routine, add color to the gray tone of illness, keep the patients in touch with current events, make them feel a part of the world outside the hospital, and stretch their imaginations and emotions beyond the immediate present.

When entertainments are organized as part of a total recreation program under skilled leadership, their values are greatly increased. They can be pleasantly stimulating without fatiguing patients or nurses if they are kept simple and made regular parts of the hospital recreation. Their social values can be heightened by having the patients take part in the performance, with the troupers as their acquaintances and friends rather than as professional performers.

Members of the Mobile Unit for the State of Illinois have learned some valuable lessons in recreation leadership of entertainments. Their knowledge of what servicemen like is based on seventy-eight weeks of entertaining a total of 103,233 men, with an average of six programs a week, and approximately 255 men at a performance.

The Mobile Unit consists of twenty persons organized to give entertainments at servicemen's centers and hospitals on or near the posts and for all branches of service. Large enough to be divided into sections, the Unit serves two or three parts of the state at the same time. It is possible to enlarge or decrease sections in accordance with the needs of the different locations, and to bring fresh acts to those centers where the servicemen remain for some length of time.

Originally, each Unit member had one or two specialty numbers to contribute to the program, such as a song, dance, or comic acts, sleight-of-hand and magic tricks, in the usual manner of entertainers. But this type of program was not enough. It lacked something vital, something more than that interchange of interest and of spirit between actors and audience.

As an experiment, the entertainers were given experience in the meaning and methods of group activities through participation in group games, play parties, square dances, tricks and puzzles,

where they all worked together as cooperative agents and then practiced leading these activities. Their experiences with thousands of servicemen in all branches of service prove the need and value of these social activities as a part of an entertainment program.

Some of their success comes from the fact that they do not "come cold" onto the stage as outside performers. Whenever possible, they first play games with the servicemen in small groups as they arrive, do string, card, or match tricks with those interested, and then swing the separate groups together for group singing games for half an hour or so before putting on the entertainment. There seems to be a friendlier, more cooperative spirit between members of the audience and those on the stage when they have first played games together.

The spirit with which the members of the Unit conduct activities carries over to the men, and is a fundamental reason for the fellowship established. They are not merely presenting a good entertainment. Their primary interest is in the men and what happens to them as they participate in the activities. Continuous experimental methods with the servicemen taking part result in flexibility, adaptability to new situations as they arise, and a vitality that was lacking when they used the conventional method of program entertainment. Naturally, when the performers return to the same post every two or three weeks, the friendliness and cooperation grow.

Because of the variety of interests among servicemen, and because illness tends to shorten one's span of interest, the type of program most acceptable is the variety or vaudeville type. Piano solos of popular semi-classics are amazingly popular. The men cluster around the piano asking for piece after piece. Numbers not so well known but very melodious, such as the less familiar Strauss waltzes, are hummed or whistled during and after the performances. Magic and sleight-of-hand tricks appeal, especially when the servicemen are called upon to assist. Men whistlers, or young women playing guitars or ukuleles while singing cowboy, popular, or old-time songs, have the men singing with them instead of the usual "community singing" with a director in front beating time and urging the singers to "put more pep into it." There is a spontaneity in the servicemen's singing, a spirit of fun and of real appreciation of the quality of each song that is lacking in much community singing. Comic, nonsense, and dance numbers are also popular.

Miss Smith is well qualified to discuss the problem of what constitutes recreation for servicemen in hospitals and how best to conduct a program to meet their needs. She is author of the widely used book, *Play for Convalescent Children in Hospitals and at Home,* and has had long experience in training recreation leaders. Her article is based on the experiments of the Mobile Unit for the State of Illinois in giving six performances a week and serving 103,233 convalescent men to date.

In hospitals, one section of the Mobile Unit gives a short variety program in a ward or mess hall. As members of the Unit finish their part of the program, they are sent individually as needed and in accordance with the directions from the supervising nurses and doctors, into small wards to give just one part of the program to those patients not so convalescent. Reports from the Unit give something of the picture. In the January 1943 report we find the following:

> "The hospital dates on Sunday evening at the Field were the high spots of the week end. The group of convalescent men was larger than usual. They were exceptionally responsive and joined in group singing and in a half hour of games. About 150 men were present in the mess hall of the Extension Hospital. When our magician asked for a member of the audience to assist in a trick, a boy in a wheel chair was the first on the scene.
>
> "At the Station Hospital we worked in one of the larger fifty bed wards. All of these were bed patients but all men able to walk were allowed to come in. There were about eighty present. The acts not requiring a piano were given in another ward of the same size. In this way two performances could be given at the same time, serving more men. Requests came from patients who could not be moved so some of the Unit visited them also. In all we visited five wards, doing some tricks, games, and a little quiet entertaining, and leaving them with a decided feeling of accomplishment.
>
> "One boy, just released from an oxygen tent, asked to have some of the performers visit him. The nurse gave permission and Kay sang 'White Christmas' for him without an accompaniment, and several quiet numbers. Tears streamed down the young man's face as he listened but he appeared rested and peaceful as he thanked the singer for coming.
>
> "An interesting letter was received from an Aviation Cadet at San Antonio, Texas. He had been a friend of the Unit at Chanute Field last winter. Jimmie, another Cadet and former Scott Field boy, was in the hospital at San Antonio following a plane crash. We told the Chanute Field boy about Jimmie and asked him to look up Jimmie. Quoting from his letter in answer to the request, 'I looked up Jimmie at the hospital on Sunday. He is a swell kid. We talked and talked about the

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Fun Without Money

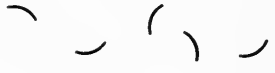
By FRANK L. SCOTT
Drawings by Jack McMillen

This article is reprinted from the February 1943 issue of *Better Homes and Gardens* by permission of the author and publishers

YOU CAN HAVE FUN without money—yes, right in your own living-room, dining-room, and all over your home.

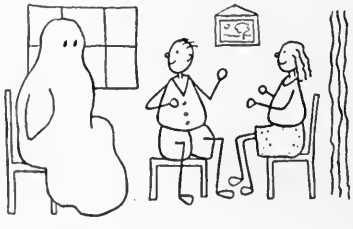
Along the Atlantic Coast, where practice blackouts and gasoline rationing are old stories, we're playing home games—including the kind that don't cost a penny—more than we have since the gaudy nineties. Adults are finding in home fun the answer to the poet's wistful prayer: "Make me a child again, just for tonight!" School children find that home work comes easier after an hour or two of family fun. Toddlers forget to wail, "Mother, what can I *do?*" as fun at home goes into its big revival.

Games are curing many a case of *scatteritis,* that nightly blight which descends on so many homes. You've seen the symptoms. You're all restless at dinner. At the last lick of the dessert spoon Junior's off to his room to isolate himself with his stamp collection. Molly locks herself in to read her latest novel to radio swing music. Father pokes his pipe into a mystery story for the evening. Mother may hunger for family chit-chat, but she too must find her own entertainment because it's everyone for himself! The family circle isn't a circle at all. It looks like this:



Then, as you turn the heat off in the bedrooms to keep the downstairs warm, family fun comes into the picture. You all learn to play games together—and the next thing you know *scatteritis* is banished and your family circle's no longer a mere figure of speech. It looks like this:

Of course we need our solitary hours for self-communion and self-improvement. We still need nights out. But as war teaches us to stay home oftener, why not get acquainted with some of the thousand larky family games and stunts — and play just for the fun of it?



Home games classify in various ways. You can divide them neatly into sitting games and move-about games, both kinds being played with or without equipment. From Mother's point of view they're better sorted into fun for the different rooms. Some pastimes belong naturally to the living-room or sun porch. Boisterous games may call for a game room or other place where you can roughhouse all you like. Some hiding games and treasure hunts take you all over the house. Many games are great sport during dinner.

Suppose we start right there at the dinner table. The game-playingest family I know are the Hohlers. Nearly every evening some kind of fun goes on while they dine. It all began years ago when Mr. Hohler realized he was bringing too many of his business troubles to dinner—the one occasion when the whole family was sure to be together for an hour or more. Why not play games, he asked himself.

Company to Dinner is a Hohler favorite. In imagination one member of the family becomes someone the others are familiar with: a famous national figure, perhaps, or some neighbor or other person they've all met. The others try to detect their guest by asking all sorts of questions. Though imitating the voice, gestures, and mannerisms of the imaginary guest, the player tries to act his role so he'll throw them off the track.

You can imagine what the Hohlers' dinners are like when you learn that among the hundreds they've entertained are Wendell Willkie, the high school principal, Tom Sawyer, their family doctor, the garbage collector, and Eleanor Roosevelt. Sometimes, to make the game more hilarious, each of the six Hohlers becomes a different person and the winner is the one who guesses first who all the others are.

Hilarious also is the meal at which pantomime replaces conversation, each person being al-

lowed only four spoken questions during the meal like, "Whom were you with today?" or "What did you do last night?" While you're answering such questions strictly by gesture, what chance is there for dull care to intrude?

Making your left hand do your right hand's usual work, and *vice versa,* can become another mealtime diversion.

And try this: Let one person play host while the others pretend they're perfect strangers to one another. The host's task is to weld you all into a highly successful dinner party! It's wonderful social practice for the youngsters.

Although word games can be played anywhere, some are especially handy, while you eat. *Ghosts,* for example. The first player names a letter, the next adds to it, and so on. The object is to avoid completing a word at the fourth letter or after. You can bluff, too, by vowing that some pronounceable combination of letters is actually the name of an unfamiliar bird, flower, or drug. If you get away with it, your victim is "out," but if you're challenged and the word isn't in the dictionary it's you who lose.

Cities is another good word game during dinner. The first spells the name of a city; the next around the table takes the last letter of that city to begin another city; and so on. The game ends when only a lone survivor remains. Similar games may be played with vegetables, animals, and people's names.

Why not put a party flavor into more of your dinners? It needn't add a cent to the food bills. Why celebrate the too-few birthdays in your family? The Hohlers often throw birthday parties for famous people. . . .

Family victories can be celebrated at dinnertime also. Bud's extra-good report card, Father's promotion, Mother's completion of a first-aid course, Sister's election to an office in a high school club — each deserves an impromptu ovation. Of course, if time permits you'll want to have the dinner made up of your family hero's favorite dishes!

As one of his pet rules for getting a good night's sleep Roger Babson, the economist, once gave me this: "Have the family trained not to spill bad news during the evening." Better yet is the practice of spilling good cheer through playing games. So after you've eaten you may want to linger at the dining table. Here the light is especially good, you're all cozily facing one another, and pencil and paper games come to mind.

Drawing Freaks is one you'll no doubt remember. You fold a sheet of paper horizontally into four or more sections so only one at a time comes into view. On the first section the first player draws a head, projecting the lines of the neck down on the second blank section just far enough to guide the next artist. The second player sketches the figure down to the waistline; the third draws from waist to knees; the last completes the drawing by adding lower legs and feet. When you open the sheet you're sure to find one of the craziest creatures you've ever blinked at.

Consequences is another amusing game played in much the same way. In turn the players write a man's name, a woman's name, what he did, what she did, what he said, what she said, and finally "the consequences." For fiction-writing gone haywire, you can't beat it!

Homemade Quizzes: Cut out pictures of different flowers from seed catalogs and magazines and mount them on cards. Then all can guess what they are. For other guessing contests, clip out trade-marks and slogans from advertisements, obliterating any telltale words. Do the same with pictures of different breeds of dogs, trees, wild animals, and quarter-sections of famous faces.

You can finish the session off right with an action game on the dining-room table. For *Tiddlywink Golf,* for example, you build a miniature golf course. Fruit-juice glasses are your holes; books are your bunkers; a saucer of water's your water hazard. Big flat buttons are the clubs with which you snap small buttons over the course, to regular golfing rules.

To keep his mind flexible Mark Twain loved to invent new rules for his evening play at billiards. As we go into the living-room, let's remember that it's fun to do old things in new ways. Though *Hunting the Slipper* and *Blindman's Buff* were being played 2,000 years ago in Greece, and *Drop the Handkerchief* was old stuff in China

and Russia 20 long centuries ago, you can still invent new rules for playing them.

Among living-room games *Buzz Fuzz* is a favorite. You count aloud in turn, but whenever a player reaches a number with a 7 in it he shouts, "Buzz!" instead. If the number's a multiple of 7 he must call "Buzz Fuzz!" You're out if you muff, and finally only one triumphant buzzer is left.

Magic Music is another good living-room game. "It" leaves the room, returning when the others have decided on an object he's to locate. When he enters the room all hum a song moderately. If he nears the object their humming grows louder; if he goes further away from it they soften the volume. When he locates it their song becomes a shout to tell him he's won.

Teapot starts the same way. But when the player enters the room the others, in sequence, give him hints. If they have selected the clock one may say, "Teapot has such pretty hands!" Another says, "Teapot stands up so straight!" This goes on until the object is identified and the last clue-giver becomes "it" for another game.

Charades shouldn't be passed by just because usually played with more people than are in your family. Simple words like "in-fansee" and "bookmark" may be acted out by a single person; so can the proverb about the rolling stone that gathers no moss and the one about the early bird.

The simpler move-about games go well in the living-room. *Basket Flip* can't possibly wreck furnishings. You stand away from a wastebasket holding old playing cards between your thumb and first finger so they bulge out in a U and snap forward. Smaller children are allowed to stand nearer the basket than their elders. The winner is the one who flips the most of his dozen cards into the basket.

You can even have an *Indoor Track Meet* in your living-room. For your shot-put you'll heave a paper bag blown up, neck tied with string. Your 30-inch dash will find the contestants holding 30 inches of string dangling from their mouths. At the go signal all work furiously to draw their strings into their mouths, using only their lips and their teeth. For an obstacle race you can nose buttons across 15 feet of floor.

Did your grandmother ever tell you the fun folks used to have with beanbags? In a *Beanbag Race* you walked briskly with the bag on top of your head, but it mustn't fall off. For bowling you tossed the bag into a half-circle or group of numbered circles chalked on the floor. Or you made circles on cardboard, cut them out, stood the board up, and tossed your bag through the openings to score. Grandma will tell you that this game of *Faba Gaba* became *Fifty or Burst!* when she played for a score of exactly 50. If she went to 46 and then jumped to 51 she had to begin all over.

Why not *Indoor Marbles?* It's a game of almost endless fascination when you learn all the rules and strange terms used in playing. And where you can paint or chalk markings on the floor you can enjoy two popular shipboard games—*Horse Racing* and *Shuffleboard*. For your races use empty bottles and numbers drawn from a hat. Play *Shuffleboard* with broomsticks and smooth disks of wood.

Playing games with the lights off is good fun, even when there's no official blackout. Sometime try this: "I packed my grandfather's trunk and put in an apple." The next person repeats what has been said and adds another article. This goes on until only one wizard can remember all that's been said.

Try *Stammer-jammer*. If Jack begins he may shout "Father! — A!" and Dad must stammer out all the things he can think of whose names begin with A while Jack counts to 50 and someone else counts how many words Dad says.

Print by Gedge Harmon

(Continued on page 54)

Training for Recreation Leadership

WITH A GREATER need than ever before for their services on one hand, and greatly depleted staffs on the other, the recreational agencies of Buffalo found themselves increasingly dependent on volunteers. To meet the need for more trained leaders, the training committee of the Education and Leisure Time Division of the Buffalo Council of Social Agencies, in cooperation with the Office of Civilian Mobilization and the Recreation Committee of the Buffalo War Council, during November and December 1942, conducted a seven weeks' Recreation Institute with classes meeting once a week for a three-hour session.

Each member of the Institute received a copy of the "Recreation Manual," a forty-eight page mimeographed booklet containing descriptions of the games, folk dances, crafts, and dramatic material presented at the Institute, as well as some of the recreational techniques useful for beginners. An extensive bibliography was included. A limited number of copies of the Manual are available at sixty cents each from the Council of Social Agencies, 86 West Chippewa Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Believing that recreation programs supply a vital need in maintaining civilian morale, the Office of Civilian Mobilization assumed the major responsibility for recruiting. Through its public relations committee speakers addressed groups on the importance of this opportunity for training to assist in the war effort. It also arranged for a short broadcast on the subject. Organizations carrying on leisure-time programs recruited for the Institute from among their active volunteers. Applicants were carefully selected, each being interviewed by a committee of the Office of Civilian Mobilization or by the agency from which the volunteer was recruited.

There was community-wide cooperation. Thirty-two organizations — educational, religious, civic organizations and social agencies, both public and private—participated in the project.

A fee of $1 was charged to help defray the cost of materials used, but there was no fee for instruction.

One hundred fifty-four men and women registered for the Institute. They ranged in age from fifteen to fifty-five years, the majority being from twenty to thirty years of age. Educational background varied from grade school graduation to graduate work in universities. Two-thirds of the group were either in college at the time, or had had some college background. About one-third were college graduates, one-third business women and housewives, and one-third professional men and women. One hundred and three of the one hundred fifty-four who enrolled completed the course. Certificates of membership in the United States Service Corps were given by the Buffalo War Council.

Workshops were set up in the Institute in arts and crafts, storytelling and informal dramatics, parties, and games and square dancing. Group singing was a part of each session and a special song book was prepared for use at the Institute. The leaders showed real skill in guiding the relationships in the various workshop groups. What was preached, was practiced! In demonstrations where materials were used, it was of special interest to note the scrap utilized where the usual media was lacking. This is particularly evident in the ration party which ended all the events of the Institute.

Discussions were led by Mrs. H. L. Levin, training specialist in recreation and group work of the Buffalo Council of Social Agencies. These discussions covered such subjects as: Groups and Why People Join Them, Helping Clubs Plan Their Activities, Making Merry with More Than Twenty, and the Place of the Volunteer in Group Work.

A book exhibit and an arts and crafts exhibit were held in connection with the Institute.

It was understood that all who took the Institute courses would give volunteer service to an agency carrying on leisure-time activities. A large number of members had been giving such service prior to the Institute; thirty-eight joined the volunteer ranks of a number of the agencies after completing the Institute. All placements were done by the Office of Civilian Mobilization Recreation Placement Committee. Additional members are still being placed, and requests are being received for further training.

NOTE: With training courses in recreation leadership springing up everywhere, we want to remind our readers

(Continued on page 48)

A Housing Project for the Birds

By EDWARD J. RONSHEIM
Instructor in Recreation
Anderson College, Indiana

A "BIRDHOUSE" building contest is probably as common an activity as anyone can name. Schools, Scout troops, camps, and recreation centers hold them every spring, but few groups suggest building real "houses for the birds," houses which the birds will want to use and can use with complete safety for their young.

With this in mind, we launched our first birdhouse contest several years ago, and the one rule which the judges had to back their decisions called for structures which the birds could actually use. There was, of course, some difficulty when parents found out that the beautiful house Johnny had built, with its fine red chimney, bright blue trim on the glaring white sides, and its flag snapping in patriotic fervor overhead, had been put aside without an award while Billie's rough looking contraption, decorated only as nature had seasoned the wood and without ornament, proudly displayed the blue ribbon.

There are very few boys and girls in Anderson, Indiana, who do not feel the urge to build houses for birds each spring. They are houses in which the birds really want to live, and the program is started early enough to permit placing the houses in trees before the birds begin their flight north.

But, as our trio of experts, including the widely-known Paul Champion, had said, "That's just what the birds would be looking for." And so the "houses for the birds" developed, from year to year, until boys and girls learned how to build sound structures which a bird would select, yet a type of house which was a long way beyond Billie's first blue ribbon winner.

A lack of space for display forced us to limit the contest to grade schools in the city and adjoining township. Even at that, more than 350 boys and girls built houses, with more than half of them entering the contest. There were many divisions and classes. In the beginning, girls did not compete with boys. The junior high age, the fifth and sixth grades, and the grades from five down made up three divisions. This gave six units of boys and girls. Then each type of house made another division, the only rule being that a house entered had to be planned for some birds common to our locality.

Our first show was held on a main business street with the houses set up on knock-down tables. There was just one trouble: so many people came out of plain curiosity that those who really were interested had a hard time stopping in line long enough to examine the structures. Later we moved to a less public place, but one where hundreds came daily to learn how to build houses. And when people found that a boy or girl would rarely part with the house he or she had constructed, hundreds of them began to build their own houses at home.

By this time, we had set up special racks which allowed a house either to hang or rest on a shelf, as best suited to its construction. In this way each house stood out alone. There

(Continued on page 51)

Print by Gedge Harmon

Easter Has Its Own Traditions

"The name (of Easter) was once believed to be derived from 'Eostre,' the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring. Some of its rites may be traced back to the old heathen feast of Eostur which celebrated the coming of the spring sun from the east."— *Olive S. Barton* in *The Woman*, April '40

HAVE YOU ever stopped to wonder why "bunnies" and "chicks" are so omnipresent at Easter? Or why colored eggs make their gay appearance at this season when at other times they are so drab and purely utilitarian? There is a legend about the Easter rabbit which is cherished by children in many European countries. It goes something like this:

> "Once upon a time a kind rabbit who was walking along a quiet woodland road came upon a fine large nest filled with eggs. The poor Mother Hen had been seized by a wicked fox and could not go back to her nest, so the rabbit slept all night upon it and when he awoke in the morning, Easter morning, the nest was filled with little downy chickens! The chickens thought that the rabbit was their mother, so they cried for something to eat. The rabbit ran about and fetched food for them and kept them warm and fed until they were old enough to care for themselves."

Ever since then the rabbit has been the special genius of Easter time!

Easter Games and Activities

The Easter nest may be made to serve the same purpose as the Christmas stocking. Place any favors you may have to distribute in it and use it as a part of your decorations. The nest may be hidden ahead of time somewhere in the house. When the guests arrive announce to them that a nest is concealed in one of the rooms and that if a lucky person finds it there will be gifts for him and his friends.

Bunny Relay. Hide an Easter egg at each end of the room in which the game is to be played. Divide the players into two equal teams, each player standing in file formation with his back in the direction in which he is to go. At a given signal, the first player in each team turns around and jumps in bunny fashion to the other end of the room. He searches until he finds the egg, jumps back to the other end of the room, and hides the egg for the opposite team to find. Then he jumps back and touches the next player in the opposing team. This continues until each person has had a turn. The team finishing first wins.

Feeding the Chicks. Since the Easter bunny, according to tradition, must feed the chicks, you might try this relay.

Divide the group into two teams and place a pile of carrots in front of each. Each player in turn, with his hands clasped behind his back, hops up to the carrots, brings one back in his mouth, and touches off the next player. Any player who drops his carrot must pick it up again without using his hands.

Stealing Chicks. Why not adapt some of the old games to suit the Easter traditions so dear to children?

There's "Stealing Sticks," for example. This might just as well be called "Stealing Chicks." Instead of having sticks in a circle, arrange some candy chicks in a nest and place it between two teams. The person who is "it" is the Easter bunny and the players are the foxes. The bunny tries to protect the chicks and may tag anyone who comes within his reach. The person tagged becomes the Easter bunny. If a fox succeeds in stealing a chick, he may keep it but must leave the game.

Squirrel in a Tree is another game which lends itself to adaptation. Two-thirds of the players choose partners, face each other, and hold their hands above their heads. Each couple represents a clump of grass in which a chick may hide. The remaining players are the chicks, and each tries to hide from the foxes in the grass. (This is accomplished by stooping under the arms of any two players representing a clump of grass and standing between them.) There should be an odd player who is the fox.

To start the game, the leader claps his hands and calls out, "The fox is coming," whereupon all the chicks must change to a new clump of grass. The fox tries to catch a chick. If he is successful the player caught becomes the fox.

Bunny Ring Game. Cut the silhouette of a large rabbit from cardboard and dress it with cutouts of colored paper or cloth. Tack it to a packing box so it will stand erect. Each guest may try his luck at ringing the bunny's ears. The rings may be wooden hooks such as those used for embroidery or mason jar rings. The player winning the contest receives a prize.

From an old print

Easter Eggs

An interesting Old World custom comes to us from Russia. During the Easter holidays, on entering the door of a home it was the custom for a caller to kiss the hand of the hostess. In return the guest was given a gilded or red egg, according to his rank or station. This old custom would make a colorful opening for a party, the red egg being reserved for the children and the gilded ones for the elders or out-of-town guests.

Easter eggs were first used to convey messages as valentines are today. Each person carried a brightly colored egg on Easter morning and, on meeting a friend, exchanged an egg with him. The messages were traced on a hot egg with candle wax and then dipped in dye. Later, the wax was removed, leaving the written message in white. This method of writing on eggs can still be used for party favors or mixers. Even an invitation could be carried on an egg.

In parts of England it was the custom for a young man to ask a young lady for an Easter egg on Sunday morning. If she refused, he removed her shoes and would not return them until a forfeit was paid. Since turnabout is fair play, the girl would snatch the young man's hat unless he, too, gave the colored egg she demanded.

This old custom can easily be turned into a party game or, better still, a neighborhood game. Old folk customs such as this one are refreshing and will be accepted by the young folk in almost any community.

Another egg ceremony is carried out by the little girls in Czechoslovakia. They decorate blown egg shells in delicate fruit and flower patterns against a black background. On Easter morning

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Nature's Quiz-quest

by Ellsworth Jaeger

1. What common animal's claws show in his track?
2. What animal's claws do not show in his track?
3. What animal places his front feet diagonally behind his hind feet?
4. What animal pairs his front feet behind his hind feet?
5. What common bird hops?
6. What common bird hops and runs?
7. What animal makes a diagonal track?
8. What animal's track sometimes shows only two toes and other times shows four?

(If you need to, turn to page 43)

From *Hobbies*, December 1942, Buffalo Museum of Science

Unity Through Music

National and Inter-American Music Week, to be celebrated this year May 2-9, will be the twentieth annual observance of the week. Extracts from the letter sent by C. M. Tremaine, Secretary of the Committee in charge, to local Music Week chairmen and workers will be of interest to recreation leaders, some of whom are taking the lead in their communities in making plans for the observance of the week.

THE 1943 MUSIC WEEK special keynote will be "Foster American and World Unity Through Music." This is the same keynote as a year ago, except that we have added the words "Foster" and "World." World unity should be the aim of all enlightened leaders, seeking harmony and the establishment of permanent peace in a democratic world, ruled by free peoples. There is no arbitrary formula which can achieve this condition, human nature and the many conflicting individual and national interests being what they are. Our hope must be in the educational process and the increasing thought which all nations devote to the discovery and promotion of our common interests. These interests are many, and music is distinctly one of them. It breathes the spirit of harmony and cooperation, and is an ideal medium for advancing that spirit.

Music Week has clearly demonstrated the value of music as a unifying force in thousands of local communities and in the nation. For seven days each year widely diversified organizations, individual workers, government officials, and educational leaders all unite in a common desire to extend the influence of music, most democratic of all arts, and the wholesome enjoyment which comes from listening to music and participation in its making.

May we not hope some day for an International Music Week in which all civilized peoples who desire accord will join — each nation, each community, each group and individual in its own way, and to whatever extent it wishes? Surely it is not too early to sound the note and extend the invitation.

We need not, however, and must not, lose sight of the fact that we are at present engaged in a gigantic struggle to preserve our way of life and democratic institutions. Music is helpful in the war effort and can be far more so than many realize. Let us use it more fully. Therefore, during the 1943 Music Week we will again give emphasis to the clearly demonstrated fact that "Music Helps Morale." We will also use it to speed up production, relieve nerve strain, and

David Sarnoff, (left), President, Radio Corporation of America, has been chairman of the National Music Week Committee since 1935

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From 1924 to 1934, Otto Kahn, (right), nationally known patron of music, served as chairman of the National Music Week Committee

refresh the spirit. We will help in solving the manpower problem by utilizing music to bring relief and increase the endurance of overtaxed workers.

Music Week will of course continue to foster American music.

It will continue its Inter-American phase, inaugurated in 1941. There will again be emphasis in this country on the music of our Western Hemisphere neighbors, and their reciprocal attention to the music of our composers. There will also be increased attention to the music of the United Nations, looking forward to the early initiation of an International Music Week.

The central Music Week Committee wishes to make special mention of the Biennial of the National Federation of Music Clubs, which is to be held during the observance, and is to take the form of a festival of the air, through the cooperation of the leading broadcasting chains and many local stations. This festival will naturally be an outstanding extensive feature of the Music Week observance, and we shall take great pleasure in offering our hearty cooperation. The music clubs have long been one of the most, if not the most, active single group of participants, as was to be expected from the nature of their work.

The strength and vitality of the observance, however, lies in the wholehearted support of, and participation by, the thirty-three national organizations represented on our central committee, their thousands of local groups and their millions of individual members. The spontaneity of the participation makes Music Week truly a movement of the people, for the people and by the people.

The keynote of the 1943 Music Week is best expressed by the following letters:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Woshington

March 16, 1943

My dear Mr. Tremaine:

I wish to express my appreciation for the work carried on by your committee through the National and Inter-American Music Week Program. This year the celebration of Music Week is especially significant.

For two decades your organization has emphasized the vital role of music in our national life. That program was broadened two years ago to include an interchange of the musical treasures of all the Americas. Last year you further aided freedom's cause by encouraging the study and enjoyment of the music of the United Nations.

Music builds morale. It inspires our fighting men on battlefields abroad and in training camps at home. It spurs soldiers on the production front to new goals. It refreshes all of us, young and old alike, as we move forward in our wartime tasks to inevitable victory.

Throughout the centuries music has well served as the universal language. As modern science conquers time and space, music assumes an ever-increasing importance in international understanding. It will contribute much to strengthening the bonds of friendship and cooperation among the Americas and the other free peoples in the peaceful world of tomorrow.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Mr. C. M. Tremaine, Secretary,
National and Inter-American Music Week Committee,
315 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

March 5, 1943

Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Following conferences our leaders have had with representatives of the United States Treasury Department, I am very happy to tell you that the full resources of the National Music Week Committee will be placed behind the appeal to the music forces of America to cooperate with the United States Treasury in the sale of War Bonds and Savings Stamps.

It is our suggestion that National Music Week, which this year from May 2nd to 9th celebrates its 20th annual observance, be the occasion for the music lovers of America, including all those engaged in music professionally and commercially, as well as that large group of organizations and community leaders using music as one of the important means of life enrichment, to express again their devotion to our common war effort by the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps.

The first of the four freedoms, "Freedom of Speech and Expression," has a special meaning for those who make music as well as those who enjoy it. I am therefore confident that all those who are related in any way to the great cause of music in America will respond to this opportunity to cooperate with the government in this way at that time.

For your information, the National and Inter-American Music Week Committee is a cooperative undertaking with some thirty-four national and international organizations participating. There are some eight hundred state chairmen in the various organizations giving leadership to Music Week activities in over three thousand communities. The National Committee will be very happy to suggest to its local affiliates and to all who are cooperating in the observance of Music Week this year that they do everything possible to relate the many and varied programs to the vitally important task we all have to provide the funds for our war effort.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID SARNOFF

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1943

Mr. David Sarnoff, Chairman
National and Inter-American Music Week Committee
National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Sarnoff,

The suggestion in your letter of March 5th that this year's celebration of National Music Week be made an occasion for a special expression on the part of musicians of their devotion to the common war effort by the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps is one of the many important contributions which the musical life of this country has made to the great cause in which we are all engaged.

Since the beginning of the Defense and War Savings campaigns, musicians have been of immense help in Treasury programs. They have given of their talents and energies with unfailing generosity to this and to many other causes.

I am confident that the joint efforts of so many musicians as are represented in the organization of National Music Week will bring about notable results.

Sincerely,
(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Music Week in a Michigan Community

The story of 1942 Music Week in Houghton-Hancock, Michigan, (twin cities) is the story of a community which found unity through music.

Under the able leadership of Mrs. Frederick C. Stoyle, State Historian of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs, committees with representatives of local organizations, including city department, schools, and civic groups of all kinds, worked indefatigably to make Music Week the success it proved to be. The observance was ushered in by proclamations from President Harold Brown of the village of Houghton and Mayor J. B. Coon of Hancock urging the importance of the Week.

Local newspapers published editorials and announced events and cooperated in every possible way. Churches gave their full support, making announcements of events, ringing chimes on Sunday morning, and stressing in sermons and musical services the values of music. Local theaters cooperated by presenting appropriate films and musical scores and by including in their advertisements such phrases as "Observe National Music Week, May 4th to 10th" or "Appreciate National Music Week." Advertisements of banks and local merchants also carried references to Music Week.

"We need now in this hemisphere to understand each other. We can contribute largely to this through the medium of music, the spirit of which we understand and appreciate.... The peoples of our hemisphere are music loving peoples. This is a true reflection of our civilization. Music is the most democratic of all the arts—the one common language through which we can best express and best advance our common aspirations and the spirit of cooperation." — Extracts from an editorial in the *Sunday Mining Gazette*, May 3, 1942.

Music teachers of the community presented piano recitals and special programs, and the St. Cecilia Chorus of Houghton-Hancock sponsored a community sing and concert. The Department of Music of Suomi College, in its spring concert given in cooperation with the National Music Week Committee, presented for the first time a choral arrangement of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony made by Professor Martti Nisonen. The Public Library made its contribution by arranging a display of books on music.

The Week came to a climax in the May Band Festival at the Amphidrome consisting of a parade of all the bands of the community and a concert of massed bands.

What Music Week meant to the twin cities is best expressed in the words of Mrs. Stoyle, general chairman:

"National Music Week has proven a powerful factor in unifying and stimulating interest in our local organizations (musical and otherwise); each with but a single thought and common interest in which 'participation' by everyone became an accepted fact, all striving toward the same goal, 'American Unity Through Music.' The theaters ran a special 'rider' with words and music for our National Anthem—this was most heart-warming! Old, young, rich and poor, the scholar and the illiterate, all found common ground when they raised their voices in the universal language which knows no bounds, race or creed, that of music.

"I heard a voice behind me; it was foreign (perhaps Croatian). He knew the tune, that was all that mattered! When I turned, upon leaving the theater, took his hand and thanked him for his expression through song, tears stood in his eyes and although he could not answer me in English, our hearts were one in interest. If National Music Week did no more than bring joy to that one person, my portion in bringing it about was amply repaid.

"The Rotary Clubs, Chamber of Commerce and Lions Clubs held special song festivals at their meetings, cooperating with the local committee. Professor Martti Nisonen's choral arrangement of Beethoven's Fifth was a magnificent thing!

"There is so much to be said, but so little space to say it in! The Band Festival was as refreshing as the warm sun on the lovely spring evening, when

(Continued on page 44)

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

CAMPING. Free illustrated booklets from National Park Service, Washington: "Picnic Fireplaces," 14 pp.; "Signs," 20 pp.; "Organized Camp Facilities," 86 pp.

Camping in New York State. A 165-page comprehensive study by Arthur T. Wilcox, graduate student of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, entitled "Camping in New York State," is full of interesting data from 808 organized camps. Seven hundred twenty-three were "youth camps," and 30.1 per cent were coeducational. In 1939 there were 203,277 persons for 4, 212,000 camper days, but only 1.15 per cent of the total youth population (ages 7-17) attended. The shortest period was 7.4 days for 4-H Club camps. Camps were filled to 57 per cent of possible capacity. Girl Scouts had 3.8 campers per counselor, and service clubs had 10.5. The leadership included approximately 6,250 persons. The weekly fee ranged from $7.42 to $24.23, and the average was $12.86. The total camp area was 115,000 acres. Fifty per cent of the camps had less than 50 acres. *These figures are significant for those thinking about the evacuation of children to camp.*

Conservation. The October Bulletin of the Massachusetts Audubon Society has a vital story on how it accomplishes conservation under the title "Nature is Respectable." Since 1939 the Society has increased from 7 conservation courses in 4 towns to 42 courses in 21 towns. "Never in my educational experience have I seen boys and girls devour any educational effort with more avidity and pleasure," commented a superintending Principal. The Bulletin is $1.00 per year. You should see this 38-page number; write to 66 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Farm Zoo on a Playground. Goat, hen, duck, baby pig, police horse (with policeman), cow (have someone milk her), etc. Take a "Gallup Poll" of the neighborhood. A horse and a colt are worth more than three horses. A hen and rooster have more educational possibilities than three hens. A pig and a litter are better than two dozen ducks. Have the children run the zoo and be the guides for visitors. Get a record of diets from the owners.

Food Charts, 14 x 20 inches, prepared by U. S. Bureau of Home Economics. "Fight Food Waste in the Home" and "Get the Good From Your Food." Sold in sets only. 25 cents per set of 10. U. S. Printing Office, Washington.

Gardening. "25 Vegetables Anyone Can Grow," Ann Roe Robbins, Crowell Company, New York, 219 pp., illus. $2.25.

"Gardner's Handbook," L. H. Bailey, Macmillan Company, New York, 1941. 292 pp.; illus. $1.49.

Gardening is quickening the whole outlook on nature appreciation in the Chicago Park District. Gardeners in the recreation department are giving nights and days off to the demand. Munition plant workers asked for a speaker. It was one of the first get-togethers of the new housing community. The victory garden movement became a neighborhood project with cooperating committees. The reluctant speaker returned enthusiastic. "The story aptly points the moral that nothing which we do is done in a vacuum."—Vic Brown.

Gardens, Victory. 1. Select an area not in use. 2. Make it a neighborhood demonstration of standard varieties of garden vegetables. 3. Get advice of a local expert "dirt gardener." 4. Choose children who apply for space to work. 5. A defense garden, like industrial defense, is best when protected by a fence. 6. Do not forget to brighten the borders with marigolds, zinnias, ageratum, and petunias. 7. Have a celebration such as a harvest festival. 8. Reassure gardeners of the part they have taken for morale, health and victory.

Girl Guide Camps in England are financed by the government. In conquered countries, scouting has been suppressed and militaristic groups substituted. In free countries, camps are being subsidized by governments.

Leadership. "The Rainbow Road," a 30-page pamphlet of selected short writings and broadcasts by Prof. A. W. Nolan, who has completed 30 years at the University of Illinois in the field of Vocational Agriculture Education. A philosophy of rural life. Distributed by the Illinois State Department of Education, Springfield, Illinois.

(Continued on page 54)

Two-Way Bowling Scores a Ten-Strike

Army men are enthusiastic over this new game which makes bowling a two-way proposition

TWO-WAY BOWLING, a new and intriguing recreational sport, has in its short existence made a ten-strike with Uncle Sam's fighting men; already it is being hailed as the "new Army game" and, judging from the interest being displayed by civilians, the game bids fair to become exceedingly popular with the general public.

Two-way bowling is like regulation bowling with the added advantage that it overcomes the handicaps of cost and space necessary for regulation sized alleys and does not require pin boys. In addition, it is portable and even ornamental to a recreation or playroom. It provides the pleasure and exercise which ordinary bowling offers, and is so constructed that the players do not overstrain themselves. As in the regular game, it is a trial of skill, and the scoring is exactly the same.

In the camps where two-way bowling has been installed the men are keenly enthusiastic over it. A commanding officer of the Deml Detachment at Fort Hamilton, where an alley has been installed in the Day Room, declared that it had afforded a great deal of pleasure for the members of the detachment. The enthusiasm with which it has been received at the Fort is best evidenced by the statements of the men themselves.

"This beats anything I have ever tried and, believe me, I have tried all kinds of games," said a staff sergeant. "We should have had one of these alleys a long time ago," said another non-commissioned officer. "It's the answer to our entertainment problem," according to a third. That it would "keep him in nights" was the statement of one enthusiastic sergeant.

At the present time the game is providing many hours of wholesome, healthy exercise and fun for our men in the Air Corps, Army, Coast Guard, Marines, and Navy from Guantanamo Bay to Alaska; from New York to California.

The two-way bowling alley is 23 feet overall in length and 29 inches in width, with the alley 18 inches above the floor. The equipment is portable and when packed in sections the shipping weight is approximately 800 pounds.

The alley floor is made of high grade edged, grained hardwood, sturdily built, with inlaid spots at both ends for pins to be set up accurately. The pins are hardwood, 7½ inches high, with 2⅜ inches belly thickness. The hardwood bowling balls are 9-9/16 inches in diameter.

The pits at each end swing open on durable casters to assure easy operation of both playing ends. They are protected by floor mats and heavy swinging canvas cushions. When the pins are struck by the ball, they automatically drop into the pit.

The game may be played by units of two or more people, and the scoring is kept exactly as in regulation bowling. The player "up" has pins set up by his opponents—player's pit is open; opponent's pit is closed. Upon completion of the player's "try," the player becomes pin-boy for the opponent, sets up the pins at his own end, and closes his pit for the opponent's "try."

WORLD AT PLAY

Toward a Better Countryside

THE "blueprint" for postwar rural Britain which has been drawn up for the Ministry of Works and Planning, according to the September 30, 1942, issue of *Bulletins from Britain,* recommends a social center, hall, theater, library, and possibly a canteen and a clinic for English villages. The village inn, it is stressed, will be for the villagers and not for use as a roadhouse. Footpaths, stiles, and bridges will be maintained by the local authorities. In remote or hilly areas, footpaths and forest ways will be marked by bands of color on the trees in the continental fashion.

400 Acres for Gardens

THE Nassau County, New York, Board of Supervisors has made available to prospective victory gardeners 400 acres of county owned land. The county acquired this land as a result of tax delinquencies and it will be offered free to applicants in about 100 communities. The county commissioners guarantee that if any of the land is sold, the sale will be subject to the harvesting of crops.

Records of American Folk Music

THE Library of Congress has issued a check-list of 10,000 titles of recorded songs in the English language in the archives of American folk song. The list includes representative variants of most of the important types of American folk song. The recordings were all made where the singers or performers lived or worked, fiddlers, evangelists, cotton pickers, convicts, miners, hoboes —all of them played or sang into the microphones of America's ballad hunters. The result is an important documentation of our country's oral tradition.

Nature Trails at Schenectady

THREE nature trails are being developed by the Department of Parks and Recreation in Schenectady, New York, and will be in operation sometime in May. Eighty-seven different types of trees will be identified along the trails by wooden signs wired to the trees. The signs are being made by woodworking and art classes at the evening community centers. Supervised tours under trained leaders will be planned for school children, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and adults. The present plans will also include the accurate marking and identifying of all flowers within the park system.

Square Dance Centers Popular

IN DENVER, Colorado, $4,000 has been appropriated for the operation of five square dance centers at school gymnasiums. Groups meet at these centers once a week. Callers are paid at the rate of $2.00 an hour; musicians at $1.00 an hour.

Mayor Approves Recreation Program

IN SENDING in a report for the Year Book on the recreation program conducted in 1942 in the city of Rexburg, Idaho, Mayor D. W. Stowell writes:

"I personally feel that the program has been worth while and that it has been worth much more than the small amount of money that has been expended—especially in view of the rising tide of juvenile delinquency which is sweeping the nation today."

A Recreation Center for Youth

PRESTON, Ontario, Canada, has opened a youth recreation center known as "The-Hub" which will be operated as a community project for teen age boys. The first attempt in Preston and vicinity to provide organized year-round recreation facilities, the center is being sponsored by public-spirited citizens. It is located in a former store building which has been vacant for the past six months. In addition to providing adequate space for recreation facilities, the building is ideally located.

Boys and Girls Week 1943

"LEARNING the Ways of Democracy" will be the theme of Boys and Girls Week to be observed this year April 24th to May 1st. The National Boys and Girls Week Committee, in charge

of the observance, has issued a manual of suggestions which may be secured on request from the Committee at 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago. The Committee also offers copies of the *Advance Herald,* a pictorial folder on the Week especially suited for use as a poster.

"This year—1943—" says the Committee, "the observance of Boys and Girls Week in each community takes on greater significance than at any time since the origination of the Week in 1920, for never during the past twenty-three years has the welfare of youth been in greater danger than it is today."

Recreation departments will wish to cooperate with the National Boys and Girls Week Committee in insuring the future of democracy by doing everything possible to facilitate the normal development of boys and girls.

Joseph Lee Day—Plans are under way in several communities for the 1943 celebration of Joseph Lee Day which has been officially set for Friday, July 30.

Parties and Programs for Parents' Days

By **JULIA A. ROGERS**

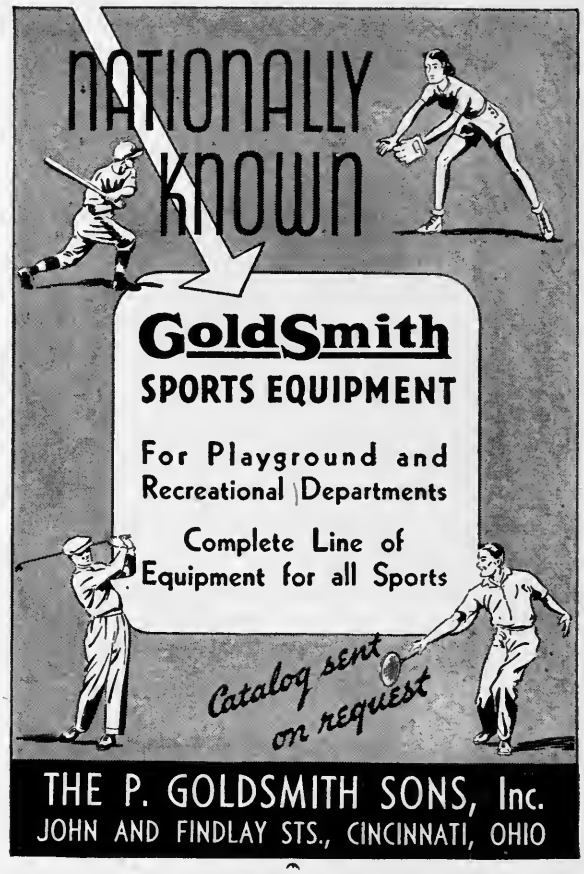
THIS YEAR Mother's Day will be celebrated on May 9th and Father's Day on June 20th.

What are you planning for these observances? You will find plenty of help in your planning in the book, *Parties and Programs for Parents' Days,* with its suggestions for parties, banquets, school and community center programs, games, sketches, and stunts.

Best of all, these activities may be used on all occasions, and they provide a wealth of program material. To make the book more readily available, the price has been reduced from 75 cents to 50 cents for the paper bound edition and from $1.25 to $1.00 for the cloth bound edition.

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue, New York City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Wartime Recreation—Last December, under the auspices of the Chicago Recreation Commission, a Conference on Wartime Recreation was held—with the slogan, "Recreation for Total Victory." Mimeographed *Proceedings of the Conference* are now available. Included in the report are the opening address by Dr. Frank S. Lloyd on "The Recreational Outlook After a Year at War," with the panel discussion which followed, and the address, "Free Nations Mobilize Community Forces," by Miss Charlotte Whitton, editor of *Canadian Welfare.* Summaries are presented of a number of group meetings and of a discussion by Dr. Lloyd, "How Can We Make Sure That Recreation Will Contribute to Total Victory?" Addresses given at the dinner meeting by Dr. Philip L. Seman, Mayor Kelly, and Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin, are incorporated in the *Proceedings,* as are accounts of a number of special features such as the Youth Dinner.

Copies of the *Proceedings* at 50 cents each may be secured from the Municipal Reference Library, City Hall, Chicago. Orders should be accompanied by currency or by two or three cent stamps.

Cleveland's Backyard Theater

(Continued from page 11)

the battlefronts an Alaskan film, "Silver Millions," was shown. This gave an opportunity to discuss the history, geography, and industrial life of Alaska.

Housing is a problem of first importance in Cleveland, so the film, "Homes and Trees," was shown at one of the meetings to demonstrate the steps being taken to relieve the shortage of housing for defense workers. The day the Indian problem flamed into a crisis, the British Vice-Consul lent the documentary film, "The Changing Face of India," and gave the historical background for the present difficulties.

For the last program two films made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture were shown: "Plows, Planes, and Peace" and "The Battle Is in Our Hands." The chairman of the County Agricultural Association told of the part farmers were playing in the production program.

During the series of programs, 850 people attended the Backyard Theater, an average of 100 at every meeting. The unofficial audience numbered hundreds more, for each week groups gathered on near-by porches and in the yards of neighbors to watch the program.

No rules can be definitely stated on which a successful program can be based. There were some points, however, that helped. First, it was the informality of the theater that was its life. The audience was the most important part of each program; from the speakers and from each other they learned answers to questions that had been troubling them. As long as the films were new it did not matter if they were on controversial questions; if the issues were clearly drawn, they were the more important.

For all participating it was an opportunity to take a creative part in a cooperative community enterprise. From the theater the people of the community learned that the Glenville Branch was the place to go when planning a program. It also showed them again that the library was interested in taking an active part in community life. To some of the members of the audience the Backyard Theater was a first introduction to the library.

Additional activities conducted by the Cleveland Public Library are reported in an article, "After School They Go to the Library," by Olga M. Peterson which appears in the March, 1943, issue of the *Woman's Home Companion*. In one Cleveland neighborhood juvenile clean-up squads have been organized by a children's librarian, and news broadcast listening parties with books and maps are interesting young people to visit the Cleveland Library.

At the Hayden Heights Library, St. Paul, Minnesota, according to the article, children stand in line to hear a fairy tale or watch a puppet show. The Minneapolis Public Library loans the children toys. In reading clubs older girls are learning to tell stories to younger children, and boys are repairing toys. Chicago has a library photography club and other clubs for health, community help, and salvage; a first aid course is one activity of the library's Victory Youth Reserve Club.

Let's support our libraries! Among other important services they are helping to prevent juvenile delinquency.

GAMES for CHILDREN

THE UNIVERSAL APPEAL of this booklet should commend it not only to play leaders but to teachers, club leaders, parents, and all concerned with children's play. For in this publication, designed for children of all ages, from early childhood to adolescence — for indoor and outdoor play — there are singing games, tag games, relays, ball games, miscellaneous active games, quiet games, and nature games.

Price 50 cents

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue
New York City

NATURE'S QUIZ-QUEST ANSWERS

(Continued from page 35)

1. Dog. 2. Cat. 3. Rabbit. 4. Squirrel. 5. Sparrow. 6. Robin. 7. Skunk. 8. Deer.

V . . . Your VICTORY GARDEN

By E. L. D. SEYMOUR

IF you are planning to help in the war effort by having a Victory Garden, you cannot afford to be without this practical booklet which tells you what you need to make a garden, what and what not to grow, where and how fruits fit in, and how to make the most of all you grow.

Your Victory Garden also gives you a schedule for the home vegetable gardener, tells you about the Victory Garden program and your place in it, and ends with a chapter, "Some Practical Advice and Where to Get More." The cost of this 64-page booklet is only 15 cents.

Order from the

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Wilkes-Barre to the Rescue!

(Continued from page 17)

into the old tunes with lots of harmony. They are the most popular. We try different types of songs and use the folk songs along with the others. About 100 attend class regularly."

Suddenly a bell sounds, classes are dismissed and everyone seems in a hurry to get somewhere. I stop a boy, "Where are you going?"—"Gym—dance—downstairs, come on," he answers, struggling to get ahead of the others. So we join the moving throng and now we realize that there are 400 folks in the center—all ages and types. They sound like a great avalanche let loose.

On the way down the stairs a large group of young women join the others. "This is the class in physical fitness, and that young woman in slacks is the instructress," says the guide. "They get all sorts of activity and then she takes them all for games on another night when the girls may have the gymnasium. One night a week they all go to the 'Y' for a swim. The 'Y' cooperates by accepting the high school physical examination and charges only 10 cents per hour for a swim with instructions." Sixty girls are attending regularly and there is a waiting list. The old cafeteria is just too small for more.

The Commandos, about as many boys, are also headed for the gymnasium. We learn that they too are getting a physical fitness course—a little "judo," wrestling, boxing, some calisthenics and basketball and volleyball. Different groups of boys use the gymnasium on shifts from 7:00 to 9:00 P. M.

Now the "juke box" has come to life and the weekly dance is on. Nearly 200 couples move around the large gymnasium—in rhythm of one type or another. A few boys hover around the edge, wishing they could dance, but not for long. One of the instructors corrals them in an adjoining room and for half an hour gives them dancing instructions. Finally a few girls are summoned in to dance with them and soon everyone is dancing. Before the evening is over several couples quietly join the dance in the gym.

At 10:00 the bell chimes the closing hour. Promptly everyone crowds the check boy for their wraps. For several minutes we watch the mass of youth stream out of the building into the night. All of them have several blocks and many as far as two miles to go. Aside from the occasional street light or a breaker throwing its eerie glow over the culm banks there is little light. But they are unafraid; they are happy over an evening well spent and they are already looking forward to coming again next week.

These centers are supported by the Welfare Federation which supplies the leadership and the school districts which provide facilities. There are six such centers as described, four in the city of Wilkes-Barre and two in outlying boroughs. The Playground and Recreation Association hopes to add at least four more another year.

Unity Through Music

(Continued from page 38)

the young folks paraded through the streets making all hearts glad with their music. Never to be forgotten were the chimes ringing out from the Kendal Singing Tower on Sunday morning, May 3rd, ushering in the National Music Week. Our twin cities, with the water between, each city nestled against the hillside, re-echoed with the vibrating notes of Mallet's 'Lord's Prayer' and concluded with 'Abide with Me.' It was breath-taking. As the Week's observance closed, again the bells!

"America—indeed, unity through music had been born anew."

Easter Has Its Own Traditions

(Continued from page 34)

they present them to the chosen boy among their playmates. This courtesy is returned by the boy on May Day, when he puts in front of her window a May tree—a little pine tree decorated with bows of ribbon and colored eggs.

"Cock o' the Eggs." The ancient game, Cock o' the Eggs, can still be great fun. Each player is given a hard boiled egg. He challenges another player to a contest which consists of striking their eggs together. The player whose egg breaks forfeits it to his opponent, who then becomes the winner and is called "Cock o' Two Eggs." In case the loser is already cock of two or more eggs, he forfeits his whole score to the winner. The two players with the highest scores play the finals.

Easter Egg Relay. Place three pieces of paper 10 inches square, 5 feet apart, on the floor in front of each team. (The first piece of paper should be from 7 to 15 feet in front of the team.) Each square should be of a different color, with an egg in a matching color on each square. A circle drawn at the end of the line represents a basket.

On the starting signal, Number One of each team runs and picks up the eggs one at a time, placing them in the basket. He then returns to the starting line, touches Number Two, who runs to the basket, picks up the eggs and puts them back on the squares one by one, making sure that the colors of the eggs match the squares. The relay continues until all on each team have run. The winning team is the one finishing first.

Other Easter Activities

Another Easter game consists of fashioning egg-shaped packages from bright colored tissue paper, each containing candy, popcorn, or nuts. These bags are tied onto a hoop, wound with green paper and suspended from the center of the room. A soft ball is provided which each child in turn throws at the package. If he strikes one it is his; if he misses, the child who secures the ball makes the next throw.

That good luck comes to the wearer of new garments on Easter is stressed in an old rhyme which warned:

"On Easter let your clothes be new,
Or else be sure you will it rue."

The custom of wearing new clothes continues to our day. Particularly do we stress the Easter bonnet.

Because this is so, the Easter bonnet may be the feature of a game. Players stand in a circle holding each other's wrists. In the circle is an old hat decorated with Easter finery. Each player in the circle tries to pull the person whose wrists he holds onto the hat. The players stepping on the hat are out of the game. The game continues until only one player is left.

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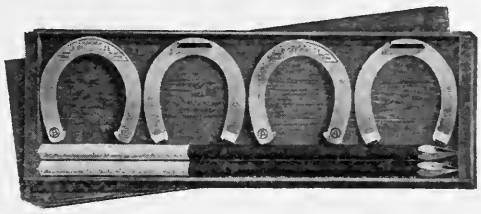

New Gadgets from an Old Felt Hat

(Continued from page 24)

either with floss or yarn. Peasant designs or cross stitch patterns are always attractive.

If you want less color or detail, cut patterns from scraps of leather and applique them to the felt with cloth cement. When there is to be much wear and tear on the article, they should be stitched to the felt with matching thread in a running or buttonhole stitch.

Bead designs also look well on felt and can be combined with embroidery if you like. Or you may use those little decorative buttons you never knew what to do with. First lay out the buttons or beads in a pattern on the felt and then tie the design together with a few well placed embroidery stitches.

Let Freedom Sing

By A. D. ZANZIG

A widely useful wartime guide for music leaders which will answer the question, "How can we go about developing a music program in wartime?"

Practical answers are offered under the headings: Leadership; Occasions for Singing; On "Drawing a Crowd"; Community Planning and Organization; What Songs?; On Program Making and Other Matters. A program for an interdenominational hymn festival is presented.

In the final section Mr. Zanzig offers a classified list of songs for community singing and gives their sources.

Price 20 Cents

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue • New York City

Breaking the Monotony of Hospital Routine

(Continued from page 27)

Mobile Unit and ended up by playing about ten of your games with the other fellows in the ward. They sure helped the time pass for those in the hospital.'

"The men are eager for recreation, for friendship and the companionship found in play. Requests from patients, nurses, doctors, and from the Red Cross recreation leaders were for return engagements."

When ever the attention of recreation leaders is directed consistently to watching the patient's reactions in social activities rather than primarily to the activities themselves, that motive is felt and receives genuine constructive response. Illness appears to heighten one's sensitivity. A healthier atmosphere is produced when several work as a group in recreation. The gratitude which patients feel for those who brighten the monotony of their days by interesting games or entertainment is scattered over several persons. This group approach, repeated at regular intervals, gives the patients not only an entertainment to look forward to, but friends to welcome back, and visitors who bring new acts, new games or songs, or perform the old ones because they are so well liked. Regular events of this sort are less upsetting to the patients and to the hospital administration than the irregular special events for which extra preparations have to be made.

Fine as entertainments may be, whether given as special events or as regular parts of hospital recreation, they remain infrequent and cannot take the place of a daily recreation or play program under skilled leadership. Nor do they accomplish the results that participation in a daily play program can give when that program is truly play for the participants and not a superimposed program from authorities above them.

Where War Work Is Play!

(Continued from page 19)

on pack trips. A proof of the fact that no one ever said, "I'll never be able to look another raspberry in the face!" is the way they disappeared like wildfire back at camp and no one needed any urging when the call for pickers came!

In connection with our ditch digging came trail clearing, which hitherto had been a rather hit-and-miss proposition—a contest between you, the clippers, and your horse. Usually, unless he found an especially tasty bite just where you wanted to clip, your steed won the fight! But last summer a forest ranger came out to camp armed with all sorts of clippers and axes and showed us how to clear trails so that young, growing trees would not be destroyed, and a horse could still get through.

The object of clearing trails is twofold. The first and most important one is in connection with possible fires. If there are a few well-cleared trails to the tops of the mountains around us, a fire could be far more easily checked because it would be more accessible. The other object is the further enjoyment of the lovely aspen woods for trail riding. The latter has its purpose, too, as the more the trails are utilized, the better condition they will be in the event of a fire.

No week could be really complete without a square dance. Tired as you may think you are at the end of the day, you have only to hear "Pop Wheeler" strike up on his drums, while "Ma" plays the "pianner" and Rex his "geetar," and your toes begin to itch. You feel like the "Birdie in the Cage" if you can't get right out there and "Hold Your Holts and Swing Like Thunder"! With the cowboys in their bright rodeo shirts and the girls in gay cotton dresses, all moving to the insistent rhythm of the music, it reminds one of a

He's going to Bat

FOR US TOMORROW—

Send for free copies for your teams of "Famous Slugger Year Book for 1943" —and the new "Official Softball Rule Book." Please address Dept. R.

Prepare him today *the* AMERICAN WAY

Your Baseball and Softball teams of 1943 may soon become combat teams at the front! That in a nutshell, summarizes the importance of organized play. America's strongest defense is *team work,* both at home and at the front—and baseball and softball develop those important qualities which men must have to win — self reliance, coordination of mind and muscle, and cooperation with their associates.

H. & B., in addition to items used directly by our armed forces will continue to make Louisville Slugger Bats for both the Army and Navy and Civilian use. Equip your teams with the bats of the champions. . . . Good bats are important to the success of your teams — they inspire confidence at the plate and definitely contribute to successful hitting. It pays to play with the best as you work for victory.

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crazy quilt. Since "calling" is the toughest job of all, there are usually several men who are gifted at this, and they take turns throughout the evening. Each has his own way of doing it, and this makes the dancing all the more exciting because you can never predict what directions he may give you at the beginning or end of the square! The only compensation for the sight of the "orchestra" preparing for its thirty mile trip home is the fact that there's always another dance coming along soon!

This summer we'll all "tighten our cinches" and really get to work—haying, irrigating, horseshoeing, and log-snaking. If everyone joins in this work with enthusiasm, it doesn't seem like work but fun, and healthy fun at that!

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atmosphere is produced when several work as a group in recreation. The gratitude which patients feel for those who brighten the monotony of their days by interesting games or entertainment is scattered over several persons. This group approach, repeated at regular intervals, gives the patients not only an entertainment to look forward to, but friends to welcome back, and visitors who bring new acts, new games or songs, or perform the old

study of existing conditions to discover the facts and find the answers to such questions as these:

Have all the social, educational and recreational agencies met together to consider the teen age problem?

Have the youngsters been given a share in any such planning?

Has any effort been made to find out what activities the young people would like to take part in?

Have they been given any opportunity to help organize activities for themselves?

Have they been given any special training to make them a part of the war effort in your community?

Has there been any increase in juvenile delinquency?

Which age group shows the greatest rise? Are there any examples of illegitimate births, and sex delinquency in the community? How many high school marriages?

How many junior high school and high school students are working part-time? Full-time? Week ends?

How has it affected their school work?

How many have dropped out of school? What are the truancy figures?

Have there been instances of vandalism on school or community playgrounds and buildings? Of local disturbances during the noon hour?

Has a study been made of all the recreation facilities and programs in the community? If they are not adequate, has a list been made of possible additional play space in churches, lodges, clubhouses, schools, vacant stores and vacant lots?

Does the community know all the facilities available for recreation? Has the recreation program been publicized adequately?

Are youngsters on the streets at night? Where do they go? What commercial amusements and recreation are in the community?

Are there city ordinances governing the operation of these places? Are these laws enforced?

Which ones serve liquor? Can a teen age youngster buy liquor anywhere in the community?

Training for Recreation Leadership

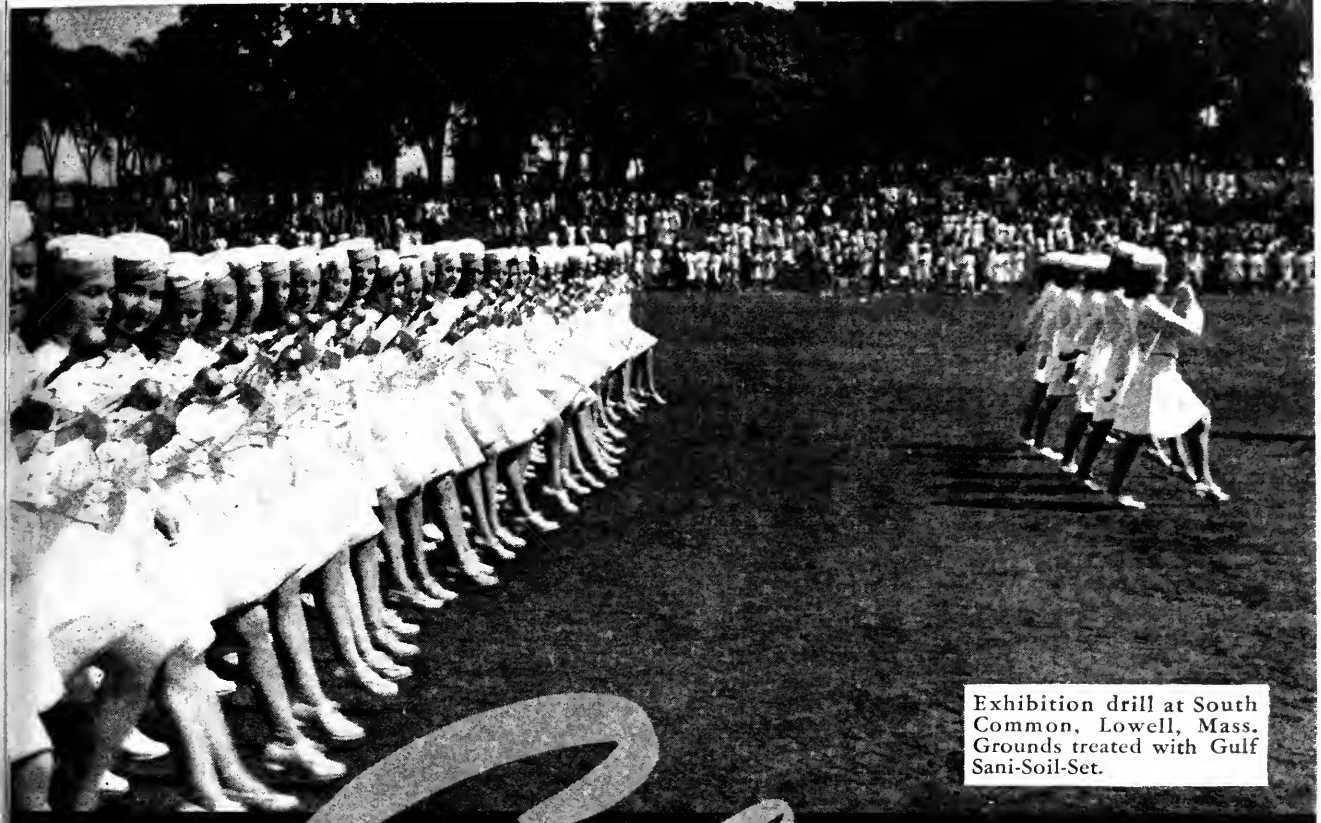
(Continued from page 31)

of a publication which will be of definite help to them if they are working to increase the number and calibre of the volunteer leaders in their community. This is the booklet *Training Volunteers for Recreation Service,* prepared for the National Recreation Association by George D. Butler. In it the experiences from many localities have been recorded and general principles set forth.

The booklet discusses needs for volunteer leadership, the preliminary steps to be taken in organizing for an institute; the subject matter also contains suggestions for the course, its organization, and typical methods employed.

A very practical value is the section presenting the outlines of courses given in a number of communities.

Copies of the booklet are available at 50 cents each.



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TWO-WAY BOWLING alleys are space saving . . . a complete Bowling Alley that is operated by the players themselves, no pin boys required.

TWO-WAY BOWLING alleys sell for a fraction of the cost of regulation alleys. Superbly constructed to last a *life-time.* Though TWO-WAY BOWLING alleys fill every need for competition, relaxation, and exercise, they do not make the physical demands on the players that regulation bowling does.

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Consists of the following:
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Two sets of ten pins each (20) Highest Grade Hardwood, 7½" x 2⅜" belly thickness.
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Two Pit base felts.
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Portable: Packed in sections—"E Z Set Up" Construction.

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Height of alley above floor, 18 inches
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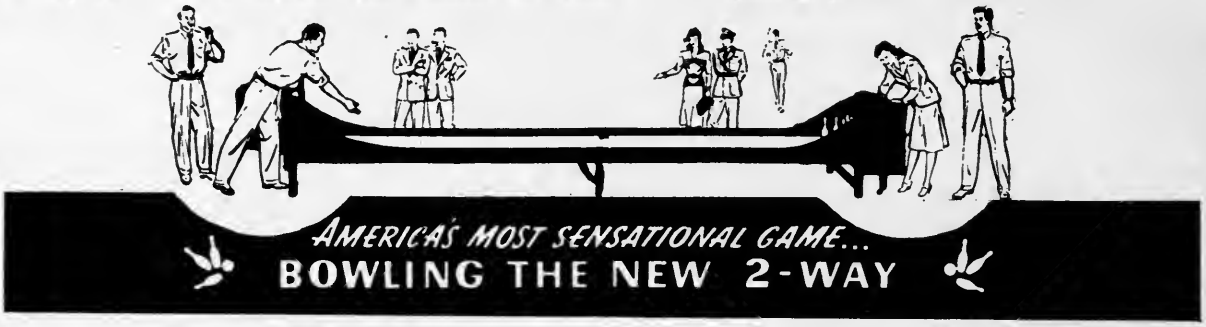
Two–Way Bowling Alleys now offer many hours of relaxation to our men in the Air Corps, Army, Coast Guard, Marines and Navy from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Alaska—from New York to California. (List of camps now using the Two–Way Bowling Alleys gladly furnished upon request.)



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Recreation After 1:00 A. M.

(Continued from page 23)

ber issue of RECREATION that Cincinnati's new playground is not limited to day workers but that it is also available for nighttime workers. Along these lines, the Buffalo Parks Department has just announced that the municipal swimming pools will be open for second shifters this summer after they finish work.

Of course, we all realize that although facilities for nighttime recreation may be available, finding staffs for them is an important factor. But we have found the second shifters to be a most cooperative group who are willing to entertain themselves once they are provided with the proper facilities at convenient hours.

Another solution may be to call upon workers, now on the second shift, who had previously been employed in recreation. The vocational schools have found this to be an excellent method and in the trade schools of Buffalo the majority of the teachers in the classes, from 1:30 A. M. to 4:30 A. M., are war production workers.

Since it is already spring, it is imperative that plans be made now for a summer program of recreation for night shift workers. Some suggestions are softball by floodlight, swimming in the moonlight, hay rides, outdoor boxing and wrestling matches, moonlight horseback rides with a dawn breakfast at some scenic spot, playground sports under floodlight, such as pitching horseshoes, archery, and tennis. At this time of the night you can glamorize the usual and add all the unusual!

Management and labor participation and cooperation must be obtained wherever possible, inasmuch as this program fairly shouts "YES" to the question: "Does it help win the war?"

Recreation is one of the most complete answers to morale and absenteeism problems on the second shift, and a city-wide program enables employers to point out these advantages when they recruit labor for the unwanted and orphaned second shift. Many people turn down a job on second shift rather than give up their friends whom they would ordinarily visit in the evening. Now it can be pointed out to them that they can pick and choose

In Memory of Alice Lee

IN THE PASSING of Alice Lee on February 19, 1943, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, those of us in recreation service have lost a much beloved and highly esteemed friend and counsellor. In connection with my many years of field service in San Diego it was always a high privilege to call on Alice Lee and catch somewhat of her rare spirit, ready wit, and alert mind.

During the earlier years Tam Deering as Executive of San Diego Community Service had the counsel and energetic help of Alice Lee and in these later years W. A. Kearns as Superintendent of Recreation looked to her for counsel and aid on many specific problems.

I remember so well one of the occasions when I shared with Superintendent Kearns in a happy meeting with Alice Lee at her home and we remarked as we left the house what a wonderful privilege it was to have the inspiration of her remarkable intellect and passion for rich and abundant living. She was interested in virtually every phase of leisure-time service and especially in the field of the recreative arts.

Miss Lee expressed genuine appreciation of her identity as an honorary member of the National Recreation Association and frequently referred to herself as rather a "lame" representative in view of the fact that she was the cousin of Joseph Lee. There was always a new glow in her face when she spoke of Joseph Lee and his great contribution to the cause of humanity.

GEORGE BRADEN

---

new friends from all the shift workers in their community and still be able to contact their old friends on free days. This will help to alleviate their misgivings about a shift they don't want.

A complete recreation program covering each of the five fields for each shift, at their most convenient relaxation hours, will have a great bearing on making shift work attractive. The more diversified and unique the program, the greater drawing power it will have to those outside industry as well as to those actively engaged in war production work.

In a community which has a two or three shift problem if the municipal recreation committee can sponsor such a project as I have outlined, the program would pay for itself. I mention this because it is extremely important that the workers finance

their own recreation. It relieves the feeling of paternalism towards the "poor second shifters." They have the money to pay their own way and they have the time. You must provide the facilities at the time they want to play.

A Housing Project for the Birds

(Continued from page 32)

were different racks for each kind of birdhouse, and each type was subdivided according to age groups.

After all the classes and divisions had been judged, our committee faced its real job. There

Buddy Boxes and Other Service Crafts

In the March issue of RECREATION we promised to tell you how to secure directions for some interesting crafts for servicemen.

Through the courtesy of the Physical Fitness and Recreation Program of the Minnesota Office of Civilian Defense, we are now able to offer you the following bulletins:

(1) *The Buddy Box.* Directions for making a pocket game kit and a number of miniature game boards which fit into it. **10 cents.**

(2) *The Picture Pac.* How to make an album with scenes from home which fits into a watch pocket. **5 cents.**

(3) *A Home Town Newspaper.* Suggestions for a "personalized clipping service" for the man far away from home. **10 cents.**

Available from the

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
315 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

VICTORY GARDENS—HARVESTING and DRYING

By Marguerite Ickis

Anything having to do with Victory Gardens is of universal interest these days.

Here is an attractively illustrated booklet which suggests simple ways of drying and treating some of our common fruits, vegetables, and herbs after you have grown and harvested them.

To make the process recreational, there are suggestions for making pomanders, sweet bags for linen, condiment boxes, and other herb containers. And to add a touch of spice there are old recipes and quotations from bygone times.

☆ **Price 25 Cents**

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

were special ribbons for the grand champion, twice won by girls; for the best construction—and this actually included houses a self-respecting bird would not use; and for the houses best planned for use, ventilation, climbing ladder, size of hole, and use of perch, drainage and cleaning facilities. Those with the best finish had a class of their own. Nor did we forget the ultra-special awards for houses built out of scrap materials.

But woe unto the lad who brought in a commercially built house with its paint changed a bit! Nor were the judges fooled by the youngster who brought in a finely weathered house with its year-old nest still inside.

After the show had closed, an uptown store put the best houses in its window while each school proudly displayed its own ribbon winners in the halls. Nearly always at least half the displayers received one award. A top flight house would usually receive from two to five ribbons.

The ribbons awarded were printed on a hand-operated six-inch press which provided up to 3,000 awards in our recreation program each year, to the exclusion of all other prizes.

Canteen in an Art Gallery

(Continued from page 5)

There are countless tales to tell of the men. One young soldier with a very impish smile told us about the tricks that he had been up to. We laughed and cautioned him about his behavior. Some weeks later he showed up and greeted us with a big smile. He spread his elbows on the milk bar, grinned, and finally couldn't wait any longer. He pointed to his new stripes and his only comment was, "You told me to behave."

Sometimes we have a group of English or Australian boys. Mrs. Eaton is particularly eager to see the Australians because she feels that she is doing for them what someone is doing for her boys. These boys enjoy the Canteen because they can have "a spot of tea" which they brew themselves. They take such pleasure in putting just so much tea in the pot, and so much boiling water. The tea looks a little too potent for us, but they say it is just right.

In the course of an evening questions are apt to vary from "Where can I go skeet shooting?" to "Where can I rent a bicycle?" As for the requests, they are for needle and thread, adhesive tape, booklets about Providence, cameras, nickels, shoe polish, pressing, etc. The men can keep us busy finding information. They come from all parts of the States, and they have a lot to say about this section in comparison with their home town. The maps come in for a lot of use during friendly arguments.

On the Phone

The public telephone is very busy at all hours. Sometimes in an evening there will be three or four men waiting for calls, and when the phone rings they all rush for the booth; so far there have been no casualties. The English boys have difficulty in making the local operator understand, their version of the number being Manning 55 ow 2 (5502). They look so puzzled when they stick their heads out the door and ask, "What *is* the number? The operator doesn't understand!"

The men who come into the Gallery Canteen from the Army and Navy make us proud of the services. Anything that can be done for them is not too much. Letters from those who have been shipped out come back to us with their thanks. As one man put it—"We appreciate the very personal hospitality."

Lyle F. Watts New Forest Service Chief

LYLE F. WATTS, former regional forester at Portland, Oregon, has been appointed Chief of the United States Forest Service to fill the vacancy caused by the death of F. A. Silcox.

Mr. Watts received the Bachelor of Science in Forestry degree at Iowa State College in 1913. He became associated with the Forest Service in 1913 and has had a long experience in various parts of the Service.

Good Neighbor Scouts in the Canal Zone

(Continued from page 25)

When the house had been thoroughly inspected, all the girls drew up into a good night circle on the lawn. Very formally the Guides presented a tray of playing cards for the Scouts to give to the men in service through the Red Cross. Singing of Taps brought to a close the day which had helped to create a new understanding and strengthen friendships between the girls of two friendly American nations.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Beach and Pool, December 1942

Fitting Pool Operations to War Center Needs, by H. R. Wiener

Pool Design "Down Under," by Bill Havemeyer

Pre-Induction Swimming, by Samuel W. Ingram

They Don't Need Speed, by Captain T. W. Sheffield

Camping Magazine, January 1943

Emergency Harvest Camps, Lee S. Williams

Camping Magazine, March 1943

A Cooperative Victory Garden for Short Term Camps, by Monte Melamed

Child Study, Winter 1942-43

Do They Still Teach School? by Ruth Gillette Hardy

Emotional Problems of the Adolescent and Juvenile Delinquency, by Caroline B. Zachry

Journal of Health and Physical Education, January 1943

A National Sports Program (Mexico), by Lamberto Alvarez Gayou

Recreation: A Challenge in Human Engineering, by Shailer Upton Lawton

The Lion, January 1943

Youth Centers, by Ernest A. Stewart

National Municipal Review, February 1943

The City of the Future, by Alvin H. Hansen

Education for the Postwar World, by R. J. Colbert

"Make No Small Plans," by Charles E. Merriam (Postwar Planning)

Rochester Plans for Peace, by Harold W. Sanford

National Parent-Teacher, January 1943

Time Out for Recreation

The Nation's Schools, January 1943

Juvenile Crime Wave, by Lowell J. Carr

Postwar Design (School Buildings)

Survey Graphic, February 1943

Thoughts at Vineland, by Dorothy Canfield. (A famous writer visits a New Jersey training school for the mentally deficient)

Survey Midmonthly, January 1943

Dividends from a Conference, by H. Ida Curry and Betty Eckhardt May. (Summary of the two and a half year follow-up program of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy)

PAMPHLETS

History of Sports, compiled by Municipal Athletic Office of the Department of Municipal Recreation

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Public Schools

Movies to Help Win the War. A catalogue of 16 mm. silent and sound motion pictures combined with the 1943 Blue List of selected education and entertainment films

Brandon Films Incorporated, New York City

National Unity Through Intercultural Education. Education and national defense series, Pamphlet No. 10, U. S. Office of Education

Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 15 cents

Did you know that

APRIL 14th is PAN-AMERICAN DAY

It's time to start planning NOW for Pan-American Day, with its good neighbor parties, pageants, and programs. To help you meet this need we have available these practical, up-to-the-minute publications:

Our Neighbors to the South! (M.P. 310) . . . . . **$ .15**

A bibliography of references including dances, music, plays, pageants, fiestas, costumes, games, party plans, and other sources.

Pan-American Carnival (M.P. 312) . . . . . **.25**

South American customs and forms of recreation which may readily be adapted for club and school programs, playgrounds, and recreation centers.

Fiesta—The South American Way . . . . . **.15**

Complete party plan including suggestions for stunts, decorations, invitations, refreshments, and entertainment.

Singing America, a collection of 120 folk songs from the Americas including 14 songs from 9 Central and South American countries:

. . . **Vocal Edition** . . . . . **.25**

. . . **Accompaniment Book** **1.50**

Recordings of Latin American Songs and Dances . . . . . **.30**

Annotated selected list of popular and folk music, prepared under supervision of the Music Division, Pan American Union. Descriptive notes by Gustavo Duran.

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION 315 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Fun Without Money

(Continued from page 30)

Sardines can be played all over a darkened home. One hides. The others hunt for him; but whoever finds him must join the hider in his hiding place, whether it's under Mother's bed or in the back seat of the lonely car in the garage. At last all but one, the loser, are jammed in the hiding place like so many sardines.

There! That ought to give you a start! But after a while you may hunger for more. Then look up books in the public library under "games," "pastimes," "sports," and "parties." You'll find hundreds of things to do together!

If you want to make permanent additions to your own library, the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, has such booklets as these:

"Home Play in Wartime," 19 pages. (Send 10 cents for postage and wrapping.)

"Games for Quiet Hours and Small Spaces," 59 pages. (20 cents postpaid.)

"Games for Boys and Men," 112 pages. (50 cents postpaid.)

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 39)

Mineral Club of Eastern High School, Detroit, has set up an exhibit that pertains to national defense. The club is also working on conservation projects.

"Mountains, The Friendly," A Tour Through the Green, White, and Adirondack Mountains, edited by Roderick Peattie, geographer, Ohio State University. Vanguard Press, 424 Madison Avenue, New York.

Nature Club. "The Fact-finders," a club of Troop 293, Boy Scouts, Philadelphia, presents programs to the Parents Association and has lectures by visiting scientists.

Nature-Grams in Africa. A recent communication shows that nature-grams are read in South Africa. We have often wondered if they caused a ripple in some nearer places.

Nature Trail, Gardiner, Massachusetts. Established by the High School Nature Science Club in cooperation with municipal tree warden. Forty-seven acres of city land are available to the club.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Free Men—The Drama of Democracy

Educational Policies Commission, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Single copies, free; additional copies, 10 cents each.

FREE MEN is a musical dramatic presentation based on the report of the Educational Policies Commission, "The Education of Free Men in American Democracy." It was prepared by the Music Educators National Conference, and the first production was given by the public schools of Milwaukee at the biennial convention of the Music Educators National Conference in April, 1942. The cast for the pageant may be as large or small as desired, and there are roles for elementary and high school students and adults. Any group producing the pageant has permission to make any adaptations it deems wise.

Concerning Juvenile Delinquency

By Henry W. Thurston. Columbia University Press, New York. $2.75.

HERE IS A BOOK which considers juvenile delinquency from an historical point of view and which shows how since 1840 the United States has been increasingly aware of the problem of juvenile delinquency and has gradually evolved a machinery for preventing and treating it. Mr. Thurston does not, however, limit his discussion to historical developments. He discusses delinquencies and their causes, their treatment by courts and in the community. The final chapter, prepared by Leonard W. Mayo, presents "The Gist of Juvenile Delinquency as a Community Problem."

Hymn Dramatizations

By Nellie E. Marsh and W. A. Poovey. The Standard Publishing Company, Eighth and Cutter Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. $1.50 cloth; $.90 paper.

THE STATEMENT that great hymns of the church may be given new and deeper meaning through interpretive dramatization has a special application to dramas depicting the stories of how the hymns came to be written. This book presents a number of such dramatizations with settings and lines simple enough for amateur performers but still effective and impressive.

Social Work Year Book 1943

Russell H. Kurtz, Editor. Russell Sage Foundation, New York. $3.25.

THIS IS THE SEVENTH EDITION of the *Year Book* which undertakes to report the current status of organized activities in social work and related fields. Part One, which is a record of organized activities, consists of seventy-eight articles written by authorities on the subjects under discussion. Part Two consists of four directories of agencies (national and state, both governmental and voluntary) whose programs are integral with or related to the subject matter of Part One.

The *Social Work Year Book* is an indispensable volume for every social worker's library.

Sing It and Do It

By Grace Rogers Jackson and Jeannette Pruyn Reed. The University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. $1.50.

LITTLE HAS BEEN DONE in the field of education, Miss Reed points out in her introduction, to combine functional body movement based on scientific study, with music and rhythm designed and written specifically for this purpose. It is accordingly the object of this book to unite art and science in both music and body movement. The verse of each little song contains the direction for the exercise; thus the child is giving himself the command and must then follow his own command. Miss Reed points out that this makes for concentration and coordination.

100 Puzzles. How to Make and How to Solve Them

By Anthony S. Filipiak. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

PUZZLES ARE ALWAYS FASCINATING because they are challenging to the individual's ingenuity, skill and intelligence. The materials for the construction of the puzzles in this book are not expensive, and you will find it fun to make as well as solve the puzzles.

Physical Conditioning

By George T. Stafford and Ray O. Duncan. Barnes Dollar Sports Library. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

EXERCISES FOR SPORTS and healthful living are described in this book, designed primarily for use by coaches in the guidance of the potential athlete. The exercises recommended are used by many outstanding coaches. The book also offers guidance to the non-athlete and to all who want to keep themselves in better condition for their daily tasks.

25 Non-Royalty One-Act Plays for All-Girl Casts

Compiled by Betty Smith. Greenberg: Publisher, New York. $2.50.

THE TWENTY-FIVE PLAYS in this book represent every type of drama—comedy, farce, satire, romantic drama, holiday plays, biographical plays, social drama, and tragedy. Every play has been successfully tested on the stage, and many have won prizes. The plays, which may be produced at low cost, have been brought together to meet the increasing requests from school and community groups for plays with all-girl casts.

Twenty-five Non-Royalty Plays for Children.

Compiled by M. Jagendorf. Greenberg: Publisher, New York. $2.50.

The plays offered in this collection are good examples of the variety possible in children's drama, ranging as they do from modern, human comedies to medieval deeds and fairyland dreams. Among the playwrights are some of the best known in the field of children's drama. Accompanying each play is a preface telling of the scenery, property, costumes, and lighting necessary for the play.

Curriculum Problems in Health and Physical Education.

By Vaughn S. Blanchard. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.50.

Drawing on years of experience in public school work, the author presents the fundamental problems of curriculum construction and shows how these problems can be met. Thought is also given to future trends in health and physical curricula.

U. S. Government Publications and the War — A Selected List.

By Carl H. Melinat. American Library Association, Chicago. $.25.

The American Library Association is performing a useful service in publishing annotated classified lists of selected U. S. government publications on the subject of the war. This list, Part Two of the series, has been selected from publications issued within the last two years.

Lead a Song!

By Harry Robert Wilson. Hall and McCreary Company, Chicago. $1.50.

"Anyone who believes in the value of informal group singing, usually called community singing, will want to know *how* to do it," says the author in his preface. The "how," the "why," and the "what" are delightfully and clearly set forth in this book, and specific examples are presented to help the leader. The book comes as a particularly timely aid to those who would utilize the values of music as a morale builder in wartime.

16 Rhythms and Story Plays.
For Kindergarten and Primary Grades.

By Howard Stein. Obtainable from the author at 743 East Lexington Boulevard, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. $.80.

Mr. Stein is a musician who understands the type of music which catches the moods of little children and provides an appropriate accompaniment to their natural activities and dramatic ideas. Through the rhythms he presents in this book children will find the help they need in expressing themselves creatively in bodily action.

In-Service Growth of School Personnel.

The National Elementary Principal. Department of Elementary School Principals, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. $2.00 to non-members.

The Twenty-First Yearbook issued by the Department of Elementary School Principals is a handbook for teachers who recognize their own need for self-improvement and for all who are charged with the responsibility of staff leadership. The book is particularly timely. "Seldom have we been so conscious of our personal and professional limitations, of our need for growth," says Robert H. Edgar, President of the Department of Elementary School Principals, "as in recent months when many new duties and responsibilities have had to be assumed." The importance of community contacts is urged, and emphasis is laid on the development of leisure-time interests for the individual teachers, as well as further study. A list of members completes the volume.

Social Defenses Against Crime. 1942 Yearbook, National Probation Association.

Edited by Marjorie Bell. National Probation Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. Paper, $1.25; cloth, $1.75.

The latest Yearbook of the National Probation Association deals with the all-important subject of the treatment and prevention of delinquency and crime. It presents the papers given by a number of outstanding authorities at the thirty-sixth annual conference of the Association held in New Orleans in May, 1942. The material is classified under such headings as "Crime and the Community"; "Delinquency in Wartime"; "Scope and Place of the Juvenile Court"; "Services for the Unadjusted Child"; "Administration of Adult Services"; "Staff Training"; and "Legal Digest." Reports of the work of the National Probation Association are included.

The American School and University 1942.

American School Publishing Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.50.

The fourteenth annual addition of this yearbook is devoted to the design, construction, equipment, utilization, and maintenance of educational buildings and grounds. In addition to this material, there are lists of college, university, normal school and junior college presidents, heads of private schools, superintendents of schools in places of 5,000 population and over, and superintendents of Catholic parochial schools.

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Spring—Easter—May Day

If you're in need of program material for Spring, Easter, and May Day (and who isn't?) let us solve your problems with these bulletin helps which were made to order for you:

Easter and Spring

An April Shower ..... **$ .10**
(Complete plan for a party in April, from preparty games to refreshments. Reprint from RECREATION, March 1941)

Easter Crafts and Games ..... **(MP 299) .15**
(Includes directions for making a number of favors, greeting cards and other craft projects. Also rules for a number of Easter party games)

Easter Egg Hunts ..... **(MB 694) .05**
(Suggestions and hints for egg hunts, adaptable for large and small gatherings)

An Easter Eggsibit ..... **(MB 861) .05**
(A complete party plan)

"Peep Show" Easter Eggs ..... **(MB 1164) .05**
(Plaster craft for favors or decorations)

Program Suggestions for Easter ..... **(MP 244) .05**
(A bibliography listing plays, pageants, pantomimes, and services of worship)

Stories of the Easter Carols ..... **(MP 120) .10**
(Also includes plans for caroling groups)

May Day

Heigh-Ho for a Merry Spring, by Augustus Zanzig ..... **.15**
(Suggestions for a simple festival. Reprint from RECREATION, April 1935)

May Day Echoes, by Marion Holbrook ..... **(MP 105) .15**
(A pageant-play for the grades and junior high school. Roman Floralea, Old English, and modern May Day episodes)

May Pole Dance ..... **(MB 491) .05**
(Directions for this traditional ceremony)

Pageants and Festivals Suitable for May Day Celebration ..... **(MB 85) Free**
(A bibliography)

Play Days ..... **(MB 796) .05**
(Organization, program, and procedure)

Traditions for May ..... **(MB 1179) .05**
(Old English traditions adaptable to festivals)

Troubadours of Provence ..... **(MP 104) .10**
(A May Day fragment for high school or college use based on old Provencal custom of holding a tournament of song each May)

Youth Day Out of Doors ..... **(MP 199) .05**
(Suitable activities)

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

"IN times of stress and strain the fine arts and social diversions have new values. In London the theaters performed to crowded audiences while the building rocked under the bombs. Musicians sped on motorcycles from factory to factory to entertain the workers. Children in air-raid shelters were assembled in groups for games. Rose gardens were planted in airfields from which bombers took off for Germany. The fact is that the fine arts and the social arts have now become as useful as food and drink. To maintain our individual and collective morale, we must conscript every grace and comfort of civilization. It is only as we keep the drums beating and the bands playing and the banners flying bright overhead that we shall have the courage to keep plodding through these deserts to the green valleys of the Promised Land."

Marjorie Barstow Greenbie in
The Art of Living in Wartime

Henry Pfeiffer Library
MacMurray College
Jacksonville, Illinois

Thirty-seven Years!

ON APRIL 12, 1906, thirty-seven years ago, the National Recreation Association was established. In April, 1907, one year later, the RECREATION magazine had its first issue. For thirty-six years the magazine has appeared each month. In December, 1910, thirty-three years ago, Lebert H. Weir became the first field secretary and took up his district on the Pacific Coast. Since that date district service has been maintained in times of war, in times of depression, as well as in times of peace and plenty.

A number of other organizations have sprung up to push special recreation interests; most of them have come and gone but the National Recreation Association, working for recreation for all the people, has remained without interruption.

One of its first meetings in 1906 was held in the White House with President Theodore Roosevelt. Twenty-five years later another meeting—an anniversary meeting—was held in the Cabinet Room at the White House with President Hoover. Several Cabinet members were present on that occasion.

The Association has always tried to serve the leisure-time recreation interests of all human beings in the United States from the cradle to the grave. It has given service through its correspondence section to individuals and to families. It has served community organizations supported by private funds. It has served the American Legion, the service clubs, the P.T.A.'s, individual settlements. Business and industry, church and labor groups have looked to the Association for help. It has served rural areas as well as cities. Thousands of volunteers have been trained for recreation leadership.

Above all, however, the Association has given service to government, local, county, state and national, in recreation. About five hundred city governments have asked the Association to serve as the agency for regularly clearing information between them. The Association has helped establish physical education in the states. The Association has several times on request during different national administrations loaned some of its workers to Federal departments to help with certain recreation projects.

Under Luther Halsey Gulick, Joseph Lee, John H. Finley, Charles W. Eliot, Henry P. Davison, Myron T. Herrick, William Butterworth, Charles Hayden, Edward E. Loomis and other national leaders of similar caliber, the Association has provided one outstanding national, central place where anyone whether interested in privately-supported or tax-supported recreation for the community, or anyone concerned for individual or home and family recreation could turn for help.

The Association has stood for decentralization, has not attempted to control, has believed each city and town should make its own decisions in the recreation field.

The Association has succeeded in its nearly forty years of life in helping to secure recognition that recreation—with all that it means of culture, of music, of drama, of art, of sport, of simple children's play—is in America a great main division of life comparable with religion, labor, education, and health.

I like to think at this anniversary time that all that has been done through the years has been made possible because the ten thousand to sixteen thousand men and women who have cared have shared year after year directly in the support of the Association.

Howard Braucher

May

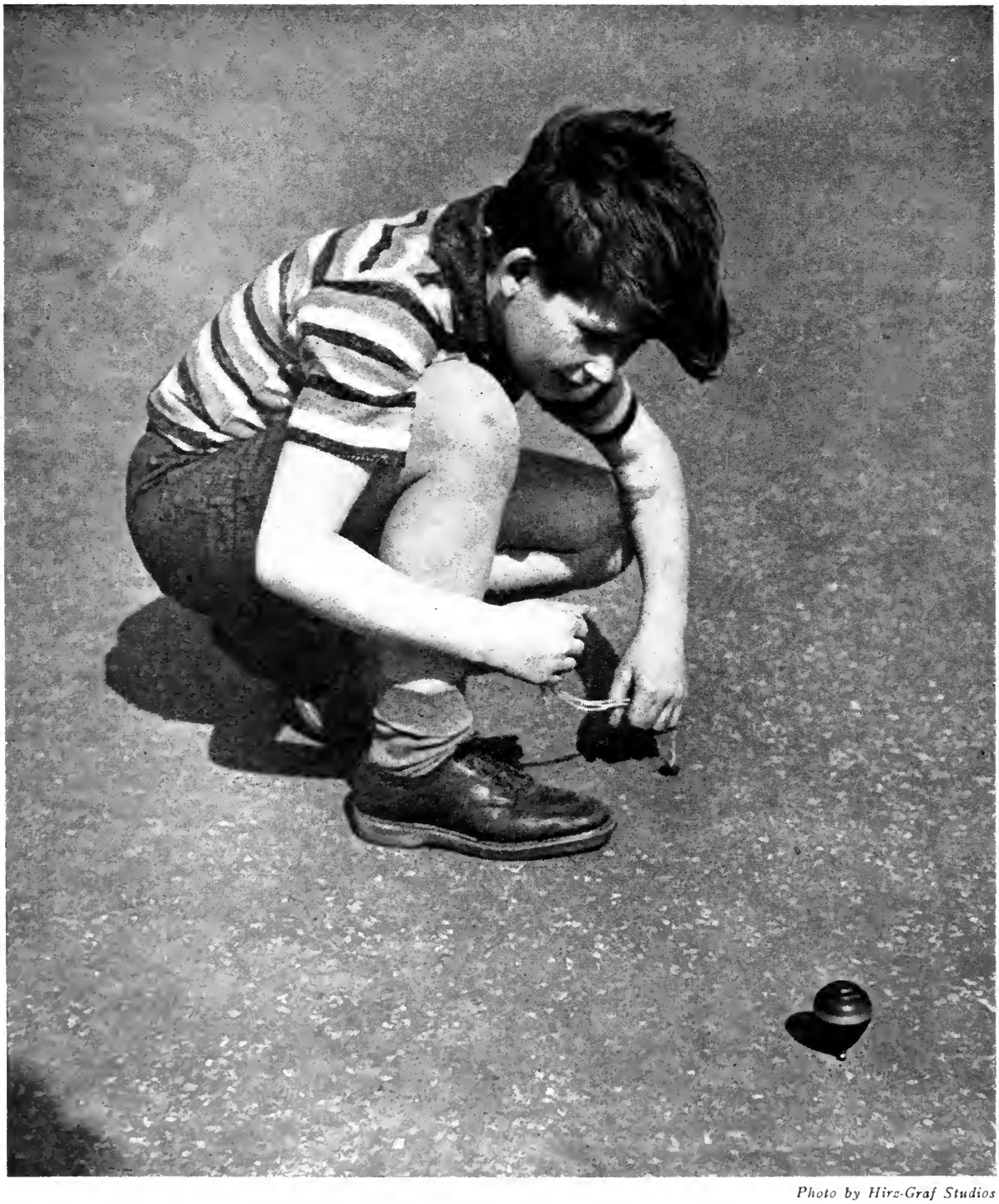


Photo by Hirz-Graf Studios

Playground Programs—1943 Style

With mothers and fathers busy at war work, children are being left alone for many hours of the day. When schools close for the summer, where will they go? Understaffed and overworked playground directors must somehow meet this need with flexible, vitalized playground programs, 1943 style.

Junior Leaders in Raleigh

By HELEN CUTTING
Supervisor of Playgrounds

IN JULY 1942 Raleigh, North Carolina, officials found that the normal pool of qualified recreation leaders was being exhausted rapidly because of the critical need for manpower in other recreation agencies, related fields, and war industries.

The problem facing the local department was not only one of continuing the normal program under such conditions but that of extending the program to meet the impact of war activities.

In some cases a person untrained or inexperienced in all phases of the recreation program was forced to serve as a jack-of-all-trades leader. It was necessary for such leaders to circulate constantly from one activity to another, and it was becoming increasingly difficult, under such conditions, to stimulate and maintain interest in a well balanced activity program.

The local supervisor, observing a disorganized unit program resulting from these conditions, suggested that boys and girls on one play area select a leader from their own group to continue their activity until the playground leader made her next round.

The new experience proved successful, and this type of leadership soon spread to other groups within the unit. Junior leaders met regularly to exchange ideas and to learn new activities.

As the need for such leadership became evident at other centers junior leaders were assigned to assist with the establishment of similar groups. Members of these groups at each unit have been merged into a city-wide organization of junior leaders.

Membership in the junior leader organization is open to all boys and girls between the ages of ten and sixteen.

How to offer a varied activity program for an average of 9,000 or more participants weekly was a challenging problem for the Raleigh Recreation Department.

Candidates for membership are chosen for their outstanding sportsmanship by the participants. Final selections depend on endorsements by the unit staff members in regard to dependability, aptitudes, and willingness to accept training.

After final approval candidates are recognized as junior assistants for two weeks. During this period of trial each serves as an apprentice to a junior leader after which he is accepted or rejected by a vote of the junior leaders organization at its next meeting. Failure to make the grade does not bar a youngster from having another trial. Failure has been due to illness or absence from the center to accompany parents on out-of-town trips.

Training of junior leaders is now offered at the city-wide staff meeting on Saturday mornings and is also attended by paid leaders. At this time the combined group plans activity programs, discusses problems, and learns new activities. A flexible program for the following week is planned and leadership responsibilities for each individual are agreed upon.

The joint meeting of paid and junior leaders has proved satisfactory. Adult members of the group realize that junior leaders have a real contribution to make since they are more keenly aware of the interest of the boys and girls.

Experience has proved that the youngsters can be depended upon to assist with program planning and conducting activities, to keep play areas well marked, to assist with special events, and select a news reporter for the week. The youngster feels that he is a member of the group and participates with enthusiasm and responsibility.

The biggest project undertaken by the junior leaders was the organizing of the Junior Commando Group. These boys and girls collected scrap and waste fats, kept younger children for mothers who volunteered for special work at the Filter Center and Red Cross Room. The afternoon newspaper co-sponsored the Commandos by

furnishing armbands and publicity. The playground leaders and junior leaders kept records of collection, called special meetings and did all organizing. A Colonel was selected by the leader and formed his own company of twenty-five. These Commandos could advance in rank from Private to Sergeant and on up to Colonel by either meeting the set amount of scrap to be collected, or by services rendered to war workers. Then the Colonel formed his own company.

A number of boys and girls from different sections of the city were awarded camperships to Sherwood Forest, a non-profit low cost camping program made possible by the WPA Recreation Program, the Raleigh and Durham City Recreation Program, and a Camp Committee of civic club members. The campers were selected by the junior leaders and playground supervisors for their outstanding sportsmanship, willingness to assist with playground program and general conduct. Over seventy-five youngsters were awarded camperships.

This method of awarding camperships proved so successful and served to enliven interest in the playground to such an extent that it will be used again this summer.

A Playground Day Camp

By TELURA SWIM
Superintendent of Recreation
Piedmont, California

WHEN OUR overnight camps, which have functioned for six years and have been one of the highlights of Piedmont's recreation program, became impossible under the handicaps of the present emergency, we substituted the idea of a day camp, primitive style, on the Wildwood Playground.

Each Thursday, from June to September 15th, we held this camp. The children arrived at 9:30 in the morning, bringing blankets, utensils, and food for lunch and dinner. A grill on this ground made the preparation of hot food possible.

The opening program was the salute to the flag and patriotic exercises, followed by very simple group instruction in first aid. After this, handcraft held interest until lunch time. The children cooked their own lunches and a large number of mothers joined them at the long playground tables with lunches which they had brought from home.

After lunch the children spread their blankets on the grass under a beautiful aisle of palm trees for the rest period, while the mothers engaged in volleyball and basketball. Athletic games followed the rest period until dinner time at 5:00, and at 6:00 a group of dirty, happy children left the play-

From Paterson, New Jersey

ground with keen anticipation for the next camp day.

During vacation several dramatic broadcasts and interviews were given to advertise the playground program. Children from four years of age through the sixth grade participated with the directors.

Puppetry was an important division of the handcraft work on camp days and was given by an expert who had exhibited her shows and puppet making at the "Fair for Forty" at Treasure Island. This and other camp day activities made attractive broadcasting publicity for the Recreation Department and built up the attendance to an astonishing number.

This change in our vacation program last summer proved so popular that we intend to repeat it in the summer of 1943.

A Roving Play Center in Salt Lake City

AN INTERESTING experiment in establishing play centers in neighborhoods at a distance from parks and other organized play areas was made last summer in Salt Lake City, Utah, when the Roving Play Center was initiated.

Through the cooperation of the Commissioner of Parks, Mr. Fred Tedesco, who is greatly interested in recreation, an old circus wagon belonging to the Department of Parks and Public Property was painted inside and out and put into shape for immediate use. The Roving Play Center made it possible to add four play centers to the list of the city's playgrounds.

The wagon was moved by truck from one location to another, and "roving" was limited to the late evening so that the daily program would not be disturbed. Inside the wagon were four tables with checker boards painted on them, eight benches, two wooden workbenches, tools for handcraft, balls and bats, horseshoes, nets, paints, paper and pencils, scissors, and other material.

Last summer the location was changed every two days. At one location, under some large trees, four swings, two teeter boards, and a sand box were set up. At two of the stops where electricity was available, the boys and girls enjoyed an open air picture show with the department's 16 mm. movie machine.

Joe L. Christensen, Superintendent of Public Recreation, reports that the Roving Play Center was a great success and its arrival was always eagerly awaited by the children.

After-School Playgrounds in Reading, Pa.

FOR THE PAST SEVEN YEARS the Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation of Reading, Pennsylvania, has maintained after-school playgrounds under WPA leadership. When this service was discontinued early in 1943, the judge of the Juvenile Court and the Playground Federation, made up of thirty-two neighborhood parents' associations, requested the Mayor and City Council to provide additional funds to reopen the play centers and provide leadership for them. The request was based on the increase in juvenile delinquency in the city.

The response from the City Council was favorable, and $2,700 was appropriated to the Board of Recreation. With this money ten after-school playgrounds were opened on April 19th to be continued until June 23rd, for five days a week. The hours are from 4:00 to 6:00 and from 6:30 to 9:00 P. M.

The after-school playground program at these centers is as follows:

Week April 19th —
1. Organize volleyball and softball teams
2. Contact Parents Playground Association
3. Play active games
4. Playgrounds closed April 23rd, Good Friday

Week April 26th —
1. Roller skating contests—April 26th, 4:00 P. M.
2. Play paddle tennis
3. Conduct marble tournaments

Week May 3rd —
1. National Music Week—encourage singing
2. Rope jumping contest
3. Run-the-bases tournament; softball pitching contest

Week May 10th —
1. Nature Week—play nature games
2. Junior track meet
3. Hopscotch tournament

Week May 17th —
1. Wagon and scooter contests
2. Jackstones tournament
3. Dodge ball tournament

Week May 24th —
1. Memorial Day patriotic evening, May 28th
2. Tug-of-war contest
3. Doll show

Week May 31st —
1. Family fun night
2. Stilt contest
3. Dress up show

Week June 7th —
1. Hold hobby show
2. Fox hunt
3. O'Leary contest

Week June 14th —
1. Hold Flag Day exercises
2. Flower show
3. Bicycle rodeo

Week June 21st —
1. Scavenger hunt
2. Check supplies and equipment
3. Spring playgrounds close 23rd.
4. Summer playgrounds open June 24th.

Fiesta in Columbus

By EDWINA WOOD
Recreation Superintendent

THE PLAYGROUNDS in Columbus, Georgia, carried out "A Good Neighborhood" program during the summer of 1942. The theme was selected by members of the staff several months before. Each playground chose a country of South America and each leader was asked to read up on that country, noting such characteristics as games, music, handcraft, mode of dress and anything that could be worked out on a playground.

The leaders entered into the research enthusiastically and with fine results. The handcraft was most interesting and the folk games played were attractive. Altogether we felt that the children had a happy time and,

Columbus, Georgia, also celebrated "I Am An American" Day with a colorful pageant. Here Uncle Sam and Miss America review the 48 states.

as a by-product, had gained worth-while information.

Each playground gave a demonstration on its own area and invited mothers and neighbors. Then all playgrounds came together the last of the summer and presented a Fiesta. We chose a spot on one of our playfields for the final performance. Each playground had its own booth, flying the flag of the country which they represented and displaying handcraft. Some children were designated to stay in each booth to act as "so-called salesmen." Others moved to and fro from booth to booth as "would-be buyers."

The children participating in the program were grouped around each booth and the booths were arranged in a semicircle which served as a background for the Fiesta.

Leaders and children were all simply costumed. We used a public address system to keep the audience informed as to what country was performing and what was being presented. Each leader wrote a simple prologue describing the country her playground represented. We afterwards displayed the best of the handcraft in one of the big show windows downtown.

The program was successful, first from point of enjoyment and then for the information gleaned.

The Program

"Down South America Way"—Song by Rose Hill children representing Bolivia

Dance—By Chilean children from Peabody Playground

Flag Drill—Red, white, and blue colors of Paraguay, by the Oglethorpe Playground

Golden Cornstalk Goes Home — Play acted by children of East Highland Playground

Tango — Dance of Argentine, done by Rose Hill Heights

Historical Pageant of Peru — pantomimed by Spanish, Indians, and Peruvians from Linwood

Mexican Hat Dance—National Dance of Mexico, danced by St. Elmo's children

"Tecolote de Guana"—Spanish song sung by two Venezuelans from East Highland

Shinny—Game played in Colombia—McIlhenny Playground

La Conga — Danced by Rose Hill children as danced in Bolivia

"South of the Border"—Song of Mexico, sung by St. Elmo Playground

Rhythm Orchestra—by Wynnton children representing Brazil

Indian Dance—from Ecuador—danced by North Highlands

"Cielito Lindo"—Song sung by Oglethorpe Playground as Paraguayans

La Conga—danced as in Brazil by the Wynnton children

The Donkey — Story pantomimed by children of Ecuador from North Highland Playground

Dance—Fiesta dance from Colombia by McIlhenny Playground

Historical Pantomime — Christ of the Andes — by Peabody and Rose Hill Heights

America the Beautiful—Ensemble

Dearborn Converts Vacant Lots for Children

By HENRY D. SCHUBERT
Superintendent of Recreation

BECAUSE of the great number of mothers who have left their homes for war work, the city of Dearborn, Michigan, is faced with the necessity of developing neighborhood organizations to share in the task of supervising the play and activities of children at the city's tot lots.

During the 1942 summer season eight tot lots were placed in operation in scattered residential sections throughout Dearborn. The city acquired these tax delinquent vacant lots and many others for recreational purposes through a scavenger sale held in 1940 by the State Land Office Board. These play lots are comprised of two to ten city residential lots varying in size from 35 x 100 feet to 50 x 140 feet each.

The eight tot lots used last summer have all been landscaped with shade trees and shrubs and enclosed with cyclone fencing. Signs prohibiting the playing of ball are posted at each of these areas.

Tot lots now in use have play apparatus installed including slides, swings, teeters, sand boxes, together with picnic tables and outdoor grills.

Fathers, mothers, and older brothers and sisters bring small children to these tot lots at all hours of the day. Many bring their lunches during the noon hour and at evening mealtime. Families also prepare hot foods on the grills.

Courtesy Board of Recreation Commissioners, East Orange, N. J.

Because of the popularity of the tot lots the Recreation Department has completed plans for the establishment of ten new play spaces during the present season. Landscaping on these new sites was completed during the fall and winter, and the children's play apparatus is ready to be installed. This will give the small children of Dearborn eighteen tot lots for outdoor play.

It is interesting to note that residences adjoin each of these play spaces. After the program of last season, residents in other sections of the city began inquiring when their areas would be served with similar advantages for their children.

A special leadership institute is being held to teach parents and volunteer leaders methods of child psychology and methods of presenting games and simple craft projects.

Since these tot lot areas are intended primarily for preschool children, and because they serve as a substitute for the backyard or family lot, the city has acquired additional property for older children in the various neighborhoods.

"You know that the boy and girl who today is thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, cannot wait five, ten, twenty years until we convince the public of his needs so that sufficient money, leadership, and a completed program will be forthcoming for his summer living."—*Louise Adler* in *Adventuring Together*.

In a City of Homes

By WILLIAM H. RENISON
Supervisor of Recreation
San Marino, California

OURS IS A CITY of homes where community spirit is emphasized and where a well-balanced recreation program is conducted twelve months of the year for the 10,000 citizens. Approximately 1,500 children between the ages of 8 and 16 years attend our all-community recreation center.

San Marino city playground is considered by many authorities as one of the best equipped recreation centers in the country. We have two turf football fields, gymnasium and track, four outside asphalt basketball courts, five baseball diamonds, two volleyball and three tennis courts, two handball courts, an outside skee-koe, broad jump and high jump pits, two asphalt games courts and three outside badminton courts.

Our special summer playground program is well attended. We begin the annual play school with

(Continued on page 100)

Powwow on the Playground

By LOUISE MARTIN KOSTENBADER

The spirit of the American Indian has something proud to teach children. It can symbolize for them loyalty and strength, sportsmanship, and the fun of friendly competition. And it will keep young Indians out of mischief!

INDIANS! A word to stir the imagination. A word that intrigues any youth from nine to ninety. It suggests an endless variety of activity, ceremonies, and crafts, all of them highly adaptable to a recreation program. Is there anyone who hasn't played Indian, at one time or another—tracking imaginary animals, screaming war whoops, or gathering 'round a campfire for a council of war?

Our Newark playground unfortunately had a serious problem of attendance and we needed a new interest to draw the children. Two blocks away was a swimming pool which offered cooling inducements on a hot day. Also close by was a beautiful park, green and inviting. Quite naturally the youngsters trooped over there to play rather than to the playground. The problem was not only to attract the children but also to hold their interest. Perhaps Indians would turn the tide!

It all came about when the neighborhood library, which often entertained groups in its garden with talks about books, chose Indians as the topic for one afternoon. I heard of the program and persuaded some interested youngsters to go over to the garden with me.

Why not carry over this worth-while book talk? But what could we do? Certainly the program must have action and competition and it must make the participants feel that they are acting like real Indians. Then and there we thought of an Indian Powwow.

Each prospective warrior must have a tribe to join and a tribal feather to wear. There would be four tribes: Blackfoot, Iroquois, Navajo, and Sioux. Feathers could be cut from poster paper, using a different color for each tribe. White crepe paper bands would hold the feathers in place. When the children arrived in droves, as we fervently hoped they would, they were to assemble in one long line, count off by fours, receive appropriate war plumes, and march off to find their chiefs.

The four chiefs would be appointed ahead of time. Every playground has a number of "stand-by" boys, and from them four could be chosen. Large signs with the name of each tribe were made to mark the four encampments.

Clutching his feather and band, each child would present himself and his services to his chief. The tribal head would solemnly tie on the feather and the band, thus transforming the youngster into a warrior of the tribe. All would then join hands, form a circle, and sit cross-legged on the ground until the games began.

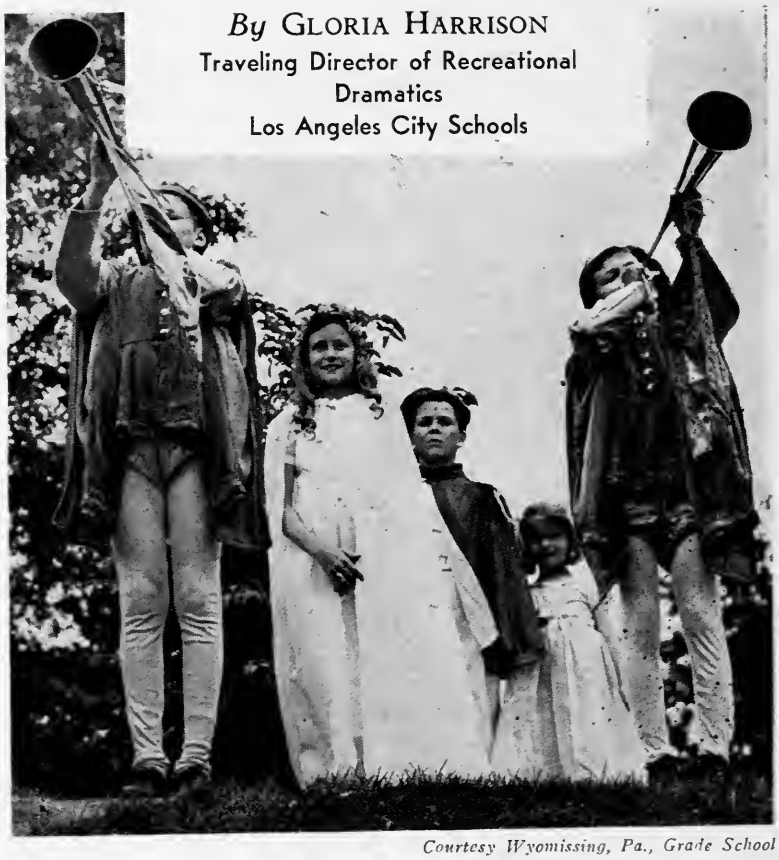
The Powwow sounded exciting enough on paper, but the big problem was to entice

(Continued on page 107)

Recreation Goes Dramatic

By GLORIA HARRISON
Traveling Director of Recreational Dramatics
Los Angeles City Schools

The universal appeal of "play-acting" and its educational value provide a creative theme for this article which is reprinted from *The Physical Educator,* June, 1942, with the kind permission of the editors.



Courtesy Wyomissing, Pa., Grade School

TODAY ON HUNDREDS of playgrounds all over the country boys and girls are experiencing the excitement, fascination and educational possibilities found in recreational dramatics. No other activity offers children as many opportunities in self-development along with wholesome pleasure as does the activity of recreational dramatics. This is because dramatics as an activity involves the use of so many other arts, such as handcraft, storytelling, music, and dancing.

Play is always serious to children. When playing they are living on their highest level, for in play more actual thinking goes on than in any other phase of their lives. For proof of this just watch small children in creative play where they are unaware of your presence. The earnest and concentrated expressions which fleet across their faces are at once both fascinating and puzzling to the average adult who has through years acquired a poker face or limits his facial expressions.

Dramatic play is that form of childish make-believe that centers around a social experience. It begins when a child pretends to be something or someone he is not, or pretends to be doing somethings he is not doing.

"Play-acting," and "Informal Dramatics," terms used generally for a type of dramatics, are perhaps two of the most popular means of dramatic play. Other types are Pantomime, used for tiny tots as a medium in developing self-expression; and Formal Dramatics, used primarily with children of Junior High School age and older. The latter type involves the use of written scripts, stage scenery, lighting, costuming, and makeup. It also calls for a more finished production than other types.

Pageants and Festivals are types of dramatic play which call for the participation of large numbers of children and the addition of music, dancing, drills, mass groups, along with pantomime and dramatic staging. Because of this, and that the effect must be one of splendor and brilliance, pageants and festivals are more difficult to produce.

Each of the above mentioned types of dramatic play offers a particular benefit from an educational, physiological, cultural, and sociological standpoint. Until recently little thought had been given in our public schools and on our playgrounds to the advantages offered through dramatic play. For many "dramatics" is nothing more nor less than learning how to recite a pretty piece with gestures. There has been little concern with that more stimulating and satisfying type of dramatic activity which we know as "recreational."

From the recreational side there is the pleasure of adventure in the imaginations of the children through dramatics and creative play. Through "play-acting" small children lose their shyness, gain

self-confidence, develop poise, dignity and charm, acquire and develop a vocabulary beyond their years, develop muscular and mental coordination, acquire grace and a clear speaking voice through this activity.

Recreational Dramatics offer a new and fascinating world for children. Lines are not drilled into the minds of children as in a school lesson, but the story of the play and the idea of the dialogue is learned. The story given by the children in a play-form is informal, imaginative and quite like the old popular game of "Let's Pretend." Every child spends three-fourths of his child life in the game of "Let's Pretend"; no wonder the appeal of drama in one phase or another is universal. As man's first means of communication was through the art of pantomime, to make known his wants, it naturally follows that acting is one of our oldest arts.

Primitive man employed dancing and music in the worship of his deities. It is almost certain that poetry was added to these ceremonials and when properly developed he added dialogue. With the addition of dialogue he was well on his way toward civilization. He did not have to learn these things from anyone else, they were instinctive with him.

"The sense of play-acting is developed very early in children and springs quite naturally from the sense of play. They enjoy their own made-up games and plays themselves—they enjoy acting them out for their elders." — *John Farrar.*

The promotion of the activity of dramatic art is very simple once the many opportunities for self-development have been taken into consideration.

The educational value of dramatics is apparent when children learn their lessons in literature, history and other studies through the dramatization and participation in creative dramatic play. Enacting stories based on history, science, literature, to name a few, brings to the child's mind an indelible impression of a lesson to be learned. Without consciously realizing it, through the art of extemporization, children develop and acquire a vocabulary. Children learn the importance of sharing, of "give and take," through cooperating and working together in rehearsing the play as a whole. To these may be added the development of tolerance, sportsmanship and patience.

The character of a child may be easily influenced by his playmates. To assume that he gains only self-expression and a medium for an emotional outlet through his participation in recreational dramatics would be to considerably limit this rich activity. The association of children with one another, their teamwork in "play-acting" tends to teach children cooperation, understanding of persons and things through character portrayals in plays, to develop patience, self-discipline, and a better sportsmanship.

The wealth of play material which is available for recreational dramatics and its apparent effect on the child's mental development tends to serve also as a character influence.

Through observation of dramatic groups we have watched timid children slowly acquire self-confidence, and the exhibitionist gradually lose his air of braggadocio and become an emotionally normal child.

The importance of recreational dramatics and its direct and indirect effect on children form an emotional, physical, mental and spiritual development which cannot be considered too lightly.

Because of the great social and racial strata which participate in the activity of dramatic art, it contributes to the ideology of democracy.

Physiologically dramatic play stimulates mental and physical alertness, the coordination of both mind and body and very often corrects speech defects and nervous mannerisms.

Through the correlation of music, drama, dancing, costuming and art crafts a culture and a knowledge of the cultural arts is obtained.

In listing the educational advantages to be derived from the activity of dramatic art nothing was given of the pleasure value which it affords. The joy which children receive from play-acting is difficult to measure. The joy is natural, spontaneous and wholly satisfying. The fact that children live vicariously the many characters they portray gives them a better understanding of human nature. To play the role of something or someone you are not, has a tremendous fascination for both young and old.

To be in a play or to play the game of "Let's Pretend" with some child, is indeed a rich experience, one which none should miss.

"The reason why children impersonate so many and such various things . . . is that all the world seems to them to be alive. Thus all their dramatic play is social in a sense; they are all true citizens of the world, and every object that interests them is their friend and playmate."—*Joseph Lee.*

At Burlingame's Play Centers

Mother-volunteers help to run a successful play center and children's theater in this California community

"HOW MUCH TIME can you give us?" This is the question asked of the mother who brings her child to the preschool play center established by the Recreation Department of Burlingame, California, where no charges are made, but payment takes the form of service contributed by the mother.

The preschool play center was organized in the spring of 1942 mainly to release mothers of young children for Red Cross classes, A.W.V.S. work, and similar activities. Any child in the community from three to five years old is eligible to attend the center, which is open from Monday through Friday, from 9:30 to 11:30.

A child may attend two days weekly, plus an extra day for every day's service its mother gives the Recreation Department or other group such as the Red Cross or Scouts. Mothers in large numbers take advantage of this plan and volunteer for many hours' work at Recreation Department headquarters, at the Children's Theater, and at the play center itself. These volunteers and the A.W.V.S. assistants who serve at the center are given in-service training by the director of the center.

Most of the furniture and equipment at the center was donated by the schools and individuals. Some money was given for the purchase of equipment, but much of it was made from used materials by staff members and volunteer workers. The large hollow blocks, for example, which are by far the most popular equipment at the center, were made from old ping-pong tables and painted in bright colors. A playhouse and outside storage room was formerly one of the sturdy little houses used by the city to cover large pumps and meters. This was a contribution of the Water Department.

Red Cross volunteer nurses inspect the children daily and no child is allowed to mingle with the other children if for any reason he misses this examination or shows symptoms of illness. As a further precaution, the city health officer has made careful inspection of facilities, has given instruction in the proper sterilization of the children's drinking glasses, and has made suggestions for keeping facilities sanitary and safe. These health measures are most important and no colds or contagious diseases were ever found to have started at the play center.

This volunteer helper has two small sons of her own at the preschool play center

While most of the children's play is out of doors, two adjoining rooms of the recreation building have been furnished and equipped for use on bad days. Adjacent to the building is an abandoned paddle tennis area which makes an ideal play space. The surface is level and dry, and since a high fence still surrounds the court, the children are safe. In this area are found a playhouse, a sand box and other equipment consisting mainly of boards, large hollow blocks, housekeeping articles, chairs and table, and some

Children from the workshop group made this scenery from unbleached muslin and painted it with texolite. They made all the props from waste material.

wheel toys such as buggies, tricycles and and wagons.

The day's program in the preschool play center is as follows:

Health inspection
Hang up coats and put away blankets
(Children bring blankets and take them home daily)
Pour and drink water
Outdoor play—active, creative, large muscle play
Toilet
More outdoor play
Rest
Quiet activities—stories, coloring, singing, rhythms

Carriage House Finds New Use

A large carriage house on the property of the central recreation center houses the Children's Theater. The garage section is now the workshop; the former laundry, the costume room; and the upstairs loft, a miniature playhouse with an auditorium seating eighty-two children, and a stage 24 feet long and 20 feet deep. The playhouse is used for all rehearsals and workshop activities, and for productions having small or minimum size casts. Plays with casts of more than thirty-five children are produced in the city's elementary schools. If a play is presented in a school auditorium, only two performances are given, whereas at the miniature playhouse there are at least four performances.

The children taking part range in age from five to fourteen years, with the average age from nine to twelve. All who come to the tryouts are given a part in the play if the story calls for extra fairies, villagers, or gnomes. In plays with limited casts, two children are cast for the same role, each taking part in at least one performance. If necessary, a second play is cast at the same time so that all who wish may participate.

The children not only take part in plays but also assist in the making of scenery and costumes. Each actor is responsible for a share in the technical side of the production, and many children never appear on the stage itself but are part of the stage crew. Costumes are used over and over again and are frequently remodeled by the girls in the cast and in the costume department. Since the theater was established, between 600 and 700 children have taken part in its various activities.

The plays produced are usually adaptations of well known stories such as "Cinderella," "Princess and the Seven Swans," "Catskin," "Snow White and Rose Red," "Treasure Island," and "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Music for the Christmas play is usually supplied by a trained choir and the elementary school orchestra. Folk dancers trained by a member of the Recreation Department staff sometimes appear in productions. In producing plays as many arts as possible are used on stage and off.

War conditions have resulted in many additions to the program and have brought about increased activity and participation. Additional wartime

activities of the Children's Theater are along the line of community service to civilian defense groups. Children, appropriately costumed, carry banners announcing bond sales and salvage drives, produce defense playlets for adult groups, and make posters and banners for the civilian defense activities.

"With our small staff it is difficult for us to serve all age groups, but as we draw into the program more and more interested volunteers, we hope to be able to serve all."—*Shirley Smith,* Supt. of Recreation in Burlingame.

Junior Players Club

The Junior Players Club has been formed for junior high school age boys and girls to serve civilian defense needs and provide social recreation for the members themselves. The boys and girls hold a monthly meeting at which they discuss plans and enjoy some type of entertainment such as skits and games. At the last meeting they had a spelling bee in which they spelled the words backwards. The group, which is entirely self-governing, is responsible for the stage crew and ushers for all shows. If the chairman of an activity should fall down on his job, the title and privileges are immediately taken away by a vote of the group.

As a part of its defense job the Junior Players club puts on its own plays about such subjects as hoarding and salvage, and assists at bond sales and drives of various kinds when their help is requested. Officers are elected semi-annually and the officers and committee chairmen have special supper meetings and parties on their own. These supper parties, scheduled for every other month, are held from 5 to 7:30 P. M. so that they will be over before a blackout threatens. Each child brings his own supper and the club supplies extra refreshments. There are no club dues but each child pays for his share of the party with a 10-cent limit. Games and dances are the order of the evening.

Six to eight plays, including one or two puppet plays and defense plays, are given during the school year, and one is presented every other week during the summer vacation, in addition to other special activities.

The Children's Theater, now two years old, is a municipally supported project and is a special division of the Recreation Department, which provides its operating budget and pays the salary of the director who is a member of the department staff.

Each production is practically self-supporting from admission fees of 10 cents for children and 26 cents for adults, federal tax included. A large annual benefit for theater equipment is put on by a lay advisory board of twelve interested citizens who determine the operating policies of the theater and take an active part in activities. Since the beginning of the war, board members have not only been in charge of the box office, but have acted as combination hostesses and air raid wardens at each performance. Board members and parents have also taken on additional duties in the way of typing scripts, making costumes, and chaperoning the children.

City Recreation Program

Burlingame, according to the 1940 census, has a population not exceeding 16,000, but the recreation program in this California city has made gratifying progress. The city is very proud of its central recreation center—the old Gunst estate, which contains a large number of shrubs and trees more than sixty years old. The estate residence, built at a cost of more than $100,000, has been remodeled as an adult service center and other buildings on the property are being used to house such activities as the children's theater. At the present time two new areas are being developed—one about ten acres in extent; the other, two acres.

At the present time the staff consists of the superintendent, one part-time playground leader, one half-time physical education supervisor and playground leader, one full-time children's theater director, and three special activity leaders, all paid by the city. The School Department furnishes after-school leaders for three school playgrounds.

Seventh and eighth grade children are active in all the current sports, games, and leagues on parks and playgrounds. Social dancing, especially folk dancing, has been taught for this age group. During 1941 the Recreation Department leaders taught the children during school time as a cultural unit. This year, however, in order to serve more children teachers are being encouraged to attend the Department's folk dancing groups for adults so that they will be able to teach the children with some assistance from the Recreation Department. Social dances for children are being held after school instead of in the evening this year because of dimout regulations. The Recreation Department

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Any Stamps Today?

The schools have been doing their part all winter. Now it's up to the playgrounds!

"A TWENTY-FIVE cent war savings stamp will buy the equivalent of a dozen bandages for the armed forces. One steel helmet costs $3.03. Twenty dollars will buy a battleship flag."—With such simple, easy-to-understand facts playground leaders will explain to boys and girls this summer the need for buying war savings stamps, the same kind of stamps they have been buying regularly in school all winter.

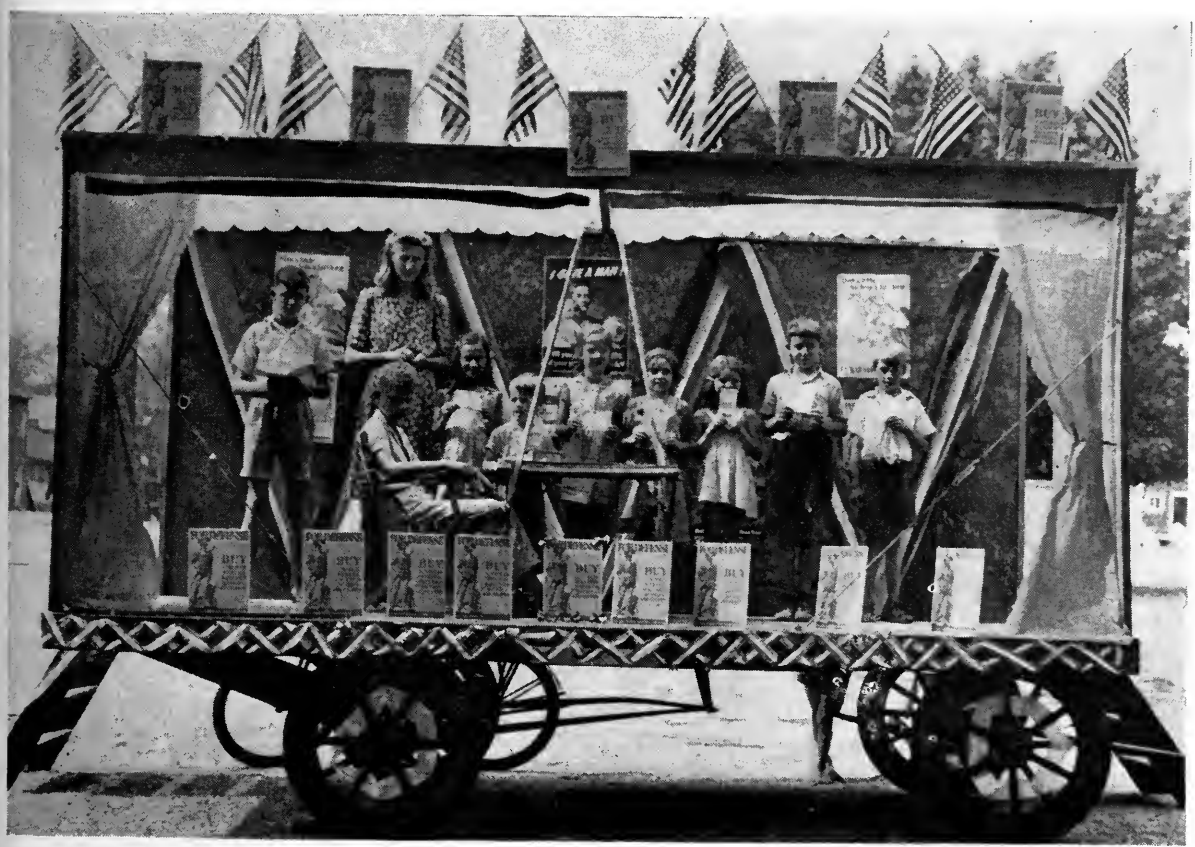
During the school year boys and girls by the millions have acquired the habit of buying war stamps every week. In 1941-42 these children purchased over $8,000,000 in stamps. The U.S. Treasury Department has requested the help of all playgrounds in the country this summer to give boys and girls a chance to continue this direct participation in the war.

In conferences between the Treasury Department and the National Recreation Association suggestions have been worked out to help recreation executives and playground leaders organize and carry out a war savings program.

Organization of Program

A sponsoring committee of parents, children, and leaders will be needed on each playground. If well organized, this group can enlist the support of the entire neighborhood and take over much of the detail work from already-busy playground leaders.

An immediate job for such a committee is visiting the schools and making certain that all students know where and when stamps will be on sale during the summer. The committee can make an investigation of the best day or days of the week for the sale of stamps.



Boys and girls in York, Pennsylvania, decorated their Playground Traveling Theater with red, white, and blue and converted it into a War Stamp booth

It may be wise to sell stamps on the playgrounds on the same day of the week which the schools have been using.

Before schools close the committee will want to set up the advance publicity campaign with the cooperation of local newspaper and radio officials. Posters and other display materials can be made in art classes or obtained ready-made from local or state war savings officials. The committee should also make any other necessary arrangements with these officials. A complete list of state war savings administrators was published in a recent issue of the *Recreation Bulletin Service,* and a copy of the list may be secured by writing the National Recreation Association.

A stamp selling booth for the playground will make a good craft project for boys and girls. In the May 1942 issue of RECREATION, Marguerite Ickis gave directions for making a three-paneled screen which can be used very effectively as a playground booth. It may now be necessary to substitute scrap lumber or heavy cardboard for the materials suggested in the article which is entitled "Some Novel Play Equipment." With all the war savings publicity material available, it will be an easy matter to decorate the booths attractively.

A list of war equipment and the cost of each item has been prepared by the Treasury Department to help leaders interest the children in the war savings program. The equipment ranges from the 25 cent bandages to a $450,000 flying fortress and a $500,000 submarine chaser. Somewhere in this list every playground can find an item which it wants to work toward. With such goals boys and girls on the playgrounds will have an added interest in buying stamps. The complete list of equipment with current costs of each item has also been sent out with the *Bulletin Service,* and extra copies are available from the Association.

"Buy a Jeep" Campaign

Highlighting the war savings program with a "Buy a Jeep" Campaign cannot help but stir the imaginations of playground boys and girls. Any playground raising $900 within a specified length of time to "buy a jeep" will be awarded a Jeep Certificate by the state war savings administrator. The campaign must have a definite opening and closing date, and playgrounds must succeed in reaching their goal within this period. Playgrounds which qualify should send details of the drive, properly certified by the superintendent of recreation, to the state war savings office.

Those which make outstanding records, such as 90 per cent of the children buying stamps each week, will be awarded a Treasury Certificate. Application for such certificates must also be made to the state office. Such an application must include the following information:

Enrollment at playground
Number buying stamps weekly
Per cent of enrollment buying stamps
Total purchases to date
Name of playground
Date

Many recreation departments have already cooperated actively in the sale of stamps and bonds. Members of the staff of the Pasadena, California, Department of Recreation conducted a five-hour variety program in the downtown business district, selling stamps and bonds as the "price of admission." The Alton, Illinois, Recreation Department sold stamps in the playgrounds last summer every Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Park and Playground Department in St. Paul, Minnesota, sold bonds and stamps at last summer's community sings. So did the recreation departments in Gainesville, Florida; Newton, Massachusetts; and Buffalo, New York. Highlight of the program in Houston, Texas, was a "War Bond Softball Tournament." Children and adults bought $518.60 worth of stamps and bonds in eight weeks on the Danville, Illinois, playgrounds. In Reading, Pennsylvania, the program was accelerated by a war bond slogan contest.

A mammoth athletic tournament was sponsored by the Memphis, Tennessee, Department of Recreation to promote the sale of war bonds. As a climax to the program, the ball used in the finals of the basketball tournament was auctioned off to the highest bidder for war bonds. It went for $10,000.

The Department of Parks and Public Recreation in Phoenix, Arizona, is promoting the sale of war stamps and bonds among the citizens by selling them at Sunday afternoon concerts held in one of the local parks.

These are a few of the ways — many of them original and ingenious — in which recreation departments have cooperated in the war savings program in the past. This summer, playgrounds across the country face a new challenge as the Treasury Department asks for broader and more intensive programs of cooperation to help raise the money to win the war.

Day Camping

"THE NUMBER of day camps could be increased appreciably by greater utilization of near-by national, state, county, and municipal park land and facilities.

"Reputable agencies and individuals interested in camping are encouraged by the various park services to make full use of camp sites and facilities on public lands. In many cases these locations are near enough to communities to make day camping possible. The accessibility factor will be important during the national crisis since transportation problems will be encountered. The use of public parks for day camping is usually granted to reliable organizations upon proper application to governing authorities. In most instances the operating agency is requested to present satisfactory evidence of its ability to meet certain minimum standards. These standards in reality are guides to better camping through consideration of leadership, health and safety precautions, and desirable motives of the sponsoring agencies."

This statement appeared in an article entitled "Fitness Through Day Camping" by William M. Grimshaw, which was published in the March 1943 issue of *The Journal of Health and Physical Education.* Mr. Grimshaw's suggestion about the availability of camp sites on park lands is borne out by L. B. Houston, Director of Parks, Dallas, Texas, who tells of a plan of cooperation with the Boy Scout organization of this city whereby "Close In" camp sites are being provided by the Park Board for camps within walking distance of the homes of various troop members or accessible by established street railway and bus lines. This, it is hoped, will make it possible to continue the camping program in spite of the fact that gas rationing is making it impossible to use the Scouts' regular camp this summer.

The Park Board has set aside five sites in public parks, distributed geographically, to serve each section, and has prepared detailed maps which have been incorporated in a mimeographed camping manual prepared by the Dallas Boy Scouts and distributed to each Scoutmaster.

Print by Gedge Harmon

Although the sites were designated primarily for the benefit of organized Scout outings, they will also be available to any organized group of youngsters who might like to avail themselves of these facilities.

In issuing the sites the Park Department asks that the following requirements be complied with (these requirements have been incorporated in the camping manual):

1. Do not cut any trees or shrubs. Dead trees and limbs on the ground may be used for firewood.

2. Exercise every precaution to prevent fires which would prove disastrous to the natural beauty of all of these tracts.

3. Follow your usual high standards in maintaining good sanitary conditions around the camp sites; particularly, in the matter of disposing of body waste.

4. Require that any troop or troops using these sites obtain reservations from your office in order to avoid conflicts. It may be desirable at a later date to require that reservations be made through your established channels.

5. Be sure that the "Scouters" are restricted to the park controlled areas shown on the sketches. Trespassing on adjoining private property could cause serious trouble.

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> "Realizing that camping activities contribute effectively to the physical and social well-being of youth, an all-out effort should be made for their provision. The success of such an effort could be realized in part through an accelerated day camp movement. The organized day camp has great potentialities and could assume an important role in the extension of camping services."
>
> —*William M. Grimshaw.*

Storytelling as a Morale-Builder for Children

By DESSA M. FULTZ
Recreation Director
Los Angeles City Schools

This article, reprinted by courtesy of the editors of *The Physical Educator*, appeared in the January 1943 issue of that magazine. Our readers may recall that the August 1942 issue of *Recreation* contained the article, "Storytelling Steps onto a Suitcase Stage," of which Mrs. Fultz was coauthor.

CHILDREN everywhere are feeling the nervous tension that is one product of the war. Even American children, who thus far have happily been spared first-hand knowledge of horrors of war, have these horrors rather constantly kept in their minds by means of the radio, newspapers, and the conversation of their elders. They hear and read of bombings, sabotage, bloodshed. They see war pictures at the movies. Another factor that makes for tension is the fact that, in all too many cases, the child's home is not the best possible for his well-being. Often, nowadays, both parents work, being away long hours and leaving the children of the family to look after themselves, or in the care of some person unfitted for the task.

This is inevitable; the result of present conditions, in our warring world. But it places a heavy responsibility upon the shoulders of those men and women who have been trained to work with children, guarding their health and endeavoring to develop them physically, mentally and spiritually, by means of recreational activity. We must do all that we did before our country was at war, plus the immensely important business of keeping up the children's morale.

Just what do we mean by morale? Well, that dependable authority, Noah Webster, defines it as: "The moral condition, or the condition in other respects, so far as it is affected by or dependent upon such moral factors as zeal, spirit, hope, confidence, etc.; mental state of a body of men, an army, and the like."

This definition makes it sound important. It is. It has always been considered of great importance by military leaders. Napoleon is quoted as having said that ninety per cent of a soldier's efficiency depended upon his morale. If this was true in his time, it is doubtless true today. And if it be our duty to do what we can to keep up the morale of our fighting men, it certainly is no less our duty with respect to the generation of children for whose right to live in a decent world these men are fighting. We dare not allow those who are going to have to cope with the world problems which will

Courtesy Recreation Department, Austin, Texas

follow the war, to suffer a let-down in morale now, in this, the formative period of their young lives. We must do all in our power to see to it they have "vim, vigor and vitality," not merely of body, but also of spirit.

How? Here is where the trained storyteller finds a golden opportunity. Any fairly intelligent person can tell a story after a fashion, but it takes years of training to do it so as to get the best results. The average child has a vivid imagination. The aim of the conscientious storyteller is to direct that imagination into the proper channels, instilling in the young listeners emotions that will inspire them with a desire to be brave, honest, kind, loyal and patriotic. It can be done. It *is* being done, in countless cases, as every successful storyteller has had experiences to prove.

I, myself, have had many. For instance, when I was visiting one of our playgrounds recently, I was halted by a pleasant voice calling: "Hello, Story Lady!"

I looked up. The speaker, a tall young man in army uniform, impressed me as vaguely familiar in appearance.

"You must be one of my story-hour boys grown up," I guessed.

"You bet I am," he answered. "I used to sit on the ground at your feet when there weren't chairs enough to go 'round—and I'll do it now if you'll tell me the story of 'The Jawbone Telegraph,' or 'The Sardinian Drummer Boy,' or 'The Red Badge of Courage.' It's funny! I've never forgotten those stories."

I asked him *why* he hadn't.

He thought a minute, then said: "Well, I suppose it must be because the boys in those stories were very brave."

A younger boy, listening-in, spoke up. "That's the reason I like 'The Broken Note' the best of any story. That Polish boy wasn't afraid to blow that trumpet, even when he knew the Monguls would kill him. After I heard that story, I read the rest of the book, *The Trumpeter of Krakow*. It's swell! And say! I just bet you the Poles get their country back from Hitler—the same as they got it back then. And I think anybody who'd heard that story would be ashamed to be a coward, or not to be willing to do all he could for his country. I'm buying war stamps and collecting scrap for the government now; and when I'm old enough . . ." He paused to give the young soldier an admiring look. "When I'm old enough," he repeated, "I'll be a soldier, too."

To one who has had such heart-warming experiences as the one I've related, it is somewhat exasperating to hear people speak of storytelling as if they regarded it as mere entertainment for children. Of course it is entertainment. But not mere entertainment. Rightly done, by a storyteller who loves his work, it is character-building.

A question often asked is why children are told stories rather than encouraged to read for themselves. The answer is that no one denies the fact they should be encouraged to read. But to the beginning reader the effort it takes to follow print occupies so much attention it interferes with the free range of imagination. Until he has learned to read easily, the child cannot change places, mentally, with the hero of the story to ride away on a magic carpet to thrilling adventure. He cannot assume the role of the story-character, and perform brave deeds, solve mysteries and rescue people in distress. In short, he misses many of the emotional reactions the storyteller wishes him to experience.

"I believe storytelling to be not only a folk-art but a living art . . . it lives only while the story is being told. True, child or adult can sometimes go to a book and read the story again for himself; a good and an abiding thing to do, but not the same thing."—*Ruth Sawyer* in *The Way of the Storyteller*.

They are great posers, children; and one of their commonest poses, especially with small boys, is that of stoic. The average small boy will assure you he is not afraid of anything. Not he! Bring on your danger! See if he's scared! Bless his heart, he is afraid of many things. His very braggadocio is a cover for fear. Somebody has said: "Man's life is an alternating day and night; the sheer joy of living, then the shadow of doubt. One moment is exultation, one moment despair." This was written of the adult human, but I think it more nearly describes the see-saw moods of children, who do not understand why their spirits go up, then down. Their bewilderment frequently leads to what we call juvenile delinquency. We can be thankful that they *are* so apt to see themselves, mentally, in the role of their favorite story characters, because that gives the storyteller an opportunity to direct their thoughts into wholesome channels.

It is not necessarily or solely from stories of courage that children have been cured of some particular fear which weakened their morale. A friend told me that, when he was a little boy he was terribly afraid of snakes. Then he heard some

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Substitute for a Saloon

Chicago Daily News Photo

The story of a unique youth center at Watseka, Illinois, is told here in extracts from articles written by a staff correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*. Story and pictures are reprinted by permission of the publishers of the *Daily News*.

By PENCE JAMES

IT ISN'T FROM CHOICE that boys hang around street corners at night and that girls and their escorts go into saloons. They do so only because there is no place else to go.

This is an axiom in Watseka, Illinois. Because of it, the Youth Center was opened in the exclusive Iroquois Club building. How the people of this community decided to do something about the saloon-youth problem and then resolutely did it is a story worth telling.

Until December 1, 1942, the Iroquois Club of Watseka was a kind of downtown country club. In its $50,000 colonial-style brick building, a block off the main street, those with means met for recreation and social activities. They had bowling alleys and ping-pong tables in the basement, a lounge and billiard room on the main floor and a ballroom on the top floor.

The Iroquois Club is more than twenty-five years old. In recent years it had declined, the depression rubbed off much of the exclusiveness, and the gay, carefree atmosphere dissolved. Eventually activities dwindled to virtually nothing.

In the meantime high school students were congregating in saloons—which, despite the fact that they are comparatively harmless spots in Watseka, are hardly the proper atmosphere for high school youth. Boys stood on the street corners in the evenings not knowing what else to do or where else to go.

The darkened rooms of the saloons worried parents, police, teachers and ministers. They decided to act, and looked to the Iroquois Club.

$3,000 Needed for Project

It was decided that $3,000 would be needed for the project. This amount and more was quickly subscribed, principally by businessmen. Even the saloon owners contributed.

With the money safely in hand the committee approached the Iroquois Club management on the use of the club facilities. A financial arrangement was worked out so that the Youth Center would contribute $2,250 a year and the Iroquois Club $750 and the building to the cost of maintenance.

The appeal of belonging to "a club" caught hold immediately. Membership cards for $1 a year were issued to all high school students who applied.

And the Watseka Youth Center was launched to combat the saloon and the night club menace.

. . . .

"This Youth Center," said Mayor H. W. Bradshaw, "is the best thing that ever happened to Watseka youth. It's cut down delinquency noticeably. Young people are all right and will behave themselves if you give them something to keep them busy.

"The Youth Center is the answer to the problem. We've had so much success with it here that other near-by towns have sent committees to interview us and investigate our methods."

The Mayor was standing in the front entrance lobby of the clubhouse. High school boys and girls were coming in the door, stopping at a desk behind which sat Meta Kielsmeier, secretary of a dairy products firm and one of the business women who have helped make the Youth Center a success. Miss Kielsmeier, chairman of the supervision committee, inspected the membership cards of the students — the only means of admission to the Center.

"No teen age boy or girl in America should grow up afraid of the future. We must help them to meet it, and to know how to face it as it comes—realistically and intelligently. The 'terrible teens' of today will weave the pattern of the world of tomorrow. We want the warp and woof of that pattern to be strong and beautiful." — *Virginia Musselman.*

Open Three Nights a Week

It was Tuesday night—one of three nights in the week that the club is open to the high school students. The hours are 7 to 10. On Friday and Saturday nights they come in from 7 to 11:30. The Center is also open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons. At all other hours it reverts to the Iroquois Club for adults.

The boys and girls drifted into the lounge, where some talked, some played cards and others, strangely, did their homework. Some, both boys and girls, played pool in the billiard room.

Boys and girls were downstairs bowling and playing ping-pong. Others were on the top floor dancing to the tunes of a never-stop juke box, which required no nickels for operation.

Always there is an adult present—very inconspicuous. The evening belongs to the youngsters, and the adult chaperon, by rule, "must be in sympathy with the ideals of the Center."

In a former kitchen on the main floor is a coke bar built by students in the industrial arts class of the school. There are gaily painted booths constructed by pupils. The curtains at the windows were made by sewing classes. In this way the students were made to feel that the club really belonged to them. Proceeds from soft drink sales go to school activities.

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Watseka's high school students built their own soft drink lounge complete with gaily-colored booths

Chicago Daily News Photo

Free Nations Mobilize Community Forces

IN AN ADDRESS at the Chicago Wartime Recreation Conference held in December, 1942, under the auspices of the Chicago Recreation Commission, Miss Charlotte Whitton of Canada spoke of the remarkable record made by England in the production of war materials.

Miss Whitton's address appears in full in *Proceedings of the Chicago Wartime Recreation Conference*, copies of which are available at fifty cents each from the Municipal Reference Library, City Hall, Chicago.

"How has she done it? In her tremendous national unity, of course, in the refreshing pride of her task, in her deep realization of the horror of an authoritarian future. But let Ernest Bevin speak, in part, of where the answer lies:

> "'We have not paid too great a price. We are reaping the harvest of the foresight of those who laid the foundation of our social service schemes which have added to the virility and strength of the people and contributed to the manpower so essential now to defend liberty.'

"And let the reports on industrial welfare and production speak, too. It was found that in a week of longer than sixty hours for men, fifty-six hours for women, fatigue outweighed any increased production, and so effort was redirected to saving the workers' time and strength by improving transport, to saving human fatigue by improving living conditions, to saving strain by providing foster care and meals for dependents of working mothers, and to developing various projects, especially canteen, consultation and recreation services in close contact with all works and undertakings.

"The Council for Encouragement of Music and the Arts, subsidized fifty-fifty by the Treasury, has been responsible for a wide development of drama, ballet and music, with remarkable participation of the people therein. A thirst for open-air entertainment is reported — a reaction against long hours in the shelters, under blackout, in the factories and mines. 'Ballets for a Bob'—one shilling—are sweeping lunchtime audiences for workers, and afternoon crowds for active service people on leave. 'Music Travellers' go out to advise local community and plant groups on organization of local talent or bringing in feature groups.

"The cinema is brought to the people by the 'Celluloid Circus,'

American Red Cross Photo

A party of WRENS share their afternoon "tea" with American servicemen "somewhere in England"

under which seventy mobile units tour the country, showing films in village halls and barns, in 'Midnight Matinees' in factories, and in mornings to children. This public venture works in cooperation with the commercial films.

"Painting has been widely promoted—from encouragement to leading artists, artists and amateurs in the services, down through organization of projects in the factories and schools. Librarians have been exempted from military services and library services widely adapted to special needs, branch libraries have been set up in schools, churches, and plants, and libraries have different hours on weekdays, stay open evenings and Sundays, make their cards interchangeable for war workers and service people, and take books 'for a spell' wherever they are needed.

"Community singing, special choirs, pantomimes are encouraged in the shelters, in special plants and groups, and in the services, with contests held between them. At the height of the blitz, when Owen's Hall was flattened, 10,000 people, unafraid, followed the great orchestra concerts to Albert Hall. Of the same spirit was Moscow's great orchestra, playing nightly to crowds with the Nazis within a few miles of the city.

"A 'Fitness for Service' scheme operated in over 230 centers for factory workers, designed to improve general health, physical and mental alertness, endurance and general efficiency.

"The radio has come in with its 'Music While You Work' programs broadcast to the factories in two half-hour periods daily. 'Works Wonders' programs have been evolved in which the workers take part themselves. The Medical Research Council has reported an increase in factory output of from 6.2 to 11.3 per cent over a measured period where these special projects have been introduced.

"Certainly of marked significance is the National Youth Committee whereby the central government shares fifty-fifty with the local authorities in projects for young people between fourteen and twenty years of age, and under which 144 of 146 Educational Authorities of the United Kingdom are participating. But the spontaneous Youth Service Corps or Squads are perhaps among the most unusual testimonies to the vitality and vim of a nation under fire.

"Originating in East Suffolk, the idea has spread like wildfire and there are hundreds of such groups today. They are entirely self-administered; their members are drawn from young people, usually at work, but pledged through their own choice to give extra service to the nation through their 'Youth Squads.' The first squad organized offered to undertake no less than seventy-six different kinds of work of national value, from painting curbstones white, digging gun and searchlight emplacements, working for the Home Guard, gathering wild fruits, and (the girls) washing, darning and mending for the Forces and busy workers, to helping in stores after hours, cutting weeds, clerking in libraries, and washing windows for working housewives.

" 'The V for Variety,' says Gracie Fields, 'has become as important as the V for Victory,' and certainly the diversity and extent of Britain's services would seem to reinforce her picturesque claim. This, the British Isles have learned under fire. We, in the more ordinary tenor of our ways, do not so clearly perceive war's impact on our people.

"Staying power today, strength in the long tomorrow, depend upon the people's confidence in the good faith, integrity and humanity of their leaders, and, to the mass of the people, the erection and maintenance of the community's welfare provisions have come to be regarded as the outward symbol of the state's sincerity. Their continued defense, their manning—yea, their strengthening and extension for their day of greatest pressure in the rebuilding—are then part of this whole fight for freedom, and a part that will not be glamorous nor understood as we fight to hold it through grim days ahead. There will be criticism, doubt, and discouragement, the way will be long and the going heavy, but we, the citizens who are aware of these far-range values, and the workers who man operations, all we who have knowledge, and, in that knowledge, responsibility, must neither falter nor fail in this salient wherein so much of the morale of the mass of the population is entrenched."

In dealing with the causes and preventive aspects of wartime juvenile delinquency, a memorandum of the British Government presents the following statement: "One of the best means of checking juvenile delinquency in wartime, as in peace, is to provide more, and more varied, social and recreative facilities to meet the needs and tastes of all sections of the youthful community—indeed, this has been proved in places where such provision has been made and a decrease in delinquency has resulted—and to challenge youthful exuberance to interest itself in useful service."

Improvised Equipment for the Army

Courtesy Long Beach, Calif., Recreation Commission

By HARRY D. EDGREN
Special Consultant in Physical Training and Recreation
School for Special Service
Washington and Lee University

ONE OF THE ASSIGNMENTS given the officers in the recreation course at the Army's School for Special Service is the task of making a piece of recreation equipment from materials found in and around camp. The result was a very interesting compilation. In a class of four hundred men recently graduated at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, over one hundred different pieces of equipment were made.

This equipment can be divided into three categories: musical, indoor, and outdoor equipment. It is interesting to note the materials used in the making of this equipment.

I. Musical	II. Indoor	III. Outdoor
Wires	Cans	Branches
Wood	Wood	Wood
Cans	Needles	Socks
Nails	Thread	Sand
Marbles	String	String
Sand	Matches	Rubber bands
Stoves	Tin	Nails
Gourds	Paper boxes	Rags
Bottles	Bottle tops	
	Nails	
	Cardboard	
	Rings	

"By the simple process of improvising," is the answer of the alert recreation director when asked how he is meeting the difficulties caused by lack of standard equipment and by wartime demands.

An Improvised Xylophone

The student officers made shakers, drums, a ukulele, tom-toms, horns, a xylophone, musical bottles and buzukas. Here are instructions for making an improvised xylophone.

To construct a homemade xylophone only a few materials are needed. Select a

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A Problem of the Country

America's famed sports writer makes a plea for more and better physical training to meet the needs of the nation's youth—now and after the war

By GRANTLAND RICE

Reprinted by permission of
North American Newspaper Alliance

Courtesy New York City Park Department

THERE ARE ENOUGH problems confronting the country today without trying to dig up any new ones. But there is one we should meet now, and take care of in future years. This is the matter of far better physical training and development on the part of millions of America's younger generation.

We have been rated a great athletic nation. But apparently this has concerned only a small percentage of picked people — of stars good enough to make big-time teams and so draw big crowds at the gate.

When you find, for example, that out of some 3,000 young recruits over 2,500 have taken practically no part in sport—that most of these barely can chin themselves; that they can't box, wrestle, swim, play baseball or football with any skill; that they are quickly exhausted; that they are clumsy—you begin to get a part of the answer.

I know of one district where, out of eighty-one draftees, sixty-six were turned down on the physical side earlier in the war. There is something entirely out of focus with our form of athletic life.

What this country must have is enforced athletic training, nation-wide from the ages of twelve to sixteen or eighteen. Above all, it should include hiking, running, jumping, and swimming. Before the war we were facing a legless country, in which youngsters lived on wheels.

The program also should include such competitions as boxing and wrestling, basketball and baseball. A rough, body-contact game, such as football, should not be compulsory before fifteen or sixteen. Kicking, passing and touch football fit in nicely—not hard tackling or blocking.

I got an eyeful of this poor condition while walking around with Lieutenant Jack Dempsey of the Coast Guard. The coastguardmen were volunteers. There were several thousand from all over the country. They were keen, dead game, willing. But most of them had known little physical training before they came to camp. I'd say about four out of five.

As Jack pointed out, "They'll tackle a bulldog. But many of them don't know their left hand from their right when they first come here, and they have a hard time chinning themselves just once.

"I never saw a more willing bunch, though. They just never had a chance to learn. It's a shame we've had an athletic system that developed a comparatively few stars, instead of giving every kid a chance. It means a lot in more ways than one, and I don't mean on the physical side alone, which, of course, is important. There is likewise the mental side, which signifies self-confidence."

Except in a few scattered places this country has overlooked the training of its youth, and this is where we should have made the start. Just what sort of sport we shall have next year no one knows. But there should be a full program for members of the younger generation, for you can safely wager that this country will need them badly—either before this war is over or after it is won.

In the Bird World

By MARGARET L. HAMMOND

"No bird student is ever bored, for the study of birds is a never-failing source of interest. . . . Fortunate is the child who has been from early days conscious of this busy world, so unceasingly astir about us. He has a wealth of memories to carry with him through life."—*Margaret McKenny* in *Birds in the Garden.*

HAVE YOU EVER experienced the thrill of identifying a bird you have seen or heard? There is no greater pleasure in the realm of nature or one more inexpensively pursued. After a winter, which in many parts of the country has been unusually prolonged and severe, and in a time when so many problems arising from world conditions weigh upon one, why not tune your ears and eyes to the world of birds which is all about us?

It will require alertness on your part. I have often been with someone who neither saw nor heard a bird that was near by, simply because his eyes and ears were unopened to the world about him. He would be surprised at my recognition of the bird—not due to any special ability on my part, but simply to being on the alert, listening and seeing. I have often taken high school students on bird study trips and they are literally amazed and delighted when they see the birds and learn to recognize them.

The only equipment needed for bird study is a pair of glasses, though if you are observant you can have many interesting experiences without them. The spring season, and especially the month of May, is the best time for initiating your study, though this is a hobby to be pursued the year round with pleasure.

Some trips may be uneventful, producing nothing more than the everyday bird inhabitants of your vicinity. Others will be highly exciting. One early Sunday morning walk in May promised to be very uninteresting until I chanced on a flowering locust tree literally swarming with humming birds. A summer climb to the top of a bluff beside a lake in northern Minnesota rewarded me with the sight of a little male purple finch—really not purple at

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Courtesy Park Service Bulletin, Washington, D. C.

Let's All Sing Together!

Two sailor lads and their friends tune up with "Anchors Aweigh" at one of Omaha's mammoth community sings. More than 15,000 people turned out the night this picture was taken.

Courtesy Omaha World-Herald

By WILLIAM J. MEYERS
Director of Recreation
Omaha, Nebraska

MORE THAN 10,000 PEOPLE raise their voices every summer Sunday at Omaha's mammoth community sing. Each week the crowds gather early to find the choicest seats on the hillside turf at Elmwood Park, and promptly at 8:15 the words of "The Slopes of Elmwood" sound the opening note for another evening of fun and hilarity. Words and music of this song were written especially for and about Omaha's famous songfests.

Five years ago, through the sponsorship of the *World-Herald News,* these "sings" were inaugurated, and they have since become so much a part of the summer activity that arrangements must be made this year to accommodate more "sing loving" people. What began as an experiment has developed into an event of such unexpected proportions that last year 145,000 persons attended the ten sings.

In a letter to an Omaha newspaper, a visitor to the city eloquently described his impressions of one of the weekly get-togethers: "I haven't recovered from my astonishment at a view of the huge crowd working its way as one mass to the vast tree-framed, downhill slope. The crowd chatted peacefully on the large stately grass plot far down under the starlit sky. One could hear near-by the dialects of many European languages.

"All of a sudden the magnificent tones of a full band, and then, during flag raising, at least 15,000 persons singing together, 'God Bless America.' . . . The words of the songs shone from a large screen. A short introduction by the orchestra and the crowd sang, following the electrically lighted baton of the recreation director, they swelled together in entire chorus; or men, women or children sang alone in wonderful harmony."

To conduct and promote a successful sing, it is necessary to have the active support of a daily newspaper and radio station, if these are available in your locality. Advance promotional work and proper publicity will help to make the sing a city-wide event.

The type and amount of promotion carried on by the *Omaha World-Herald* were outstanding. Weeks prior to the first sing, columns of publicity and pictures were printed in the paper. Prominent business and professional men were interviewed for statements about this new venture. Some of them appeared on radio programs where informal previews of the sing were broadcast, thus giving the public an idea of the fun awaiting them at the songfests.

Such catch lines as, "Tune up your tonsils," "Reaching the high ones real fun," or "Try a song workout in your tub today" appeared throughout the paper, arousing the curiosity of the public and getting them in the mood for the real thing. The

smallest details were publicized. Pictures showed the director with his special electric baton, beating out the simpler tempos of popular songs. These pictures were so made that anyone could follow the beat by watching the electric ball of the song leader's baton.

A map of the park was printed with descriptions of the roads leading to the grassy slopes where the

THE SLOPES

"Come to the slopes of Elmwood
Where a tenor or bass is king!
Where sopranos and contraltos
Tilt up their chins and sing!
Where butchers, bakers and common folk
Sing to the star studded skies.

Courtesy Omaha World-Herald

ELMWOOD

"Where banker, merchant, and landlord
Are no better than us other 'guys.'
So, come to the slopes of Elmwood
Each Sunday night and sing.
Sweethearts, mothers, sisters, brothers,
Long may your voices ring."

sings were to be held. Parking space was made available to accommodate 5,000 automobiles and the Police Commissioner assigned thirty-five men to handle the anticipated crowd. The public was advised to wear their working clothes or their Sunday suits—bring the family pillows or blankets for seats—but come out and sing!

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Sundays-in-the-Parks

By JACK MARTIN
Chairman, Citizens' Sunday Recreation Committee
Providence, Rhode Island

THIS is the story of an unanticipated probable saving of 7,500,000 motor miles. It is the story of the entertainment, diversions and amusement of a quarter million war-weary workers on the home front. It is the story of a community project devised as a contribution to the nation's war effort which already has exceeded by far the hopeful expectations of those who organized it. It is the story of Providence, Rhode Island and its Sundays-in-the-Parks.

The story is being retold here in detail, and at just this time, in the belief that other American communities may profit during the coming summer from the experience of Providence. And there is no denying that this spring the need for thousands of similar projects is more evident than it was in the spring of 1942 when Providence's venture was conceived.

Providence is an average American city. Let's look at it, say, on a normal, sunshiny summer Sunday back in 1938 or 1939. That was a day when World War II was as entirely remote in one direction as the day in 1636, when the eminent gentleman of that name landed locally on Roger Williams Rock, seemed in the other direction.

From early forenoon until activities soon after dusk reached the day's crescendo, all two-, four-, and six-lane highways leading from the city were jammed with pleasure seeking families of a highly individualized center, all in their own automobiles.

As approaching events cast their shadow over the summers of 1940 and '41, this form of week-end diversion stepped upward, along with the rise in production which gave these families more money with which to buy better cars and gasoline and more tires.

Then came Pearl Harbor and the subsequent happenings which made it a fair guess, a year ago, that the summer of 1942 was going to be a vastly different experience for the quarter of a million people of Providence, just as it was going to be for most of the rest of America. There were new and different industries, some of them bringing workers from the four corners of the nation, all to be added to the home folks who were having less and less week-day time for relaxing, with only a few hours on an occasional Sunday to get the diversion which seems so necessary to send them back refreshed to their new round of duty on Monday morning.

In telling its story, Mr. Martin states, the Providence Citizens' Sunday Recreation Committee has no other objective than to make the suggestion that similar committees should find its example easy to follow, provided the plan is tailored to each community's local conditions.

The Providence *Journal* and *Evening Bulletin,* Rhode Island's most widely-read newspapers, have always been mindful of the problems of the people they have served for more than a century, and this new situation was of concern to the publishers. So it was referred to the news promotion department and thus to the writer of this article.

Back in the horse-and-buggy days, as a third or fourth grader in a little New England country town, I had an experience which has stayed with me all these years — and they are many. In our town there was a beautiful little riverside park, and three times each summer everyone in and around town stopped all other activity to gather there for a day's outing. We youngsters used to spend two or three days cleaning up the place and directing a stage in preparation for the event. We were glad to do it, for the shows that were put on made more impression on must of us than anything we have seen since!

Most of the entertainment was by local talent—vocalists, musicians, magicians, orators, and the like. Probably it was on the "corny" side, but the folks all went for it. And there were always numbers presented by real talent — a dozen or more stars of the Broadway entertainment world who spent their summers boarding in the country. Some of the biggest names of the early 1900's appeared on our programs. It was all in fun, and I presume these stars never gave better performances at the current $2.50 tops.

Off to a Good Start!

I told Providence's young Mayor Dennis J. Roberts about these old shows, and he agreed with me that folks of the 1940's were not so different basically from those of the 1900's. We also agreed that it would be a lift to civilian morale in our city

if we could give the bound-in-town war workers and their families some Sunday afternoon diversion during the approaching summer.

With Mayor Robert's blessing we hand-picked a committee of prominent men, each of whom we knew would work and each of whom had something to contribute to the enterprise. They included city officials, executives of radio stations and local theaters, and representatives of civic and social organizations of all kinds. School and park officials and judges were also on the list.

Providence has a number of parks well suited to what we considered our needs for open-air entertainment, and equipped with well-appointed baseball and football fields. Among them was beautiful Roger Williams Park with its impressive lakeside Benedict Monument to Music. Inasmuch as Mayor Roberts had given us his hearty approval and we had Park Superintendent Noonan with us, selection of our sites was easy. We picked nine of the parks, including Roger Williams which is residentially surrounded and not too far away from other residential sections.

We adopted a policy of no politics, a minimum of war, and nothing to sell, and we decided to stage three entertainments on each of thirteen summer Sunday afternoons. Furthermore, we would coordinate into our over-all programs baseball and football games at the other parks. Our big shows we would put on every Sunday in the Monument of Music, a massive white marble structure at the edge of a natural amphitheater. Two lesser productions would be alternated in opposite corners of the city, and baseball would be distributed at other parks as far as the growing manpower demands would permit.

Thirteen committee members were assigned chairmanships of each of the Sundays. All of the rest had other assignments, such as financing, first aid, policing, professional guests stars, and so on. As chairman, I coordinated the programs and directed publicity.

We decided not to make a concerted drive for funds. Money was needed, but we felt that we could get along if a few — two or three — friends would finance our opening shows. After that, we hoped we would have been convincing enough so that volunteer contributions would carry through. After we had talked to a number of public-spirited citizens, two of them contributed about a thousand dollars. Later, and entirely voluntarily, local Italo-Americans and various others added $800 more in amounts varying from $5 to $100.

It was with some doubt that the committee approached the opening productions. We picked our two other parks, framed

An overflow crowd of bound-in-town citizens turn out for the Sunday afternoon program at the natural amphitheater in Roger Williams Park

lesser programs for them, arranged rather an elaborate one for Roger Williams Park, and prayed individually and collectively for a pleasant July 5th!

Local radio station band leaders placed their swing bands in the three parks—sixteen pieces at Roger Williams, and eight pieces each at the others. We engaged "Happy" Stanley, widely-known in southern New England as a master of ceremonies, and gave him the job of handling the big show. In the other parks, we depended on the band leaders.

For the main production we had a voluntary contribution of the show from the Beachcomber, a Providence night club. For the others we booked a few available vaudeville acts. An official party headed by Mayor Roberts was to tour the three parks. In the party besides the Mayor, the chairman of the committee and another member, were three stage and screen notables, the manager of the local theater where they were appearing, and Don Mario, singing band leader.

A sort of back-handed stroke of good fortune came our way during the days preceding our opening. Mario and his band were playing at the Beachcomber and had volunteered with the floor show. Being a "traveling" band, permission for its appearance on our program was denied by the local musicians' union. The controversy which followed served to keep our forthcoming production front paged for several days. Everyone knew there would be a show that first Sunday!

The weather was with us, too. A grand holiday Sunday afternoon found an estimated twenty thousand at our main show, and another eight thousand distributed among the other two performances and the baseball games.

Our Luck Held!

The weather stayed with us right through the summer. We had only two cancellations, and we were able to make up for one of these when we brought our final show downtown to the spacious State House esplanade at the invitation of Governor J. Howard McGrath, resident of Providence, and one of our most enthusiastic followers through the summer. That was on an early October Sunday, and we moved to the Governor's doorstep because there was a mammoth civilian defense parade downtown that day, and we didn't want to ask our folks either to miss the parade or to come out to the park after it was over.

We were helped materially by the First Aid Unit of the American Red Cross, which was constantly in attendance with a dozen volunteer workers, a tent, and an ambulance throughout the summer. They had only minor cases to care for despite the vast crowds and summer heat, but they were as steadily on the job as the sun, another of our highly regarded allies. Jess Cole's public address system was another voluntary contribution.

After four weeks we abandoned the neighborhood park programs. We found that everyone in the city, knowing that the bigger attractions would be at Roger Williams Park, usually found some way to get there with their families. The baseball games and, after Labor Day, the football games, had their own followers.

We soon found, too, that there were any number of capable local entertainers, some retired professionals, some semi-professionals, and some just good amateurs who would fill our programs. Their work, inspired by the size of the audience, more than satisfied our followers. In fact, the only complaints the chairman ever heard voiced about the project came from well-meaning folks who for one reason or another — mostly lack of time — failed to get booking with us!

Because of dwindling funds, we cut down the size of our basic bands toward the end of the season, but that wasn't a severe handicap. The crowds stayed with us. In August and early September it was a thrill to pass through the park to the Temple and see countless numbers of family groups picnicking among the trees, later coming early for good seats at the show.

We depended upon Superintendent Noonan's checkers for our approximate attendance figures, which ran from slightly more than 7,000 on a day when a test air raid and mobilization had been publicized widely in advance to 37,000 on the day we called "Navy Day," when the Navy took over a large part of the program and Navy mothers were special guests. Mr. Noonan also worked out the theoretical figures on the saving of gas and rubber, basing his deductions upon the number present, the number of pleasure cars per person in the state, and on the fact that all who attended were stationary for about four hours and that normal Sunday driving thereabouts is at the average of thirty miles per person.

Many stars of stage, screen, and radio made voluntary appearances while playing at local theaters and vaudeville houses. Some of them made

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Neighborhood Music Nights

"Neighborhood Music Nights," a happy idea for the community music program, is the latest recreational and morale-building activity to be initiated in Wilmette, Illinois, as a part of the Civilian Defense project.

"Set your hearts singing,
Your home ringing
And Victory winging —
With your Music Committee
of the O.C.D.!"

Daniel M. Davis, director of the Wilmette Playground and Recreation Board, and commander of civilian programs under the Wilmette Council of Civilian Defense, is promoting this idea, together with Miss Mary McKay, Supervisor of Music in the Wilmette Public Schools. With an excellent committee composed of professional and amateur musicians, they have launched a program which bids fair to become a vital part of Wilmette's community life.

"Serve through song" is their slogan. "Music," they insist, "is becoming more and more a living part of our national existence and well-being. Music gives us enthusiasm for a cause; binds us together with understanding, and takes us a step forward in promoting the democracy of tomorrow. Actively sharing with others in the joys of music gives us a real lift out of the routine of daily living. Participation offers friendship as well as inspiration."

"Neighborhood Music Nights," was the name chosen for this new program. The local weekly paper, *Wilmette Life,* gave generous space and helpful suggestions to interest and inform the citizens about this project. Committee members announced the plans and objectives at church, club and parent-teacher meetings. Interested persons were asked to open their homes and act as hosts and hostesses for a "sing."

The responsibility of a hostess, who usually had an assistant, was to invite persons in her neighborhood to join in an evening of music participation. Loyalty songs, friendship and home songs, songs of religious faith and devotion, songs of other lands, popular songs since the 90's, and fun songs were all included in the music menu for these meetings.

In preparation for this, the committee mimeographed a list of songs, their sources, the preferred keys and arrangements, and other details. These were given to directors and accompanists at a special meeting where the material was studied to guarantee uniformity of performance in case the neighborhood groups might ever sing together at some school auditorium, or at the Wilmette Bowl on the shores of Lake Michigan.

Some of the rules governing the meetings follow:

1. Each person must *walk* to the home where the Music Night is being held.
2. A good time is to be had by all, with *no* refreshments.
3. Meetings are to start at 8:00 P. M. and close at 10:00 P. M.

The opening meeting was held on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1943, when over three hundred music lovers met at eighteen different homes in Wilmette. The enthusiastic response has been so general that more music nights have been added to accommodate different groups who were unable to meet on the specially designated night. Some groups meet weekly, others semi-monthly, others every third week and others monthly. Participants in this program are adults from 20 to 70. Some are church choir singers, and others have some knowledge of singing. This helps to hold up the harmony for the many others who just "like music" and are anxious to participate.

These "Neighborhod Music Nights" bring out the real functions of music: fun, neighborliness, and morale building. Such a program can be duplicated in any community where the school supervisor or other music leader will take the responsibility of organizing the committees and getting the project under way. There is no limit to its possibilities, for with all groups singing songs chosen from a large selection,

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"Man is a social animal. He is dependent upon a social environment. He must learn to live harmoniously with others. He is unhappy unless he has a feeling of belonging to a group. It is very significant that informal group singing is usually called community singing. . . . As we express our common state of feeling together—all of us expressing the same emotion through the music — a feeling of social solidarity is established."— *Harry Robert Wilson* in *Lead a Song.*

"Rich Man, Poor Man, Beggar Man, Thief . . ."

"Make and Mend" Column

BUTTONS HAVE ALWAYS held a strange fascination for grownups and children, but now they are coming into their own for a very practical reason. With dresses becoming plainer and materials less interesting in wartime, trimmings are taking a new turn and we are discovering that buttons can do more to brighten up an old dress than almost any other ornament.

Of course many kinds of buttons have disappeared from the store counters because of war shortages, but with a little paint you can dress up old buttons to look like new. Go through your button box and see what you have on hand. Then get out your paints and go to work.

Cover the button first with a coat of white shellac and allow to dry. Mix a small quantity of oil paint to the right shade and thin somewhat with turpentine. Apply this to the top of the button and allow it to dry thoroughly. You may then add any design you wish in a contrasting color. If the button is to be washed, protect it with one or two layers of white shellac.

Carved Buttons

Buttons carved from wood are beautiful. They can be made in any size or shape, and one also has a choice of lovely natural colors which can be found in almost any locality. Here is a list of possible woods with their colors: holly, white; maple or pine, natural; ebony, black; walnut, brown; mahogany or rosewood, red; cedar, natural marked with red; basswood, natural (soft for carving).

Nut and fruit pits have been popular as decorative buttons the past few years and are easily made. Whole nuts can also be used if they are sorted carefully as to size and shape. A small screw eye inserted through the shell will enable you to sew the buttons to a dress or packet. Be sure the nuts are perfectly dry and shellac them before using.

Attractive buttons can be made by cutting black walnuts crosswise into several layers. Smooth the surfaces with a file and shellac. A small drill will make the button eyes.

Chessmen are easily made into amusing buttons by adding screw eyes to the different pieces. The pawns might be used as buttons and a single knight or rook added for a neck ornament. Checkers can be used in the same manner.

Try making earrings to match the trimming on your dress. Use old frames of discarded earrings, prying off the ornamental part and attaching buttons to match those on your dress. This is done by sealing the back of the button to the earring with household glue or cement. If you wear a comb in your hair, it can also be decorated with buttons by using strong thread or millinery wire.

A charming and colorful button boutonniere can be concocted from a variety of glass buttons with some raffia or scrap leather to complete the design.

Selecting Buttons

People are often apt to take buttons for granted without realizing what care is necessary in selecting buttons. For a print dress, use plain buttons that match the background color. If you have a dress with a tiny bit of color that you would like to emphasize, you can do it by adding buttons in that color. A plain fabric may be trimmed with buttons of any contrasting color. Wooden buttons are good with knobly fabrics and plaid materials.

Buttons can be changed for different occasions. One of the large New York department stores is featuring a silk dress this spring for business women who want something that can be worn both for the office and on social occasions. The distinguishing feature is two sets of buttons that can be changed by snapping the tops on and off. There are plastic buttons for the office and floral decorations for dinner wear. With such a scheme you may be able to make some of your own dresses do double duty.

And now a word about sewing buttons—there is a trick to that, too. If buttons will have much use there should be a "stem" of thread to hold them away from the cloth. Make the stem by sewing button loosely and wrapping thread tightly around the base. Another way is to take the first stitch or two and then insert a pin between button and cloth. Sew around the pin, then remove it and wrap the remaining thread around several times to make the stem firm.

Natural History in the Making

By

ARTHUR B. WILLIAMS
Curator of Education
Cleveland Museum of
Natural History

Courtesy Dept. of Public Recreation, Reading, Pa.

The Kirtland Society is a living tribute to Cleveland's famed naturalist, Dr. Jared Kirtland. The purpose of this group is to foster the spirit of amateur scientific research in natural history, and to give the Cleveland community a better understanding of the out of doors.

TO THE uninitiated mycology is a frightening word, but to members of the Kirtland Society of Cleveland, Ohio, it is the all-absorbing study of fungi, and only one of the many aspects of nature recreation that challenge Cleveland's amateur naturalists.

The Kirtland Society is a by-product of the outdoor program of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and the Cleveland Metropolitan Park Board. For twelve years these two organizations have maintained nature trails and trailside museums in the parks; they have conducted public bird walks, geology walks, tree walks, and "mushroom" walks; their leaders have guided groups on natural history trips and organized children's natural history clubs. Highlight of the year's program has been the Museum's extensive donkey pack outfit which explores the Sierra country of southern California in the summer seasons.

Out of these varied activity groups has emerged the Kirtland Society—some members are young, some older, but all are interested beyond the average in the many fields of natural history. They have been gathered together under the wing of the Museum of Natural History, given a headquarters, and provided with trained specialists from the Museum staff to direct their research.

The society is fortunate in the possession of a name which links it with the best traditions of the past in its community and sets before it an ideal of attainment. A century ago Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, Western Reserve's great pioneer physician, teacher, writer, scientist, naturalist and horticulturalist, was a resident of Cleveland. His home was a mecca for visiting naturalists and scientists from all over the world.

Throughout his lifetime Dr. Kirtland was an ardent student of birds, and when the first Kirtland Warbler known to science was found on the grounds of his home, it was named *Dendroica kirtlandi* by Professor Baird of the Smithsonian Institute in honor of "a gentleman to whom, more than anyone living, we are indebted for a knowledge of the natural history of the Mississippi Valley."

Dr. Kirtland organized the Cleveland Academy of Natural Sciences which later became the Kirtland Society of Natural Science (1869), and was merged with the Cleveland Museum of Natural History in 1927. Now the Museum sponsors a new Kirtland Society to rekindle the flame of amateur research in natural history in the Cleveland region.

The present Kirtland Society was organized in the fall of 1940 by a small group of people who became its Division of Ornithology. They called themselves the Kirtland Bird Club, thus setting the pattern for future clubs. Next came the Kirtland Mycology Club, who are known as the "Fun Guys." Then came the Kirtland Geology Club, the Tree Club, the Mammal Club, the Reptile Club, and the Photographic Club. At the second

annual meeting of the society all the clubs presented an account of their projects, illustrated by exhibits.

Each club operates under its own by-laws, with its own officers, but all are members of the main society. The Council of the society, which is its general administrative body, grants emblems to members who distinguish themselves in their research.

All of the clubs choose only those new members who show promise of becoming active workers in the club's projects. Usually the club program consists of regular monthly meetings, frequent field trips, and a special club project in research. At the present time the total membership is about 150.

As yet it is too early to speak of much definite achievement, and the war has greatly modified the activities of the society. Limitations on automobile use have cut deeply into the extended field trips. Some of the most active members are in the armed forces. Others are absorbed in war services of one sort or another in greater Cleveland. To date one club has practically had to suspend operations for a time. But there is a promise of things to come in their accomplishments.

"In spring life stirs again in the ponds and swamps. . . . It is the season when the flower parade begins to dot the brown earth with its colorful members, when mosses and ferns carpet the floor with fresh greeness, when butterflies emerge from their chrysalid armor and crawling caterpillars become graceful fliers. Most exciting of all, it is the season when most of our songbirds return to us from their southern haunts, bringing back with them the cheery notes which echo over fields and through woods. . . ." *C. J. Hylander* in *Out of Doors in Spring.*

The Kirtland Bird Club has organized and conducted the Christmas Bird Counts for the Cleveland region for three years. Its members lead the popular spring "Bird Walks" conducted by the Museum. All of its members are regular contributors to the quarterly "Bird Calendar" of the Cleveland Bird Club, currently edited by a member of the Society's Council. During the winter of 1940-41 complete studies of local wintering bird populations were made on two areas near Cleveland. During the summer of 1941 club members studied eleven different breeding bird populations, and under the direction of the chairman of the committee, five non-members completed seven similar studies of other areas. During the summer of 1942 eight similar studies were made. Most of these population studies and the Christmas Bird Counts were published in the Audubon Magazine.

During the winter of 1941-42 a study of the wintering duck population along the Lake Erie waterfront at Cleveland was made by fourteen members of the club. Over 65,000 ducks of seven species and more than 12,000 other birds were thus recorded. The club looks forward to the production eventually of an annotated check-list of the birds of the Cleveland region.

The Mycology Club has sought to increase the knowledge of the fungi of the Cleveland region. It furnishes leadership for the Museum's "Autumn Mushroom Walks." One of its members has written a "Pocket Natural History" describing over one hundred of the common fungi of the region, illustrated by original photographs of each species. Club plans call for the building up of a Museum herbarium.

Members of the Geology Club lead "Geology Walks" and "Fossil Hunts." They are now collecting invertebrate fossils, with the double purpose of building up the Museum's collection and assembling material for a scientific report. This in turn can be used later in a Museum "Pocket Natural History."

One member of the Tree Club is studying pollen distribution of trees with special interest to hay fever sufferers. The club as a whole is making a survey and report on the trees of a newly opened municipal park in two neighboring suburban cities. Another club project is the gathering and tabulation of information on seasonal changes in trees.

The Kirtland Mammal Club has been collecting small mammals and making them into skins for the Museum's collection. No less than nine type specimens for newly described sub-species have been collected by members of this club.

The newly organized Reptile Club will meet more or less regularly at the Cleveland Zoo where a good collection of live reptiles is available for their study. They hope to aid in securing an adequate reptile house for the Zoo.

The art of nature photography holds the interest of Photography Club members who are looking forward to the time when they may invite the rest of the society to a formal showing of their work. Meanwhile they are engaged in building up a file of natural history pictures in the Museum library.

(Continued on page 102)

Firestone Victory Gardens

Employees of the Firestone Company are gardening for victory on a large scale

THE 2,000 VICTORY Gardens worked by employees of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, will produce more than 7,000,000 pounds of vegetables this year, with a value of more than $150,000 and 70,000,000 ration points. It is estimated that each garden will yield twice the vegetables that are now allowed a family of ten under the canned goods ration plan.

This Firestone employee project had its beginning more than twenty-seven years ago in vacant lots which are now part of the Firestone Park residential section. With civilians feeling the pinch of food shortages in 1916 much as they are today, Harvey S. Firestone, then head of the Firestone Company, made company-owned land available to employees for vegetable gardens. They plowed the land, paid for their seeds, and were entirely responsible for the success of their crops.

From this beginning the Firestone gardens have steadily grown to the largest company-sponsored employee gardens in this country. Last year, 1,500 plots grossed more than $85,000 worth of fresh vegetables.

Program for 1943

Twenty-five additional acres of tillable soil have already been limed, drained and sown in rye and vetch this year. The new land will boost the yield of vegetables to the estimated $150,000.

Employees who register for gardens are given garden passes, stickers for their cars, and a packet of selected seeds sufficient to plant approximately half of the 50 x 80 foot plot.

Careful scientific study and years of preparation by experts have made each plot a super garden capable of producing prize quality vegetables. All gardens are under the direct supervision of William E. Lyons, a specialist in soil conservation and soil improvement.

Last season fifty tons of fertilizer and one

Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., (left) president of the Firestone Company, looks on while an employee gardener receives an award for her Victory Garden

hundred tons of lime were used in the Firestone gardens. Previous to the planting season a series of soil tests revealed that two plots contained low spots or catch basins hazardous to successful gardening since there was no escape for heavy rainfall. With water covering the soil for more than twenty-four hours at a time the plant roots would die from lack of air.

Drain holes were bored through ten feet of top soil into the underlying strata of gravel, and drain tile was laid to speed the removal of surplus water. This improvement made available a large number of additional gardens that were among the most productive in the entire section.

Soil Conservation

Soil conservation on a year-round basis is a definite part of the gardening project. Erosion has been checked by constructing a series of stone dams, which slow up the speed of water as it drains off the land.

After the gardens were closed on October 15 last year, the entire garden growth was disced into the soil to fertilize the soil and destroy any winter cover for insects.

Records of soil management are kept from year to year to serve as a basis of long-range soil improvement. These records show drainage needed, time of plowing, seed-bed preparation, type and amount of fertilizer and lime used, type and condition of cover crops plowed under, and erosion progress. Records of man and machine hours are also kept to determine cost of operations.

Muck Gardens

Along Wilbeth Road, adjacent to the Firestone plant, is an area of muck land, sixty acres of which were cleared, drained, and tilled last year. Each muck garden yielded on an average of more than $150 worth of vegetables the first year.

Each year Gardens Supervisor Lyons plants and cultivates an experimental garden plot on a difficult piece of ground to show beginners and seasoned gardeners alike what progress can be made with proper care and planting technique.

This experimental plot demonstrates the value of shallow cultivation, the proper application of insecticides, fertilizer placement, succession and companion planting, depth of planting, width of rows, winter care of gardens, and soil improvement.

Demonstrations are also carried on to show the advisability of staking or not staking tomatoes, the advantages of bush as against pole beans, and the productivity of various types of seeds.

Garden Awards

Each year the Firestone Company has granted cash awards to the ten most successful gardeners of the year. The winning gardens are judged on the basis of layout, variety, insect control, tillage and garden practices.

Following the 1942 harvest, a huge Victory Garden Show was held on the grounds of the Firestone Country Club. Ribbons were awarded to first, second, and third places for each variety of vegetable. A Grand Champion was selected for the best over-all. Interest ran high, and in many cases first-year gardeners topped the experts.

Garden Booklet

Each year a garden booklet is issued to Firestone gardeners with helpful information on companion cropping and succession planting, planting dates and distances, preparation of the seed-bed, planting depth, disease-resistant varieties, transplanting, cultivating to control weeds, watering, disease and insect control, the correct garden tools, and the proper clothes to wear for gardening.*

Facilities for Recreation

With many mothers and older sisters going into war production last year, it became necessary for gardeners to take their children with them to the gardens. A large playground area was cleared for the children and sandboxes installed. This plan proved so successful that recreational facilities for the entire family are being added this year. Picnic tables, fireplaces and space for outdoor games will be provided.

"Once again, just as they were twenty-five years ago, gardeners are on the front page as an important part of the nation's war effort. Once again gardeners are responding to their country's call to enlist in a great army whose battle cry is 'Food for Freedom.' They are a fighting army but their weapons are those of peace—spades, rakes, and hoes. . . . Once more the supreme importance of food is being emphasized on every hand; food for those who are fighting, and food for those at home who are making the things to fight with."—*E. L. D. Seymour* in *Your Victory Garden.*

*This booklet is available on request from the National Recreation Association.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

BERKSHIRE MUSEUM, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in cooperation with the Pleasant Valley Bird and Wildflower Sanctuary and the Massachusetts Audubon Society has employed a trained nature instructor who will devote full time to teaching nature and conservation. The leader will be at the Museum in the winter and at the Sanctuary in summer and will work with schools, camps, parks and group work agencies. The cooperation of three institutions for a common cause is a worthy and progressive move. It is also an object lesson.

Farming. "Tom, Dick and Harry." Farm drama concerning profitable farming practices. A 16 mm. sound film free for transportation. Time 45 minutes. Write Keystone Steel and Wire Company, Peoria, Illinois.

Forest Fire Prevention. Massachusetts has a new forest fire patrol law. Lack of airpower, scarcity of gasoline and tires, and military regulations preventing use of radio to notify wardens of weather forecast were some of the difficulties. The total cost was $8,632 or about $66 per town patroled. Forest fires in 1942 were 1,035 as against 3,624 in year before. Acres burned were 11,001 compared to 28,966 in 1941.

Herb Garden. Medicinal plants were formerly imported from Europe. For herb hobbyists there is opportunity to grow several drug crops. Among them are aconite, bella donna, digitalis, henbane, stramonium and the poppy. A bulletin called "Medicinal Plants" is available from the Division of Drug and Related Plants, U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Since we are the greatest spice using nation you might ask for the bulletin "Condiment Plants," at the same time.

Indians. "Sun Chief, The Autobiography of a Hopi Indian," Leo W. Simmons, editor. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut. 460 pp. $4.25. An Indian who tried the white man's way for ten years and returned to tribal life.

Insects. "Near Horizons. The Story of an Insect Garden," Edwin Way Teale. Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. 319 pp. illus. $3.75.

"International Protection of Wild Life," Sherman Strong Hayden. Columbia University Press, New York. 246 pp. $3.00.

Jackson Hole National Monument, Wyoming, an approach to Grand Teton National Park, was made a fact, March 16, 1943, when President Roosevelt signed a proclamation. Sculptured by the glacier, it has been the rendezvous of Indians, fur trappers and traders such as Jim Bridges and Kit Carson. Tomorrow it will again be the home of the moose, buffalo, beaver, trumpeter swans and campers. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gave donations that made this gift to the people possible.

Mammals. "Horns and Antlers," Wilfred S. Bronson. Harcourt, Brace, New York. 143 pp., illustrated by author. $2.00.

"Microscope, Fun with Your," Raymond F. Yates. Appleton-Century, New York. 150 pp. illus. $2.00. For young scientists.

Mountaineering. "High Conquest, the Story of Mountaineering," James Ramsey Ullman. J. B. Lippincott, New York City. 350 pp. Popular and authoritative.

Museum taken to the community. The inclusion of the Children's Department as beneficiary of the Worcester Community Chest will enable six centers under volunteer guidance. Contribution to the enjoyment of future peace is an opening theme. Lithuanian culture with exhibits, native music, and Lithuanian refreshments will be followed by exhibits of Palestine, France, and Russia. Branch Museums are following the example of Branch Libraries.

Museums. Dr. Charles C. Adams, Director of the New York State Museum at Albany, in the 104th Annual Report of the Museum, describes a plan for an automobile traveling museum

(Continued on page 110)

From the days of ancient Rome May Day has been celebrated in gala fashion. Named for the Roman Goddess Maia, the month of May on the Roman calendar fell within the period dedicated to Flora, the Goddess of Flowers. In Medieval England all classes of people were up at dawn on May Day to go "a-Maying." Branches of trees and of flowers were borne triumphantly back to the village where a birch Maypole adorned with ribbons and flowers was erected.

WORLD AT PLAY

Courtesy Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department

New Course in Los Angeles

RECREATION directors of the Los Angeles municipal playgrounds are taking a training course in jujitsu, the purpose of which is to prepare them to serve as instructors in jujitsu classes for the general public to be offered at various Los Angeles municipal recreation centers.

These classes have two objectives: (1) to contribute to the general physical fitness program; and (2) to prepare men about to enter the armed forces or civilian defense personnel or other home guard personnel to cope with jujitsu methods on the part of the enemy should they be encountered.

Community House for Negroes

CANADA'S first community house for Negroes has been opened in Toronto. Here activities for people of all ages are being provided — handcrafts, art and music for young people, household science for women, and educational and recreational facilities for men.

Play Schools in Wartime

"THE BASIC concept of our work-play program is rooted in children's interests as related to their environment. Though normal activities go on—as they should—the current war scene has naturally affected children, and hence the way in which they express themselves. Ample opportunity is therefore given to them to dramatize their feelings through war play, to discuss their fears, and to do something about it all. Older boys and girls, for instance, organize and work on different types of salvage clubs, and make garments for children in America and abroad. On the latter project, mothers as well as teachers are helping. Foods are studied; dehydrated foods are investigated; substitute play materials are used and found satisfactory. Children tagged in event of air raids —weekly evacuation drills — means that they are living in an atmosphere which colors their doing as well as their feeling." — From Annual Report 1942, Play Schools Association, Inc., New York City.

Park Made Over by Lions Club

THE LEEDY, Oklahoma, Lions Club has sponsored two clean-up days during which they have cut down six-foot weeds in the city park, obtained and set in order an old cook stove, put up lights, fixed a cement wading pool, and made and painted two tables and eight benches for the park.

A City Planning Public Opinion Survey

RESULTS of the first nation-wide public opinion survey dealing with urban planning have been released by the Bureau of Urban Research of Princeton University.

In the opinion of their inhabitants the outstanding problem facing cities is the lack of good, reasonable-priced housing. Next in order are transportation difficulties and traffic congestion; local problems resulting from the war; the lack of employment opportunity; inadequacy or dishonesty of municipal governments. Among other needs cited in some of the cities were new or improved streets, street lighting, water supply, sewage dis-

posal, municipal cleanliness, the need for better police, fire and health services, less noise, and more parks and playgrounds.

Parks Still Accessible — "The Commission has selected areas of ground throughout the County so situated that every thickly populated community has a park or playground near by."

This statement first appeared in a report of the Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission, submitted to Justice James J. Bergen in September, 1921. Because more than twenty-one years ago the members of this preliminary Park Commission felt the need of selecting areas that would serve every thickly populated community, 93 per cent of all the people in Union County find themselves living in communities containing at least one county park area. In the three cities of the county whose combined population exceeds 50 per cent of the county total, there are five well developed parks within easy access of the residents without using motor transportation. The Commission has issued a call for suggestions from county residents for facilities that would make the use of the park system more attractive to them without any excessive expenditure. It is thought that suggestions which will be received will help greatly in adding to the usefulness of the parks.

Facilities in Los Angeles—Los Angeles, California, has several multiple sports fields, including a huge archery commons at present providing for twenty-eight shooting lanes; a nineteen-mile bridle path used by some 5,000 riders on Sunday; the new Crystal Springs area, formerly the lower three holes of the golf course, now revamped to provide picnicking for 10,000 people; an enlarged and rehabilitated zoo; and a huge Park Department yard.

Wilmette's Community Center — About a year ago Wilmette, Illinois, completed a community center building which is used for such activities as classes for preschool children, dancing classes, sewing and first aid classes, civilian defense meetings, basket weaving, handwork, and ping-pong groups, and square dances. Since the building is located on a playground, the basement is used as a field house. No charge is made for any activity. The construction cost of $7,637 was paid out of current funds, and the cost of maintaining and operating the center in 1942-1943, according to W. A. Wolff, Village Manager, will be $1,550, including light, heat, and water.

TRAINING PLAYGROUND WORKERS . . .

THE WAR has created a shortage of experienced and trained playground workers. This summer playground authorities must use as leaders many persons whose preparation for such service has been very limited. The pre-summer institute will be more essential than ever before and training programs will need to be conducted throughout the season.

To help playground authorities plan and conduct their training institute and in-service training programs, the Association offers a new booklet, *Syllabus for a Playground Workers Institute.* It contains lists of topics for discussion and study with detailed outlines and reading references for each, a suggested institute schedule, and practical ideas for institute procedure.

Price $.35

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Recommendations to School Systems—"The responsible authorities of school systems in a democracy at war should investigate the present and postwar educational needs of the youth of the community. Begin at once to make the curriculum changes that would provide for those needs and attempt to obtain or prepare teachers who can provide for such needs as work instruction, consumer education, leisure-time activities, civic responsibilities, health, and family relationships. . . . Utilize school plants and instructional equipment in all forms of community war work and in extensions of the educational program. Include all ages in instructional and recreational programs that make for better health, clearer understanding, and higher morale." — From *Teacher Education in a Democracy at War* by *Edward S. Evenden.*

Drama Activities in Long Beach — The month of June began for Long Beach, California, with the performance of "Elijah" for which the Recreation Division provided leadership for the dramatization. Summer plans provided for variations of the usual drama program at nineteen play centers, the plan being to have puppetry one month and dramatics another or story hours changing to puppetry. No district festivals were held and there was no travel by bus. In spite of the difficulties involved, there were many performances at the centers.

★

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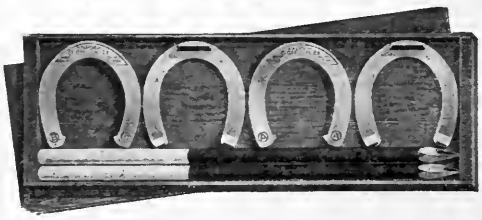

Art and the War—With the approval of the War Department, the Museum of Modern Art in New York City has prepared an extensive program to utilize art and American artists for the benefit of the country's armed forces. The program consists of two parts: First, to provide facilities and material for soldier-artists in army camps throughout the country; and second, to utilize the talents of American artists for therapeutic work among disabled soldiers and sailors. The need for art materials in many camps is acute since most soldiers cannot afford to buy these materials.

In Haddon Township — In the township of Haddon, Camden County, New Jersey, is located Crystal Lake Park which provides recreation for people of all ages. In the park are a large swimming pool, a Nautical House where first aid treatment is given for minor injuries, a concession stand for the sale of refreshments for the bathers, and a playground and baby pool for younger children. Other facilities include night-lighted quoit courts, six tennis courts, an area on which Boy Scouts hold their Jamborees during the summer season, and a baseball field. An artificial skating pond twelve inches deep is floodlighted and used during the winter for night skating. At two other locations in the township the Department of Public Safety, in charge of the recreation facilities, has erected additional quoit courts, tennis courts, and wading pools for children.

Storytelling as a Morale-Builder for Children

(Continued from page 75)

stories about snakes that awakened his interest in them. He began hunting them out, to study them. One day he brought home five water-moccasins in a bucket. He knew that his mother had a horror of snakes. Not to frighten her, he left the bucket containing his catch in a vacant lot across the street from the house. What he forgot, in his excitement, was that his father hated snakes as sincerely as did his mother. When his dad came home that evening, the boy proudly took him to see the pailful of *Agkistrodon piscivorus*. The result was disappointing. Instead of the praise he expected, his dad, to use my friend's own words, "threatened to lick the hide off him if he didn't get rid of the snakes immediately."

There was nothing to do but obey. The boy killed all of the reptiles except the prize of the collection, a six-footer, that evening. The big fellow he kept for a few days, then killed and skinned him, and made the skin into a belt. Incidentally, he was not permitted to keep the belt.

Admitting that, in this case, the boy was too well cured — that is, he became too fearless of snakes for his own safety and the peace of mind of his parents — the point remains. The incident furnishes a good illustration of the fact children are greatly influenced by the stories they hear. Which makes the responsibility of the storyteller a momentous one.

It is a responsibility likely to grow heavier, at least until the war is won. For the duration, more and more the talk children hear, the pictures they see, the headlines they read, will be such as keep thoughts of war in their minds. This puts it squarely up to the trained storyteller in the recreation field to do his best in the interest of juvenile morale. It is his vastly important task to serve his country by using his art as a morale-builder to children.

Walter A. May

FOR MORE THAN twenty-nine years Walter A. May gave generously of his business experience and his understanding of life to help the local and the national recreation movement as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association. His death on April 22, 1943, is a loss to the entire recreation movement.

He was ever keen and discriminating in his judgments, open-minded, ready to see the other side of every question. He had real courage. He never hesitated to stand alone if he thought he was right. Always he was warmly human.

He was interested in the personal welfare of each recreation worker he came to know and thought of each such individual in a very personal kind of way.

At the Recreation Congress gatherings he came early and stayed through. He presided at various meetings. He studied what was taking place and made valuable suggestions. No detail was too small to be considered by him.

Just a few days before his death he learned that a certain corporation he was identified with was asking for authority to increase the amount set aside for contributions. He immediately thought of possible financial support for the Association and sent word to the office. He helped in enlisting other workers and supporters. He cared for aiding the Association to make its largest contribution to the welfare of the world.

Walter A. May was one of the pioneers who helped to build up the national recreation movement and the National Recreation Association.

He was an active business executive who had the courage to retire while he could still enjoy life; who took time to play and live with his grandchildren; who traveled around the world twice to see what he might discover on this earth on which he lived; who made the most of fourteen years of leisure, counting service as good fun. His appreciation of the beautiful was a joy to his friends.

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Prize-Winning Photo

The picture, "Ball in the Air," reproduced on page 81 won first prize in the senior division of the annual photography contest sponsored by the Park Department of New York City. It was submitted by Mrs. E. J. O'Connell, 86 East End Avenue, New York City.

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THE WOMANS PRESS
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In a City of Homes

(Continued from page 64)

activities for children from the fourth grade through junior high school. During this play school season, which lasts from five to eight weeks, we increase our staff from two to five instructors.

Special classes are held in clay modeling. The children turn out excellent pieces of work, many of them models of animals which are sculptured from live models. Usually one of the projects of the class members is to select a character from a well known story and model it well enough for the rest of the group to guess the name of the character and the story.

Shop classes also prove popular in play school. The younger boys specialize in making pyramid puzzles, napkin holders, surf boards, Boy Scout pack racks, and pump handle lamps. The older boys have quite a bit of freedom in selection of projects and a cross section of their work would show a red wood garden table, garden tea cart, dog house, magazine racks and book cases.

The girls under the direction of two special women instructors completed many unique projects in woodcraft and crepe paper work last year. They made what-not shelves, garden decorations, clippings, jig-saw puzzles, wood and raffia belts, crepe paper coasters and glass holders, miniature hats, and bowls.

Tournaments for boys and girls in tennis, ping-pong, badminton, checkers, carroms, and volley-ball continued through the special summer program. Skee-koe, shuffleboard, Sea War or "Sink the Battleship," tether ball, capture-the-flag, and hopscotch were minor playground games that proved extremely popular in our summer play school.

Special exercises are held on the last day of the play school. The first part of the program consists of novelty games and relay races. Then the children and their parents and friends adjourn to the auditorium where the dramatics group presents a one-act play. After the play, awards for the tournaments are made and refreshments served by the Parent-Teacher Association.

The biggest thrill of the year for many of our youngsters is the model airplane meet that is held once a year. The meet is sponsored by the San Marino Recreation Department with a perpetual trophy donated by the local Rotary Club. This is given to the winner of the meet for one year. Rules governing the entrants are:

1. All planes must be made by contestants.
2. All planes must be the fuselage type—rubber powered models.
3. Contestants may enter only one plane in each division.
4. Winners in each division will be awarded points toward the trophy.
5. All planes must be hand launched.
6. All planes must be entered in classification according to wing span—Class A, up to 24 inches; Class B, 24½ to 36 inches; Class C, 36 inches and over.

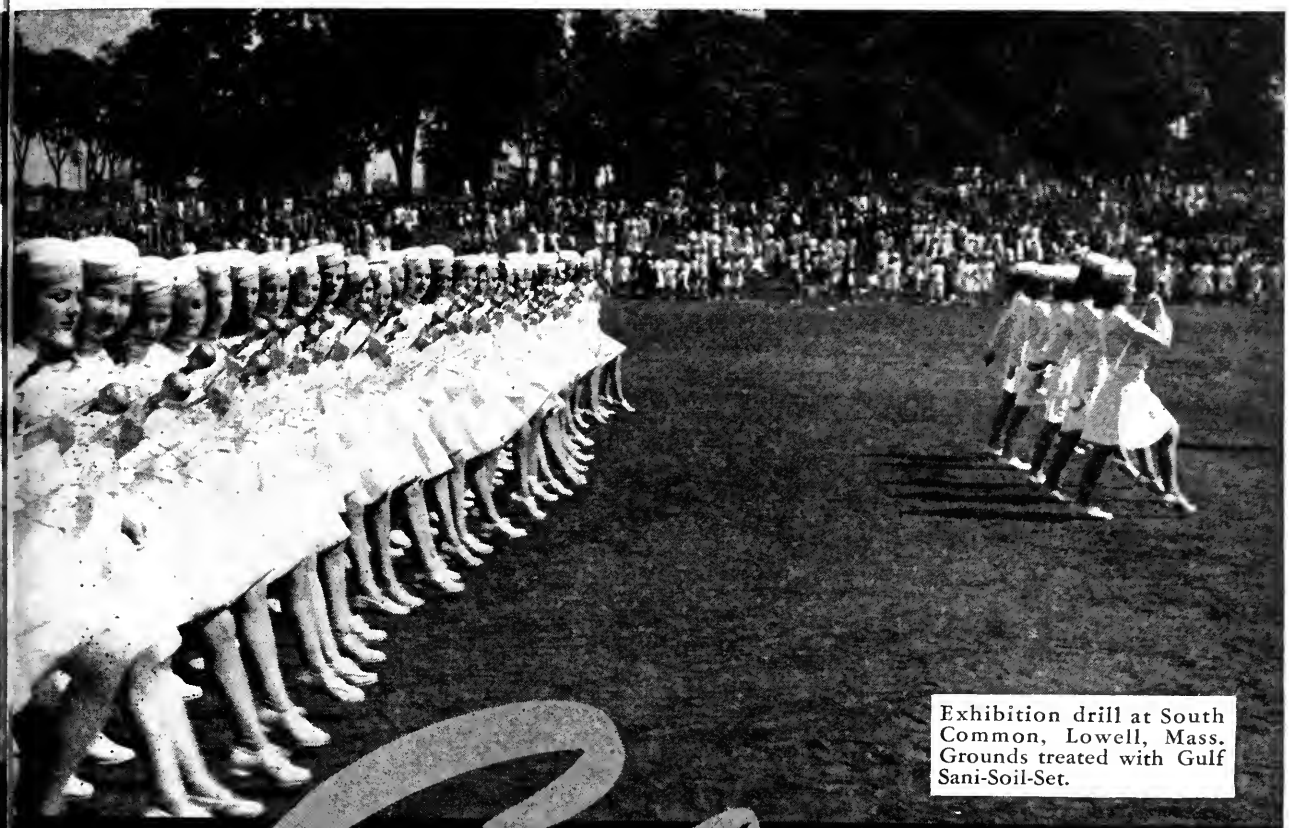
At Burlingame's Play Center

(Continued from page 70)

sends available leaders to all the different schools to help out on school parties, neighborhood gatherings, and class parties in which children of all ages are encouraged to participate with their parents.

Junior college age boys and girls participate in the adult evening activities — badminton, gymnasium work, and the adult folk dancing groups.

This year the budget for the Recreation Department has been increased to $11,892, an increase of 33.8 per cent over last year.



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Two Pit Base Felts.
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500 Score Sheets.

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Width, 32 inches overall
Height of alley above floor, 18 inches
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Two–Way Bowling Alleys now offer many hours of relaxation to our men in the Air Corps, Army, Coast Guard, Marines and Navy from Guantonamo Bay, Cuba, to Alaska — from New York to California. (List of Army Camps, Naval and Marine Stations, now using the Two–Way Bowling Alleys gladly furnished upon request.)

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Patent No. 2247769

114 East 32nd Street, New York
Telephone LExington 2-8828

Natural History in the Making

(Continued from page 92)

The Kirtland Society exemplifies outdoor recreation at its very best. It is not mass recreation in any sense, but recreation that enables the individual to develop his own particular interests as fully as possible. Coupled with this come the satisfactions that arise from personal progress and the achievement of results of real value from original investigation. There is a kind of satisfaction to the individual such as he might never get if he did not have the association which his club gives him with other like-minded people and the expert guidance that he needs.

The writer cannot help contrasting his experience as a boy many years ago, intent on developing a growing interest in birds, with the experience which a sixteen-year-old boy might now have as a member of the Kirtland Bird Club.

The writer had no adviser; no like-minded person with whom to talk; no library; and only one book—Samuels' *Birds of New England.* He wanted to know more about birds and what he got, he got the hard way—without any help from trained ornithologists or the stimulus of directed original research.

Today a sixteen-year-old boy may sit in a meeting of the Kirtland Bird Club, his face alight with the same familiar craving for knowledge. Not only is he a part of a group as intent as he on extending their knowledge of birds, but at his elbow sits a man who has had years of experience in studying ornithology—a recognized leader in his profession. Near at hand is the Museum's special bird library, including the best books and magazines, and on display is the Museum's great collection of over 50,000 birds from all parts of the world.

One cannot help envying the boy of today, and feeling that nature recreation presented in such form is good—good for body, mind, and soul—perhaps the greatest contribution a museum of natural history may make to its community.

In the Bird World

(Continued from page 82)

all but a very rosy red—pirouetting about on the ground as he courted his lady love. The Norway pine woods at the same lake held the nest of a bald eagle, and we could watch the feeding of the young eagles by lying flat on the ground and gazing up at the nest. At night the lake echoed with the weird plaintive calls of the loons, whose daytime antics in ducking beneath the water are so amusing to watch.

Roaming the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi, we identified the towhee, a bird with coloring similar to the robin but very different in markings. There, too, we saw the fox sparrow, that rusty red and active member of a large family, busily scratching among the leaves like a mother hen. The little white-throated sparrow with his "piercing, tender cry" is a regular visitor for a week or so during the spring and fall.

Some birds are interesting because of their minute size, as the warblers and the kinglets. The warblers, of which there are about thirty varieties, travel through Minnesota in May on their way north to nesting grounds, after spending the winter in northern South America. One wonders how these tiny creatures can fly such distances. Their identification is a real challenge to the bird lover. And then there is the little Maryland yellowthroat with the black mask over his eyes like a bold bandit!

The winter study of birds is made easier by the attraction of food. A little board nailed to your window sill and covered with crumbs, sunflower seeds and suet will reward you with the presence of the most delightful of small winter birds, the chickadee. He will be joined by the downy and hairy woodpeckers, the bluejay, and the busy little nuthatch which stores bits of suet in the bark of near-by trees for future reference! Another winter visitor is that gay red cardinal whose call sounds like a cross between a whistle and a "cheep."

The next time you are out of doors take a good look at the bird world. It is a ready-made remedy for the wartime "blues."

Pardon Us!

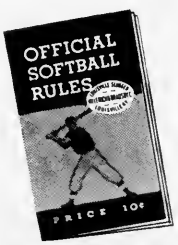
In the article "Two-Way Bowling Scores a Ten-Strike," published in the April issue of RECREATION, we stated that "two-way" bowling balls were 9 9/16 inches in diameter. This figure should have been 3 9/16 inches.

LOOK for this T.M. on the BAT YOU BUY!

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER — HILLERICH & BRADSBY CO. — LOUISVILLE, KY.

In addition to the regular line of Louisville Slugger bats, which is available in a wide variety of models, weights and lengths priced to meet your requirements, H & B have designed eight special models for college and prep school use.

A complete line of softball bats is also available. In Softball as well as in Baseball it pays to play with the best.



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A free supply of Famous Slugger Year Books and Official Softball Rule Books will be sent you for use by your team members. Write us your requirements.

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER Bats
FOR SOFTBALL AND BASEBALL

Improvised Equipment for the Army

(Continued from page 80)

few pieces of board, two or three inches wide, and one-half inch thick. Use one piece about sixteen inches long as the first tone. Its pitch need not correspond to any certain tone. With this piece as the first one, build a diatonic (do-re-mi-fa-sol-la-ti-do) scale by sawing each consecutive tone a bit shorter. By holding the board between thumb and forefinger along its edges, and striking it in the center of its flat surface with some hard object, its pitch can readily be determined. Care must be exercised in sawing off the boards; if too much is taken off the pitch will be too high and it cannot be lowered again. In that case it may be used for another higher tone.

Newspapers rolled and pasted together with flour-and-water paste are adequate for use under the nodal points of the board. These are necessary so that the boards or "keys" can rest, ends free, and sound clearly. Any piece of wood fashioned into a small mallet can be whittled with an ordinary jackknife.

Outdoor Equipment

In the area of outdoor equipment the student officers fashioned fish-poles, bats, balls, paddles, bow and arrows, spears, sling-shots, and lassos. Baseballs were made in a variety of ways, tape around an orange; string and rags around a rubber heel, and then taped; a man's sock sewed around a stone; and a larger ball (medicine ball) made from old rags wrapped around a large rock.

The largest amount and variety of equipment was made in the area of indoor games—puzzles, table games such as checkers and chess, tossing games, ring-toss, dice games, and dart games. A great amount of originality was shown in the making of dart games. Here the men used needles, nails, or pins for the dart points; toothpicks, matches, twigs or corn cobs for the body of the dart; and feathers, paper, or tin sheets for the feathers. For the targets they drew pictures of Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito, military maps, or maps of various theaters of operation.

These various pieces of improvised equipment can be used in day rooms, service clubs, and in isolated outposts where standard equipment is not available.

University of Wisconsin

Summer Session Prepares for Recreational Leadership

Philosophy—The place of recreation in American culture and social issues in education under the direction of Eduard Lindeman, New York School of Social Work.

Theatre—Courses include elements of dramatic production, stage direction, stage design. Seminar in dramatic production. Campus theatre provides opportunity for participation in summer productions.

Physical Fitness—A survey of the scientific foundations of fitness, conditioning exercises, and devices for measuring fitness.

Dance—Emphasis is given to American square and group dances with training in "calling"; to methods of teaching social dance patterns such as the foxtrot, waltz, rhumba and tango; to dance production with classes in beginning and advanced techniques and in dance composition.

Athletics and Games—The department of physical education offers a course in methods of conducting group dances, mixers, games. Specialized course in team games for men and for women are provided.

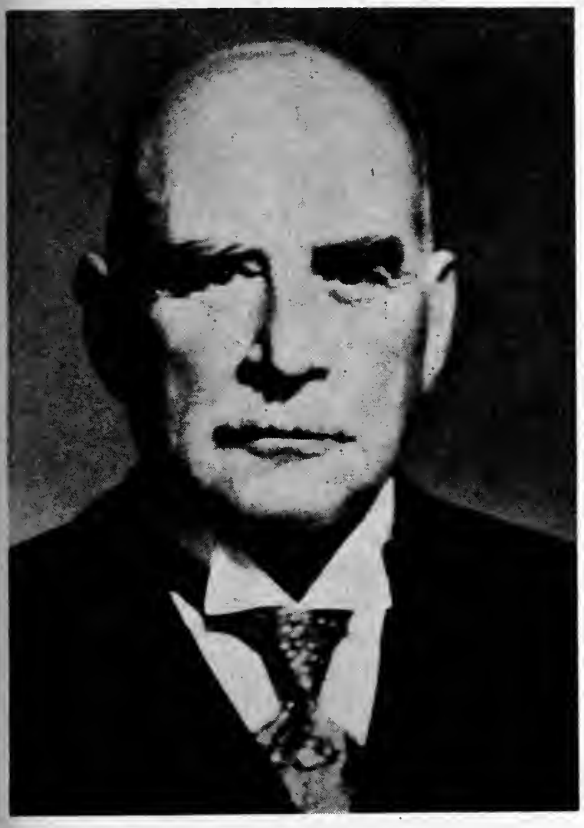
A Military Recreation Program—which students may observe and in which they may participate as volunteer assistants is in operation on the campus in the Memorial Union Building, one of the larger community and military service centers of the country. Its program serves the student body, a campus military force of 3,500 and 20,000 men from a near-by Army post.

Observation of Municipal Recreation—is afforded in the city of Madison with its playgrounds, parks, and swimming beaches; its athletic leagues and its outdoor motion pictures. Milwaukee with its nationally recognized recreation organization can be reached in two hours.

15 Weeks Session June 7 to September 18.
6 and 8 Weeks Sessions begin June 21.

Complete information will be found in the Summer Session Bulletin which may be obtained from:
Director of Summer Session, Box 62, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

The House of Morgan



The Late J. P. Morgan

FOR TWENTY YEARS J. P. Morgan contributed to the National Recreation Association. In his death the Association has lost another loyal friend. His father before him was a contributor. The first contribution of $1,000 came through a cable from J. P. Morgan, Sr., from England. Mr. Morgan's secretary, Mr. King, reported to me that Mr. Morgan had been deeply impressed by a leaflet "More Playgrounds or More Jails," and wanted to share in the national movement for more adequate playground and recreation centers for the children of America. It was characteristic of the senior Mr. Morgan that instead of waiting until he should return to the United States, he should have cabled asking that the contribution be made.

For a number of years, as First Vice-President of the Association, Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan and Company gave outstanding help not only in advising about current recreation problems but also in writing and telephoning to his friends and building up a very substantial financial support. After the death of Henry P. Davison, the writing to the individuals whose support his father had enlisted was taken over by F. Trubee Davison and continued by him for the last twenty years. Harry P. Davison, son of Henry P. Davison, as well as F. Trubee Davison has served as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association. Harry P. Davison has been a member of J. P. Morgan and Company. Other partners in the House of Morgan have also been contributors to the Association through the years.

The national recreation movement owes much to the moral and financial support it has received from the House of Morgan.

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WAR AND EDUCATION

IN THE midst of war this is an attempt to appraise education as it has been, is, and might be—to explain how the abstractions "war" and "education," so much in people's minds, cover a multitude of sins.

Evidence is presented that our education leaves us without understanding and without emotional control. Without our present systems of education would it be possible to have our present systems of wars?

"Extremely interesting. I have read it with much enlightenment and appreciation," James Mursell, *Columbia. "A highly valuable compendium of first-hand information,"* John Haynes Holmes, *Community Church. "Promises to be your best work,"* George Kneller, *Yale.*

512 pp., black vellum, 6 x 9, $4.00

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The 27th edition of this well known Handbook, ready in May, $6.00, reviews the educational year and lists or critically describes over 3,000 schools.

Circulars and Table of Contents on Request

PORTER SARGENT
11 Beacon Street, Boston

GAMES for CHILDREN

THE UNIVERSAL APPEAL of this booklet should commend it not only to play leaders but to teachers, club leaders, parents, and all concerned with children's play. For in this publication, designed for children of all ages, from early childhood to adolescence — for indoor and outdoor play — there are singing games, tag games, relays, ball games, miscellaneous active games, quiet games, and nature games.

Price 50 cents

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Sundays-in-the-Parks

(Continued from page 88)

spectacular trips to Providence to arrive in time to help out. Gloria Swanson, who closed in Toronto Saturday night, made the hundred mile trip across the border by motor, and caught a 4:00 A. M. train east at Buffalo; Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes, who closed in Atlantic City, made a 6:00 o'clock Sunday morning local to Philadelphia, traveled by express to New York, and flew the rest of the way; and Michael Whalen, who missed out on the same cross-country jaunt as Miss Swanson, stayed over the following Sunday to make good his promise to be at the park.

The contributions of these stars ran from informal speeches through reading parts of scenes to the full dress appearance in character, horse-drawn to the stage, of Will Geer and Joanna Roos as President and Mrs. Abe Lincoln. Jackie Cooper came nearest to being mobbed by his admirers as they poured over, under, and around the police to get near him!

Despite inconvenience and informality, they all loved it. So impressed was Martha Raye that, unsolicited, she mailed to Providence a few days after she had left a check for the purchase of a $100 War Bond so that its sale could be counted in the local quota.

One weekly feature which proved its popularity was the appearance of four "interesting persons" selected at random from the news of the week. They included, among many others, the state's first woman taxi driver who drove her cab to the stage after previously appearing "straight" as a band vocalist; the state's first WAAC; Governor McGrath and Lieutenant Governor Louis Capelli; Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University; state OPA director, Christopher Del Sesto; sportcaster Jim Britt; and Coxswain J. C. Cullen, U. S. Coast Guard, discoverer of the Nazi spies on Long Island. The Naval Construction Battalions, Seabees of the Navy, the Coast Guard, and the Army all had their days.

Entertainment hit a wide range. Night club and vaudeville artists, oratorio societies, crack brass bands, fife, bugle, and drum corps, a champion pipers' band, vocalists, choruses, novelty acts (some with animals), comedians, tragedians, child entertainers—all had their places. Variety was the key note and none was permitted to "stay on" too long. Upon everyone was impressed the late George M. Cohan's philosophy of "leave 'em while they still want you."

One week's expenses ran to less than $20; another reached the peak of slightly more than $400. All bills were paid and there is $27 left to begin operations again this summer. The committee had the feeling of having done a job well. The war-weary home folks were loud in their praises and Sundays-in-the-Parks is scheduled to go on again in 1943 in Providence.

Day Camping

(Continued from page 73)

6. At the end of each thirty day period, please submit to this office a written report showing the dates of the various camp outings, the troop identification (troop No.), the Scoutmaster in charge, and the number of persons participating in the outing, as well as the results of the field executive's inspection after the outing is over. We should like this information for overnight camps as well as organized hikes to the camp sites.

7. Above all, impress upon all Scouts that these natural tracts are public property, control of which is vested in the Park Board. They are for the benefit and enjoyment of the public generally. Urban development in and around Dallas has con-

verted most of our land into residential, industrial and business usage. The natural beauty and utility of these sites for camp purposes now and in the future hinges on the care which "Scouters" will exercise in frequenting these areas.

"May I assure you," states Mr. Houston in issuing these requirements, "that the Park Board is eager to have these camp sites served to the fullest extent."

Ithaca's Day Camp

The Board of Education of Ithaca, New York, is one of the groups to take advantage of the cooperation of the local Park Department. Last year it established a camp site a mile from the center of the city on property which the Park Department recently transferred to the Board of Education for use as a recreation field for girls. The swimming beach is within half mile of the site which has on it a large recreation building with all facilities. The daily program consists of work-play projects in crafts, nature, pageantry, sports, swimming, cooking, hiking, and first aid. Each week a radio program on nature was broadcast under the leadership of Professor E. Laurence Palmer. Other special events included weekly dramatic performances and on the final day programs for parents and friends.

The staff consisted of four special project teachers from the schools who took charge of dramatics, arts and crafts, science and sports, and a school nurse. The selection of the children — and there were 215 boys and girls between the ages of 9 and 14—was made in April by public and parochial school nurses. Daily health inspection was required.

The camp operated on a daily basis, from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon. Leaders met the children at five different sections of the city and hiked to camp, returning at four o'clock. Each camper brought a lunch of sandwiches and fruit. Milk was served at a minimum cost. Last year it was possible to secure food from the surplus commodities and each child was given a hot dish prepared by the Evacuation Committee on Feeding through the cooperation of the County Nutrition Committee.

This year the budget provided by the Board of Education for the camping program will be increased $250. This will make possible overnight camping at a state park about three miles from the center of the city.

"Gotta Date Tonight?"

- Readers of **Recreation** will be interested to know that articles on teen age recreation which have appeared in recent issues of the magazine have been brought together in a pamphlet under the title, **"Gotta Date Tonight?"**

This pamphlet, presenting as it does practical experiences in providing recreation for boys and girls in their teens, will be a valuable supplement to **Teen Trouble,** recently issued by the Association at 10 cents a copy.

Order your copy of

"GOTTA DATE TONIGHT?"

Price 15 cents

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Powwow on the Playground

(Continued from page 65)

our "Indians" from pool and park. Some device was needed to arouse the curiosity of an entire neighborhood and to assure heads popping out of windows.

Why not a parade? Toy drums were gathered, as well as tambourines, bells, and anything that would attract attention. Indian costumes or blankets were acquired and some of the boys borrowed mother's lipstick for war paint! The Indians lined up behind a large wrapping paper sign which had been painted to advertise the event and away they marched, enjoying themselves thoroughly. Maybe this would succeed in bringing out a crowd.

It did! The parade not only brought out more children than could possibly live in the immediate neighborhood but also their parents. Mothers and fathers filled up the few benches, lined up all around the playground, and still kept coming. Some of them looked as if they would have enjoyed playing Indian themselves.

The games had to be simple because complicated directions for such a large group would have been impossible. They were highly competitive and

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really exciting. First came a "contest of skill." Bowls of beans were given to each tribal circle and each brave received a straw. By sucking in through the straw, he drew out as many beans as possible before the drums stopped beating.

Beans were hoarded carefully until each member of the tribe had a chance to prove his prowess, then the total for the circle was counted. As in each competition, the highest tribe was given five points, the next team three, then two, and the last one. These points were posted on a scoreboard to determine the winning tribe at the end of the Powwow.

The tug of war created great excitement, as did the potato race and shuttle relays. But in spite of great enthusiasm, the tribes stayed together and took pride in maintaining their circles. The atmosphere was one of wholehearted sportsmanship and a real desire to emulate all good Indian qualities.

Since some things should be done for the sheer joy of doing them, there were no prizes. At the close, all tribes joined hands in one tremendous circle for the announcement of the winners. War whoops and applause, re-echoing over the playground, proved that the Indians had enjoyed themselves heartily.

Had there been more time, community singing and the flag salute would have made a fitting close, but darkness fell swiftly and sent the happy warriors home to bed.

While the Powwow was simple enough in itself, it has innumerable possibilities. Indian crafts and legends told as the children work might easily make the Powwow the project of a month or more. Beadwork has always fascinated children and it is possible to make things which may well be sold for war relief.

Oatmeal boxes, decorated with authentic designs found in books of Indian crafts, can be made into tom-toms for ceremonial dances. Decorating the drums will teach the youngsters bits of Indian sign language, and simple dance steps can be learned for a final pageant or special feature of the Powwow. War paint and tribal performances are made to order for boys who need to burn up surplus energy.

The ever useful brown paper bag lends itself to making masks for many Indian dances. Features can be painted with show card colors, and braids for the hair may be made of crepe paper. Surprising effects can be obtained from these inexpensive materials. Boys and girls will love rummaging through the library for books on mask-making, Indian lore, and other background material.

Let's All Sing Together!

(Continued from page 85)

For the first and later sings the program of songs was published to give the public a chance to brush up on old and new favorites. The local radio stations stood by to notify the public of any sing cancellation because of bad weather.

We expected a crowd of perhaps several hundred on the opening night, but ten thousand people arrived! What to do with this large crowd—could they see the words on the screen—could they hear the music? Many changes had to be made after the first sing. From a six by eight foot screen, we had to graduate to a twenty-four by twenty-four screen so the folks sitting a block away could see the words of the songs flashed on this huge sheet of canvas.

The ordinary song slide would not enlarge suf-

ficiently for the audience to see, so the photography department of the *World-Herald* developed a slide which reflects the letters approximately two feet in height when flashed at a distance of fifteen yards. Now the words can be read at a distance of two blocks.

A Hammond organ is used as the musical accompaniment, and a system of loud speakers carries the music and the voice of the director throughout the entire park, which is one of Omaha's largest. The special baton used by the director can be seen blocks away.

Each program consists of thirty numbers—both new and old—and usually includes several hymns. After conducting a poll to determine which types of songs were liked best, we discovered to our surprise that popular songs rated first, with the old favorites and hymns second. Older folks seemed to enjoy hearing the youngsters sing new tunes and gradually fell in line with them, singing songs whose words oftentimes were difficult to pronounce.

At the final all-request program last summer we used:

God Bless America	Oh, You Beautiful Doll
Slopes of Elmwood	The Quilting Party
The More We Get Together	Song of the Air Corps
Omaha	Artillery Song
Onward Christian Soldiers	Anchors Aweigh
Little Brown Church	Quartermaster Song
One Dozen Roses	Coast Guard
Jingle, Jangle, Jingle	Marching Along Together
The Band Played On	Daisy-Daisy
Amapola	East Side, West Side
Brahm's Lullaby	The Bowery
Moonlight and Roses	Man on the Flying Trapeze
Red Wing	Three Blind Mice (round)
Battle Hymn of the Republic	Taps
Good Night, Neighbor	Star-Spangled Banner

As we watched the crowds of people gathering on the hillside we wondered what individual reactions would be when the first song was flashed on the screen. Most people are afraid to sing, but as one group expressed it: "We community singers boom right out and let the chips fall where they may."

These community sings not only give the individual pleasure and an outlet for personal emotions, but also raise the morale of the city. Naturally with such great masses singing together, one cannot expect great artistic results. What is more important, however, in this case is the community

(Continued on next page)

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The American City, April 1943

Recreation in Small Communities, by J. Ray Leevy. (Study of sponsorship and facilities of leisure-time activities in 62 towns and villages)

Journal of Health and Physical Education, March 1943

Fitness Through Day Camping, by William M. Grimshaw, Ed. D.

National Parent-Teacher, March 1943

Should Children Play at War? by Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg

Ohio Parent Teacher, April 1943

Recreation and Delinquency, by Gordon Jeffrey

Parents' Magazine, April 1943

Fun at Home, by Elizabeth F. Boettiger

Successful Farming, April 1943

Early Chapel Brings 'Em Back Alive, by Clayton P. Shepard

Survey Graphic, April 1943

East Side Youth: Westchester Farmers, by Julita Martinez

PAMPHLETS

Playthings for Blind Babies. by Harriet E. Totman

American Foundation for Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York City. Price 10 cents

Serve by Saving, reprinted from *The Camp Fire Girl,* November 1942. Cleverly illustrated outline of projects for girls

Camp Fire Girls, 88 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Price 10 copies for 15 cents; 100 for 85 cents

Services to the Armed Forces. How the American Red Cross helps to meet the human needs of servicemen and their families

American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Schools and Manpower—Today and Tomorrow. Twenty-first yearbook of the American Association of School Administrators

American Association of School Administrators, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington D. C. Price $1.00

The Negro and the War. Pennsylvania German Arts and Crafts. Post-War Agenda

Practicing Democracy in the College

Relays and Races for Field and Hall

Your Wings

War Handbook. What the P.T.A. can do to aid in the nation's war program

National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 1600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

Wartime Handbook for Education. Practical suggestions for wartime policies and procedure in schools

National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Price 15 cents

What Democracy Means in the Elementary School. Education and national defense series, Pamphlet No. 6, U. S. Office of Education

Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 15 cents

(Continued on next page)

Magazines and Pamphlets

(Continued from previous page)

What the Schools Should Teach in Wartime. Educational Policies Commission
National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Price 10 cents

White House Conference on Children in a Democracy. A final report
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 65 cents

Your Community in the War, A Guide Book of Home-Front Activities
Kiwanis International, 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Your Library and Some People You Don't Want in It by Munro Leaf. Written in the author's famous style
H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, New York City. Price 50 copies for $1.00

Youth Publications. A classified bibliography of leaflets, pamphlets, manuals, bulletins, courses of study, and books for youth groups and their leaders. Includes an excellent section on recreation
International Council of Religious Education, 203 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Price 25 cents

Let's All Sing Together!

(Continued from previous page)

thought which unites all the people and brings them together under the influence of song.

The only change that may be made this year will be the rotation of the sings to various sections of the city. Although we were not affected by the tire rationing last year, we may have to carry our 1943 program to the larger communities within the city due to the gasoline shortage.

From past experience, however, we believe that despite the shortages our mammoth sings will still be held at Elmwood Park where large crowds can be accommodated. The public seems to enjoy the great mass singing and arrangements are being made to handle crowds of 15,000 to 20,000 singers each Sunday evening this summer.

Substitute for a Saloon

(Continued from page 77)

Watseka has a population of 3,700. There are 250 students in the high school. According to M. F. Egdorf, the principal, all but 80 of these belong to the Youth Center. Most of these 80 live on farms and must take school busses home immediately after classes. Egdorf is president of the executive committee which operates the Center.

. . . .

Organizations that are credited with having helped to put across the idea are the Kiwanis Club, Lions Club, Woman's Club, senior and junior, all the churches, the Iroquois Club, the American Legion and Auxiliary, and the Business and Professional Women's Club

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 95)

much after the fashion of the Yonkers Public Library Bookmobile. The idea will be as suitable for playgrounds as for rural schools. Bulletin 330, April 1942, pp. 75-116.

"National Forest Vacations." Send for free booklet, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

National Parks, Twenty-eight Protected Primitive Areas in National Parks as "Research Areas," by S. Charles Kendeigh. Reprint from Ecology, Vol. 23, No. 2, April, 1942.

"National Resources Development Report for 1943: Part I." Plan and Program—National Resources Planning Board. 81 pp. 25 cents. Available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Nature Hobby. Why not a club session on making a nature hobby an integral part of the room or home furnishings instead of just clutter?

Nature Recreation. "The Road of a Naturalist," Donald C. Peattie. Houghton Mifflin, New York. 315 pp. $3.00. Joshua tree, the Mojave, and western conifers.

Nature News. "The Notch News" is published by the children of the Worcester, Mass., Natural History Museum. Martha B. Hall is Curator of the Children's Department. Vol. I, No. 1, was issued in February 1943. Those sponsoring such publications might like to establish an exchange. Nature-grams has listed several such projects.

Nature Observation Club, Senior High, Altoona, Pa., has planted over 1,000 trees and maintains bird feeding stations. Harold D. Yoder is instructor.

Neighborhood Music Nights

(Continued from page 89)

and learning to sing them properly, more combined programs can easily be arranged. Informal meetings can be held at the school auditorium where special talent in each group could perform for the other groups and thus stimulate greater interest in the programs.

Why not talk over this idea with your O.C.D. officers and get their help in promoting a similar program in your town? If you work for music, it will work for you!

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The Art of Living in Wartime

By Marjorie Barstow Greenbie. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. $2.50.

HOW TO GET the most out of living at a time when our activities are restricted and war is forcing so many adjustments upon us is the theme of Mrs. Greenbie's latest book. Written delightfully and in a philosophical vein, the book, with its common-sense point of view on present-day living, has much to offer the individual and family group in meeting their problems.

Camping and the Community

Association Press, New York. $1.00.

THIS IS THE REPORT of the camp seminar held at George Williams College March 13-15, 1942. The seminar considered several phases of camping, particularly in relation to the war situation, and the information which has come out of the seminar includes helpful material for all interested in meeting some of the basic problems which the camping movement is facing. The contribution which the camp can make to stability was stressed, and consideration was given to ways in which both private and organized camping can develop effective democratic living in camp. A generous proportion of the report is given over to a statement of principles and practices in community planning for camping, and practical suggestions are offered for cooperative action in providing adequate camping opportunities for all groups. There are also suggestions for providing more opportunities for creative experiences in camp, and the needs of the older adolescent are emphasized.

Out of Doors in Spring and Out of Doors in Summer

By C. J. Hylander. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50 each.

THESE TWO VOLUMES are the first of a set of four books designed to help young people renew their acquaintance with some plants and animals and form new friendships with others. Each book takes its reader out of doors and describes the world of nature at a particular season.

Masks and Puppets

By Dana Saintsbury Green. The Studio Publications, London and New York. $3.50.

THIS BOOK COVERS the whole field of puppetry, explaining in detail the suitabilities, construction, and manipulation of various types of puppets. Going beyond this, the book explains the more advanced questions of masks and faces, costumes, scenery, the theater itself, and the production of the puppet play as a whole. There are many illustrations, diagrams, and photographs in this attractive book which is an important guide to the beginner in mastering this fascinating art.

Art Metalwork, A Manual for Amateurs

By Emil F. Kronquist. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, $2.75.

"NO TIMOROUS YOUNG ADVENTURER into the mysteries of beautiful old craftsmanship will here fail of his sure help," says Milton C. Potter, Superintendent of Schools in Milwaukee, of Mr. Kronquist who taught there for many years. In his book, this Swedish artist applies, with the aid of numerous excellent drawings and only essential reading matter, the principles which have proved successful in his teaching. Because of priorities, the metal craftsman's materials are necessarily limited. However, many of the articles described here may be made of silver, which is available.

Almanac for Americans

By Willis Thornton. Greenberg: Publisher, New York. $2.75.

HERE IS A NEW KIND OF ALMANAC—the story of our United States told day by day, for the glorious events of the Republic's history are not limited to the Fourth of July and a few other holidays. Every day has been made memorable by deeds and personalities, and this record of them cannot fail to bring home to every American a sense of the richness of American life and history.

Forestry in Wartime

U. S. Department of Agriculture. Obtainable from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. $.05.

THE REPORT of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1942, discusses the impact of the war on the nation's forests, highlights the war activities of the Service, and shows how much of the regular work actually contributes to war objectives. Earle H. Clapp, Acting Chief, estimates that for the current fiscal year 80 per cent of all funds available will be spent on war activities. Concern is expressed in the report over the difficulties involved with a skeleton force in administering and protecting the 176 million acres of national forests. The Forest Service expresses its belief, however, that essential war needs can be met without destroying the forests, and it believes that nation-wide regulation of cutting practices is needed now as a major feature of a comprehensive program of public action to safeguard adequately the future productivity of all forest land.

Build It Yourself!

By Michael Rothman. Greenberg: Publisher, New York. $1.75.

NOW THAT YOU CANNOT hop into the car and drive off for the day, perhaps you can find time to do some of the things at home which you've been putting off! If you are one of the people who likes to make things, this book will help you produce some attractive low-cost furniture for your home—perhaps an unusual bookcase, an

interesting cabinet or chest of drawers, or some other useful and decorative article. All the details are here from selecting woods and caring for tools to applying finishes to the furniture you have made.

Now That We Have to Walk. Exploring the Out-of-Doors.

By Raymond Tifft Fuller. E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., New York. $2.50.

A delightful book opening up to all of us the beauty of the world around us, which "now that we have to walk" may be discovered with the expenditure of a little effort that will bring rich rewards. Not only the delights of nature are discussed, but hobbies, handicrafts and home arts, the reclaiming of old houses, and the opening up of blocked fireplaces. There are chapters on birds, on keeping bees, on woodland rambles, and on walking in winter.

Mr. Fuller has given us a stimulating book which fills a wartime need.

Applied Leathercraft.

By Christ H. Groneman. The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. $2.50.

No pains have been spared in making this book as useful as possible. The more than two hundred illustrations include 133 photographs showing clearly how each step is done, the materials used for each project, and what the finished article will look like. A thirty page section at the back is devoted to drawings of designs that have been especially popular with the author's students. There is also a section on Boy Scout accessories taken up in detail.

Historic Costume.

By Katherine Morris Lester. The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. $3.50.

In this, the third revised and enlarged edition, new text material has been added throughout the book, while a new chapter on "American Costume—1920-1940" brings the volume up to date. All major drawings have been enlarged and design details strengthened in the new edition and sixteen new full page photographs of art masterpieces have been added.

Education and the Boy Scout Movement in America.

By Edwin Nicholson, Ph.D. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. $1.60.

Dr. Nicholson in this study attempts to make a critical analysis of the social and educational bases of the Boy Scout movement. In particular the study seeks to answer two chief questions: (1) Are Scouts as a whole superior in character to non-Scouts? (2) If so, to what extent is Scouting responsible for the difference?

Group Work in a Year of Crisis.

Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $.50.

This booklet contains the reports of committees of the American Association for the Study of Group Work for 1940-1941. These reports were given at the annual meeting of the Association held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in June 1941.

Jiu-Jitsu.

By Frederick Paul Lowell. Barnes Dollar Sports Library. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

The author describes step by step the fundamentals of the art of jiu-jitsu. Sixty-one lessons are offered, progressing from defensive to offensive tactics. One hundred and fifty photographs help the reader follow the instructions clearly and accurately.

Adventuring Together.

By Louise Adler. Juvenile House of Juvenile Service League, 974 East 156th Street, New York City. $.50.

It was six years ago that Juvenile House, a settlement house and community center in the Bronx, New York City, began its camping program with a home camp, and by a step by step method progressed to a camp of its own with five buildings, 139 acres of land and a lake. How it was done; how the camp program developed; the part played by the children in the development; and the lessons learned, are all told in an interesting story, much of it the "Log" of the assistant director of the camp, and letters from campers.

Camp directors and counselors will find much of interest in this adventure in camping.

Saga of the CCC.

By John D. Guthrie. American Forestry Association, 919 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C. $1.00.

Major Guthrie, who was liaison officer at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for over a year and later general inspector for Department of Agriculture camps, has known the CCC from its beginning in March, 1933. He has seen thousands of camps in every corps area, and in almost every state. His Saga is real—a vivid and dramatic picture of the camps, the enrollees, how they live and work. Marshall Davis' delightful drawings are similarly true to life for he was once a CCC enrollee himself.

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New Helps for Your Camp Program

(Available through the National Recreation Association)

Teen Trouble ..... **$ .10**
(Some of the problems boys and girls in their teens face in wartime are presented and the experiences of a number of cities in meeting the problem through recreation are cited.)

"Gotta Date Tonight?" ..... **.15**
(A collection of articles from recent issues of RECREATION for teen age boys and girls.)

The Picnic Book **1.25**
(Not only picnic programs but suggestions for many novel outdoor programs and activities are offered.)

Parties Plus—Stunts and Entertainments ..... **.50**

Parties Plus—Fun for Threesomes ..... **.50**
(Social recreation adapted to wartime situations.)

Games for Children ..... **.50**
(Indoor and outdoor active and quiet games.)

Leader's Nature Guide, by MARIE GAUDETTE. Girl Scouts, Inc., available from National Recreation Association **.35**
(Many interesting suggestions are offered for your nature program.)

Victory Gardens—Harvesting and Drying ..... **.25**
(Simple suggestions for drying vegetables and fruit from your Victory Garden and for making attractive containers for herbs.)

Let Freedom Sing—A Wartime Guide for Music Leaders . **.20**

Hands Up ..... **.35**
(Finger plays and stunts.)

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AND, LEST YOU FORGET —

There are the not-so-new but exceedingly helpful booklets and mimeographed bulletins, such as *Crafts in Wartime,* $.35; *Let's Sing the Same Songs,* $.05 each or $2.50 per 100, plus carrying charge; *Seven Hymns for Everyone,* $.02 each or $1.10 per 100; *Mental Games* (MP323), $.10; *Card Games for Everybody* (MP324), $.10; *Katchina Dolls* and the *Indian Give Away,* $.15; *Adventuring in Nature,* $.60.

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Send for a complete list of the publications issued by the

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

315 Fourth Avenue **New York City**

"I NEVER see an orchard in May without feeling a sense of renewed faith and hope and content. . . . An orchard in May! I pray that I may never be too old, or too selfish, or too intolerant, or too blind to hearken to the message of flowering trees. I pray that I may never be too city-bound, or idea-bound, to make at least one pilgrimage, when May comes, to a place where there are cherry and apple blossoms preaching a clean, eternal truth in the Cathedral of the Out of Doors."

—Margaret E. Sangster

The War Challenge

JUST NOW every recreation worker wants to make his skill count for the most. Am I doing what is most important? is the question he asks. How can I be keener to discriminate between the essential and the nonessential?

The recreation worker knows that in the country at large in the year 1943 a minimum of 6,400,000 persons is being added to the war industries and to the armed forces. This means a very great disturbance to individuals and to families, and recreation workers have much to do in keeping life strong and on-going.

Among the questions the recreation workers are asking themselves as they think of this situation are the following:

Am I doing everything in my power to keep up the physical and mental health of the men, women, and children in the families in my neighborhood?

Am I keeping in mind all of the difficulties that are coming to these individuals because of the changes that are taking place?

Am I doing everything in my power to lessen absenteeism in war industry?

Am I recognizing that in wartime men and women want to give war service as a part of their leisure-time activity?

Am I doing everything I can to help directly and through other agencies in caring for the children of mothers who are working in war industry?

Am I remembering that these years now are years when youth are feeling important because youth are so much in demand in the Army and in war industry?

Am I taking this into consideration in helping youth to plan their own recreation?

Am I remembering that in a time when so much of the world is being bombed by high explosives, when there is so very much talk about force and destruction, boys and girls of adolescent age are bound to be thinking more in terms of violence, and am I, in order to meet this situation, planning to help as far as I can with recreation programs wherever carried on in my community?

Am I recognizing the momentous times in which we are living?

Am I seeing that although the routine work must be carried on, world decisions are being made by the citizens of our country which will affect the future of the world for generations, and am I helping people to have opportunity for free discussion under discipline in the various centers that I am responsible for?

JUNE 1943

Howard Braucher

June

"HOW MANY WAR STAMPS DID WE SELL?"

Two young box office clerks count their receipts after a performance at the Children's Theater, sponsored by the Recreation Department in Memphis, Tennessee.

The Recreation Year Book

THE RECREATION YEAR BOOK is a record of community recreation programs, facilities, and services in American towns, cities, and counties. It includes reports of recreation agencies that conduct playgrounds, recreation buildings, or community-wide recreation programs under leaders paid from local funds or of agencies that operate for community use such facilities as golf courses, bathing beaches or swimming pools.

Most of the YEAR BOOK reports are from municipal authorities but some are from private agencies furnishing community-wide recreation programs. Recreation services of park and school departments are included, but the YEAR BOOK does not contain a record of all forms of park service nor of school physical education or recreation programs provided only for children enrolled in the school. The YEAR BOOK contains no reports of recreation service furnished entirely by leaders paid from emergency funds.

The expenditures data reported cover only the funds spent for the recreation services recorded in the YEAR BOOK. These figures are not to be confused with the "Recreation" expenditures in the "Financial Statistics of Cities" reports issued by the U. S. Bureau of Census. Census figures include expenditures for municipal parks, museums, community celebrations, band concerts, and street trees as well as for the recreation facilities and services reported in the YEAR BOOK.

The YEAR BOOK, containing as it does an annual record of the expenditures, facilities, personnel, and services of recreation agencies in most cities, affords a guide to the growth and development of the community recreation movement. It enables public authorities or interested persons to compare their city's provision for recreation with that of other cities of the same population or in the same state. The tables indicate the cities that employ full-time year-round leaders and that conduct recreation under different forms of managing authorities. The information on expenditures can be used to advantage in submitting and supporting requests for recreation budgets. The YEAR BOOK affords a basis for a study of the extent to which cities have attained accepted standards of municipal recreation. In short, it provides the only available source of information as to the status, scope, and services of community recreation agencies in American cities.

. . . . . .

Recreation authorities have given evidence of their loyalty to the recreation movement and their appreciation of the value of the YEAR BOOK by submitting reports year after year. In spite of the fact that they are working under great pressure in meeting the increasing wartime demands, a large majority of them submitted a report for the 1942 YEAR BOOK. The National Recreation Association wishes to express its appreciation to the community recreation leadership of America for its hearty cooperation in the preparation of this important service project.

A Summary of Community Recreation in 1942

Number of cities with play leadership or supervised facilities	1,075
Total number of separate areas reported	19,557 [1]

Total number of play areas and special facilities reported:

Outdoor playgrounds	8,739
Recreation buildings	1,721
Indoor recreation centers	2,728
Play and coasting streets	809
Archery ranges	491
Athletic fields	802
Baseball diamonds	3,645
Bathing beaches	529
Bowling greens	296
Camps—day and other organized	205
Golf courses	380
Handball courts	2,900
Horseshoe courts	9,190
Ice skating areas	2,831
Picnic areas	3,644
Shuffleboard courts	3,304
Ski jumps	80
Softball diamonds	9,207
Stadiums	272
Swimming pools	1,190
Tennis courts	11,516
Theaters	133
Toboggan slides	235
Wading pools	1,608

Total number of employed recreation leaders	31,830 [2]
Total number of leaders employed full time the year round	3,630
Total number of volunteer leaders	14,479
Total number of other volunteers	18,101
Total expenditures for public recreation	$34,824,829 [3]

(1) This figure includes outdoor playgrounds, recreation buildings, indoor recreation centers, play and coasting streets, athletic fields, bathing beaches, golf courses, picnic areas, and camps.

(2) 5,586 were emergency leaders.

(3) $3,452,129 of this amount was emergency funds.

Community Recreation in 1942

COMMUNITY RECREATION SERVICE, like every other aspect of life in America, has been affected by the war. Ways in which the work of local recreation agencies was influenced by the war situation in 1942 are revealed by the RECREATION YEAR BOOK, the annual report of community recreation programs, facilities, and service. Even though fewer cities submitted reports than in the years immediately preceding 1942, this YEAR BOOK provides comprehensive data on recreation in local communities last year.

Reports for the YEAR BOOK for 1942 were submitted by 950 municipalities* — towns, cities, counties, townships, and school districts — representing every state in the Union as well as Hawaii and Canada. They record recreation services in 1,075 communities and cover the recreation work of 1,167 agencies.** Many cities that have submitted reports for several years failed to provide information for 1942; 302 cities that were represented in the YEAR BOOK for 1941 are missing this year. Only 30 of these reported no service and it is known that most of the others conducted recreation work in 1942.*** Had these cities responded, the YEAR BOOK would not only give a more accurate picture of community recreation last year, but would show a general expansion of most recreation services. Instead, due to the smaller number of cities reporting, the summary figures are, on the whole, somewhat lower than in 1941.

Community recreation agencies continued to serve the normal needs of the people but in many cities programs were adjusted or expanded to meet the special demands for service to the men in uniform or workers in war industries. The YEAR BOOK contains a list of the 261 cities providing recreation services for men in the armed forces and of the 271 cities which established them for war workers. In many other communities servicemen and workers in war industries were served through the regular recreation program.

Recreation agencies also responded to the request that they assume a large share in the programs sponsored by the local civilian defense authorities. The YEAR BOOK lists the 314 cities where recreation authorities had a major responsibility for the civilian defense recreation program and the 252 cities where they did likewise in connection with the physical fitness activities.

The following are a few of the major trends and developments in 1942 as revealed by the YEAR BOOK figures.

Leadership. In spite of heavy losses in leadership personnel to the armed forces and other wartime agencies, the recreation staff was maintained in most cities. The total number of leaders paid from regular funds, 26,244, was higher than in any previous year. This increase in leadership is also reflected by the higher amount paid in leaders' salaries. It may be explained in part by the need for replacing WPA leaders and also by the turnover in recreation personnel during the year, requiring the employment of additional workers.

Full-time year-round workers, numbering 3,630, were not quite as numerous as in 1941 but exceeded the total of all other years. The widespread demand for men and women to help with recreation programs resulted in a record number of volunteer leaders. A total of 14,479 persons were reported serving in this capacity in 1942 in addition to a larger number who served in other ways. Nearly 17,000 volunteers were enrolled in training courses.

Program. Recreation programs, in spite of wartime expansion, provided in general the same types of activities as before. Active games and sports retain their place as the predominating type, with

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*In the tables that follow the term "cities" is applied to all types of municipalities.

**The reports from the following were received too late to be listed separately in the statistical tables although information in them was included in the summary figures: Ventura, Cal.; Olney, Ill.; Springfield, Ill. (Water, Light, and Power Department); Hobart, Ind.; Swampscott, Mass.; Ithaca, N. Y. (South Side Community Center); Bradford, Butler, and Mt. Lebanon, Pa.

***Most of these are small communities but the list includes such cities as Birmingham, Ala.; San Francisco, Cal. (parks); Evansville and South Bend, Ind.; Kansas City, Kans.; Camden County, N. J.; Harrisburg, Pittsburgh (schools) and Scranton, Pa.; and Chattanooga, Tenn. There were several reasons for the failure to receive reports. Many workers received their blanks in army camps, overseas stations or industrial centers. In some cities new workers failed to realize the importance of the YEAR BOOK; in others, records—in some cases kept by WPA leaders—were no longer available. Some agencies were so overworked and understaffed that it was felt impossible to fill out a report.

softball, baseball, tennis, horseshoes, and swimming leading the list of activities, ranked according to the number of cities reporting them. The wartime influence was noted in the expanding programs of gardening, first aid classes and athletic and swimming badge tests.

Playgrounds and Centers. To a large extent, community recreation programs are built around the playgrounds and indoor centers which afford large numbers of people regular opportunities for participation in recreation programs. Fewer playgrounds, recreation buildings, and indoor recreation centers were reported in 1942 than in the preceding year, undoubtedly due to the failure of many cities to report and to the withdrawal of WPA leadership. Even so, 8,739 playgrounds were reported and 4,449 buildings and centers. The total attendances of participants and spectators reported at 8,005 playgrounds were nearly 300 million, while at 3,481 buildings the yearly attendance of participants alone equalled more than 80 million.

Facilities. Little expansion is noted in recreation facilities as there was little new construction in 1942. The increase in the number of golf courses, bowling greens, picnic areas, and a few other types was doubtless a result of the new reports received from leads afforded by the 1940 study of Municipal and County Parks. The occupation of facilities and buildings by the armed forces, especially in coast cities, accounts in part for the drop in the YEAR BOOK figures. Tennis courts, softball diamonds, and horseshoe courts in the order named are most numerous although more cities report softball diamonds than any other type of facility. Swimming centers, picnic areas, and ice skating areas in the order named attracted the largest number of participants, followed closely by softball diamonds.

Finances. Expenditures for recreation from regular funds totaled $31,372,700. Although slightly less than 1941 and more than $7,000,000 below the 1930 peak, this amount represents the highest current expenditure for leadership, operation, and maintenance on record. Funds spent for land, buildings, and permanent improvements, on the other hand, dwindled still further in 1942, reaching the lowest total since 1935. Taxes and other public funds continued to be the chief source of income, providing 82 per cent of the total funds, the source of which was reported. Bond issues were few and for small amounts; over a 28 year period, only in 1918 was the total amount voted for recreation bonds less than in 1942. Fees and charges furnished a slightly greater percentage of income this year.

Administration. Authorities administering recreation in conjunction with park service nosed out separate recreation departments for first place by a margin of two in 1942. The separate recreation department, however, strengthened its position as the predominating agency furnishing year-round recreation service. Sixty per cent of the separate recreation departments reporting employed one or more full-time year-round leaders in 1942, and nearly 60 per cent of all the public agencies reporting such leaders were separate recreation departments. Only 21 school authorities reported employing full-time recreation leadership in 1942.

WPA Assistance. For several years the YEAR BOOK has recorded the extent to which local recreation leaders and funds have been supplemented by assistance received through emergency agencies, primarily the Work Projects Administration. Many municipal playgrounds, centers, and programs have been carried on because WPA leaders and funds were made available. Such assistance was gradually withdrawn, however, and by the end of 1942 few cities were benefiting from it. A number of communities that had relied largely on WPA leadership prior to 1942 reported that their recreation programs were sharply curtailed or completely eliminated during the year. Others have indicated that due to the withdrawal of WPA support recreation programs will not be carried on in 1943. Expenditures from WPA funds for the improvement of recreation properties were reported in 1942 by only 32 cities and totaled $584,226.

The YEAR BOOK figures show that on the whole, in spite of wartime difficulties, the community recreation movement held its own during the first year of American participation in the war. The list of cities rendering special wartime service previously referred to indicates the wholehearted response of recreation authorities to the challenge toward greater effort. Significant trends and local developments of unusual interest in the community recreation field are summarized elsewhere in this publication. The intensification of the war in 1943 is calling for still greater efforts on the part of all people. Local recreation authorities are being called upon to make still further adjustment and expansion in their services. There is every reason to believe that they will meet the challenge as they did in 1942.

Leadership

More men and women were reported employed for leadership in community recreation programs in 1942 than in any previous year. Their total number, 26,244, compares with 26,096 reported in 1941, the highest previous year. As might be expected fewer men served as recreation leaders in 1942, but the loss of such workers was more than compensated for by the increased employment of women. Even so, the men considerably outnumber the women leaders.

Of the total leaders reported 3,630 served on a full-time basis throughout the year. A larger number and percentage of these workers were women than in 1941. Twenty-two fewer cities reported full-time year-round leaders and the total decrease as compared with 1941 was only 131 workers. These figures indicate that a large percentage of the executives and other personnel that left recreation agencies for special wartime service in 1942 was replaced by other leaders.

Recreation Leaders Paid from Regular Funds

Cities reporting	872
Men (831 cities)	14,287
Women (697 cities)	11,957
Total (872 cities)	26,244
Cities with full-time year-round leaders	368
Men employed full-time year-round (325 cities)	2,089
Women employed full-time year-round (219 cities)	1,541
Total leaders employed full-time year-round (368 cities)	3,630

Supplementary Leaders

In the early months of 1942 a considerable number of local recreation authorities continued to receive the help of leaders provided by the WPA and other emergency agencies. The number of such authorities was much less than in the years immediately preceding, and by the end of 1942, few cities were benefiting from such leadership service. The emergency leaders numbered less than half those reported in 1941 and the women outnumbered the men, reversing the situation of the previous year.

Cities reporting	270
Men (228 cities)	2,628
Women (245 cities)	2,958
Total (270 cities)	5,586

Volunteers

The number of men and women giving volunteer service to community recreation agencies in 1942 totaled 32,580. This figure is less than was reported in 1941, but a much larger proportion of the volunteers served as activity leaders than in previous years. Such leaders totaled 14,479 or 1,627 more than in 1941. The men leaders barely outnumbered the women, but 59 per cent of the volunteers who served in other capacities were women.

	Activity Leaders	*Other Volunteers*	*Total Volunteers*
Cities reporting	329	226	382
Men	7,309	7,480	14,789
Women	7,170	10,621	17,791
Total (382 cities)	14,479	18,101	32,580

Training Courses for Volunteers

To prepare the volunteer leaders for more effective service, recreation agencies in 97 cities conducted 208 training courses for volunteers only, with a total enrollment of 9,493. In 121 cities a total of 7,443 volunteers were enrolled in 318 courses for both paid and volunteer workers. The courses for volunteers only averaged 24 class hours and for the combined group, 54 hours.

In addition to the courses indicated in the following table, 70 recreation agencies cooperated with others in conducting training institutes for volunteers in 1942.

	Number of Courses	*Number of Volunteers Enrolled*	*Total Class Hours*
Courses for volunteers only	208 (97 cities)	9,493 (97 cities)	4,781 (90 cities) [196 courses]
Courses for volunteers and paid workers	319 (122 cities)	7,443 (121 cities) [318 courses]	5,904 (116 cities) [310 courses]

Playgrounds, Buildings and Indoor Centers

Outdoor Playgrounds

The total number of outdoor playgrounds reported conducted under leadership in 1942 was 8,739. This is an appreciably smaller number than has been reported in the years immediately preceding. It doubtless reflects both the failure of cities to submit reports and, in part, the withdrawal of WPA leadership which resulted in the closing of a number of playgrounds. The largest percentage of loss was in the number of playgrounds conducted throughout the year.

Unlike the preceding year, the average daily attendance of participants at summer playgrounds showed a marked decrease that is difficult to account for. This is particularly true in view of the fact that the total average attendance of participants and spectators per playground for the entire year was higher in 1942. Total attendances at all playgrounds reporting during 1942 were 273,858,672.

The formula for reporting attendance recommended by the Records Committee was used in 172 cities in 1942, indicating an increasing acceptance of this formula by local playground authorities.

Number of outdoor playgrounds for white and mixed groups (774 cities)		8,194
Open year round (225 cities)	2,254	
Open during summer months only (692 cities)	4,761	
Open during the school year only (65 cities)	339	
Open during other seasons (136 cities)	840	
Average daily summer attendance of participants (5,597 playgrounds in 596 cities)		1,271,358
Average daily summer attendance of spectators (3,309 playgrounds in 418 cities)		268,149

In addition to the foregoing, outdoor playgrounds for colored people are reported as follows:

Number of playgrounds for colored people (183 cities)		545
Open year round (73 cities)	180	
Open during summer months only (130 cities)	278	
Open during school year only (11 cities)	19	
Open during other seasons (24 cities)	68	
Average daily summer attendance of participants (417 playgrounds in 129 cities)		87,880
Average daily summer attendance of spectators (343 playgrounds in 95 cities)		28,301

Total number of playgrounds for white and colored people (777 cities)	8,739
Total average daily summer attendance of participants and spectators, white and colored (6,014 playgrounds)	1,655,688
Total attendance of participants and spectators at playgrounds for white and colored people during periods under leadership (7,545 playgrounds in 639 cities)	273,858,672*

* In addition to this figure a total attendance of 25,022,990, including figures for facilities other than playgrounds, was reported for 460 playgrounds in 17 cities.

Recreation Buildings

Fewer recreation buildings were reported open under leadership than in the record year 1941. A total of 1,721 such buildings was reported, 162 of which were for colored people. The popularity of these buildings is attested by the attendance of participants which totals 57,670,923 at 1,231 buildings. This represents an average attendance of more than 47,000 participants per building during the year.

Number of recreation buildings for white and mixed groups (383 cities)	1,559
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (1,109 buildings in 293 cities)	54,330,426

In addition, recreation buildings for colored people were reported as follows:

Number of recreation buildings for colored people (108 cities)	162
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (126 buildings in 88 cities)	3,763,783
Total number of recreation buildings for white and colored people (401 cities)	1,721
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants at recreation buildings for white and colored people (1,231 buildings in 307 cities)	57,670,923*

* In addition to this figure a total participation of 423,286, including figures for facilities other than recreation buildings, was reported for four buildings in one city.

Indoor Centers

Buildings not used primarily for recreation activities but in which a program was carried on under leadership were reported by 378 cities. The total number of such centers is 2,728 as compared with 3,355 reported the previous year. Undoubtedly the decrease in the number of centers is due in part, at least, to the gradual withdrawal of WPA assistance.

In spite of the fact that fewer centers were reported, the total attendance of participants was greater, 23,157,688 participants being reported at 2,250 centers. This represents a much higher average attendance per center than in 1941.

Number of indoor recreation centers for white and mixed group (373 cities)	2,552
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (2,099 centers in 294 cities)	22,005,141

In addition, indoor recreation centers for colored people were reported as follows:

Number of indoor recreation centers for colored people (74 cities)	176
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (156 centers in 61 cities)	1,259,767
Total number of indoor recreation centers for white and colored people (378 cities)	2,728
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants at indoor recreation centers for white and colored people (2,250 centers in 298 cities)	23,157,688*

* In addition to this figure a total participation of 107,220, including figures for facilities other than indoor centers, was reported for five centers in two cities.

Recreation Facilities

Reports reveal few marked changes in the extent to which various recreation facilities were provided in 1942. The totals for most of these facilities are slightly lower than in 1941, due primarily to the drop in the number of reports submitted. Nevertheless, more bowling greens, golf courses, picnic areas, play and coasting streets, and ski jumps were reported. Since agencies were not asked to indicate the number of facilities opened for the first time during the year, as has been done previously, it is not known to what extent these increases are due to the construction of new facilities in 1942. However, the small amount reported spent for construction makes it probable that these facilities were built prior to 1942.

Tennis courts, numbering 11,516, again head the list, and softball diamonds, numbering 9,207, replace horseshoes in the second position. Picnic areas and baseball diamonds are all but tied for fourth place.

Participation figures for 1942 again reveal the wide popularity of outdoor recreation activities. Swimming centers, in spite of an unfavorable outdoor season, provided more than 144 million swims. Baseball and softball participation, which fell off appreciably in 1941, was even less in 1942 although more than 19½ million participations were reported. Except for toboggan slides, winter sports facilities, with more favorable weather than in 1941, attracted a large number of enthusiasts. Tennis, horseshoe, and handball courts, though fewer in number, served a markedly greater number of participants in 1942. On the other hand, attendance fell off greatly at archery courts and day camps, according to reports.

In the table which follows the figures in parentheses indicate the number of cities reporting and the figures in brackets indicate the number of facilities for which information relative to participation is given.

Facilities	*Number*	*Participation Per Season*
Archery Ranges	491 (286)	212,629 (161) [236]
Athletic Fields	802 (393)	2,439,054 (183) [328]
Baseball Diamonds	3,645 (702)	6,253,723 (370) [2,019]
Bathing Beaches	529 (248)	120,654,976 (148) [312]
Bowling Greens	296 (85)	192,300 (43) [159]
Camps—Day	131 (83)	119,894 (51) [82]
Camps—Others	74 (56)	87,439 (35) [56]
Golf Courses (9-Hole)	158 (129)	2,048,682 (77) [100]
Golf Courses (18-Hole)	222 (137)	5,601,743 (101) [164]
Handball Courts	2,900 (187)	6,860,213 (101) [1,383]
Horseshoe Courts	9,190 (627)	4,489,073 (337) [4,889]
Ice Skating Areas	2,831 (409)	16,477,770 (225) [1,667]
Picnic Areas	3,644 (536)	16,525,285 (274) [2,110]

Facilities	*Number*	*Participation Per Season*
Play and Coasting Streets	809 (120)	1,151,510 (61) [398]
Shuffleboard Courts	3,304 (278)	3,129,123 (148) [2,126]
Ski Jumps	80 (54)	260,255 (29) [46]
Softball Diamonds	9,207 (731)	13,274,411 (418) [4,601]
Stadiums	272 (181)	4,298,221 (74) [109]
Swimming Pools (indoor)	265 (106)	3,806,578 (66) [147]
Swimming Pools (outdoor)	925 (427)	19,637,791 (286) [620]
Tennis Courts	11,516 (703)	10,443,492 (383) [6,886]
Theaters	133 (91)	1,001,268 (52) [80]
Toboggan Slides	235 (91)	563,577 (43) [109]
Wading Pools	1,608 (422)	5,276,492 (221) [828]

Management

Of the 1,023 public agencies reporting in 1942, 815 are separate recreation, park, or school departments. In addition to the public agencies submitting YEAR BOOK reports, 144 private organizations reported on their community recreation programs in 1942. In several cities reports were received from two or more public or private agencies.

The total number of agencies submitting reports for 1942 is exceeded only by the number that reported the preceding year. Few changes in the relative extent to which recreation is administered by different authorities are recorded. Of the major types, park authorities alone show an increase, exceeding the number of separate recreation departments for the first time in several years, by the narrow margin of two.

Agencies Reporting Full-Time Year-Round Leaders

Of the 346 public agencies reporting full-time year-round leadership nearly 60 per cent were separate recreation authorities. Sixty per cent of the separate recreation authorities employed one or more full-time year-round leaders as compared with 27 per cent of the park authorities. Only one out of seven school authorities reporting for the YEAR BOOK employed full-time year-round leaders in 1942. Community house boards and community building associations lead the private agencies in the provision of leadership on a full-time year-round basis.

Municipal Authorities

The forms of municipal administration in the cities reporting recreation service in 1942 are summarized as follows:

Managing Authority	*Total Agencies*		*Agencies with Full-Time Year-Round Leadership*	
Authorities Administering Recreation as a Single Function		330		199
Recreation Commissions, Boards, Departments, Committees, and Councils	330		199	
Authorities Administering Recreation in Conjunction with Park Service		332		90
Park Commissions, Boards, Departments, and Committees	254		58	
Park and Recreation Commissions, Boards, Departments, and Committees	48		24	
Departments of Parks and Public Property or Buildings	18		6	
Other departments in which park and recreation services are administered by the same bureau or division	12		1	
Authorities Administering Recreation in Conjunction with School Services		153		21
School Boards, Departments, and other School Authorities	153		21	
Other Municipal Authorities Administering Recreation Services		208		36
City Managers, City and Borough Councils, County Boards, and similar bodies	98		10	
Departments of Public Works	25		7	
Departments of Public Welfare	11		10	
Golf Commissions, Boards, and Departments	11		2	
Road Commissions	5		..	
Departments of Public Service or Public Affairs	4		3	
Swimming Pool, Beach, and Bath Commissions and Departments	2		..	
Other municipal commissions, boards, and departments	23		4	
Department not designated	29		..	
Grand Total		1,023		346

Private Authorities

Some of these agencies furnish the major recreation service in their localities; others supplement the work of local public agencies.

Managing Authority	*Total Agencies*	*Agencies with Full-Time Year-Round Leadership*
Playground and Recreation Associations, Committees, Councils, and Leagues; Community Service Boards, Committees, and Associations	40	15
Community House Organizations, Community and Social Center Boards, and Memorial Building Associations	34	27
Civic, Neighborhood and Community Leagues, Clubs, and Improvement Associations	11	5
Y.M.C.A.'s	11	2
Industrial Plants	10	9
American Legion	8	..
Lions Clubs	5	..
Welfare Federations and Associations, Social Service Leagues, Settlements, and Child Welfare Organizations	4	4
Park and Playground Trustees	4	1
Kiwanis Clubs	4	..
Parent Teacher Associations	3	..
Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Clubs	2	..
Youth Organizations	2	..
Miscellaneous	6	..
Total	144	63

Finances

A total of $31,372,700 was reported spent from regular funds for recreation service in 1,001 communities in 1942. Only slightly less than the total 1941 expenditures, it represents a higher average expenditure per community reporting. Capital expenditures were lower than for any year since 1935, whereas the current expenditures for leadership, operation, and maintenance exceeded those of any preceding year. More money was reported spent for leadership than ever before and salaries and wages for other personal services exceeded previous records to an even greater degree.

Bond issues were reported by only 13 authorities and the issues totaled only $397,730. This is the lowest amount recorded for any of the 28 years for which bond issue figures are available with the exception of the war year 1918.

It should be pointed out that a number of recreation agencies submitting reports for the YEAR BOOK, especially park departments, do not record their expenditures in such a way that they can segregate readily the funds spent for the recreation program, facilities and services reported in the YEAR BOOK. As a result, either the amounts they report are incomplete or expenditures data are not reported. Otherwise the total expenditures would be considerably greater than indicated in the table below.

The following table shows the amount spent from regular funds during 1942, classified as to type of expenditure. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of communities in which the funds were expended.

Expenditures from Regular Funds

Land, Buildings, and Permanent Improvements	$ 2,712,851	(389)
Upkeep, Supplies, and Incidentals	5,314,617	(750)
Salaries and Wages for Leadership	10,868,313	(813)
Salaries and Wages for Other Personal Services	9,123,969	(576)
Total Salaries and Wages	20,587,895	(853)
Total Expenditures for Recreation in 1942	31,372,700	(1,001)

Community recreation agencies in 210 cities reported supplementary financial aid from emergency funds totaling $3,452,129 in 1942. This is less than one-third of the 1941 total and less than one-half as many cities reported. Expenditures from emergency funds were lower than in any of the other nine years in which they have been reported in the YEAR BOOK. A large percentage of the expenditures were for salaries and wages of emergency leaders.

Expenditures from Emergency Funds

Land, Buildings, and Permanent Improvements	$ 584,226	(32)
Salaries and Wages for Leadership	2,826,297	(185)
Total Expenditures	3,452,129	(210)

Sources of Support

The regular funds expended for community recreation service in 1942 were secured from the sources indicated in the following table. Receipts from these sources were supplemented from fees and charges in 389 cities. Municipal funds continued to be the predominant source of support for community recreation service. Since some agencies served several communities and since in several cities more than one agency reported, separate figures are given for the number of cities and the number of agencies.

Cities were again asked to report the amount secured from school funds. A total of $2,439,196 was reported in 235 cities. This amount is a marked decrease from 1941 school appropriations and represents less than 10 per cent of the total amount received from taxes and other public funds.

Source of Support	Number of Cities	Number of Agencies
Municipal Funds Only	747	925
Private Funds Only	69	93
County Funds Only	81	31
Municipal and Private Funds	153	115
County and Private Funds	1	1
Miscellaneous Public and/or Private Funds	24	2
	1,075	1,167

The following table indicates three main sources of recreation funds. Money secured from appropriations and other public sources represents more than 82 per cent of the total, as compared with 84 per cent in 1941. Approximately 15 per cent of the total was derived from fees and charges spent directly by the recreation agencies collecting them. The balance, secured from private funds, represents only 3 per cent of the total.

Source of Support		% of Total	No. of Cities
Taxes and Other Public Funds	$24,941,298	82%	863
Fees and Charges	4,630,272	15%	389
Private Funds	935,020	3%	224

The $4,630,272 reported derived from fees and charges represents only funds expended directly by the recreation agencies collecting them. In addition to this amount, fees and charges totaling $1,809,861 were collected by 123 agencies and turned over to local city and county treasuries. Thus the total amount of fees and charges collected during 1942 was $6,440,133.

Bond Issues

Twelve cities and one county reported bond issues for recreation passed in 1942 totaling $397,730. Municipalities reporting and the amounts passed are listed below.

City and State	Amount of Bond Issue Passed	City and State	Amount of Bond Issue Passed
Davenport, Iowa	$ 2,030	Albuquerque, New Mexico	$ 1,900
Lake Charles, Louisiana	75,000	Cleveland, Ohio	100,000
Columbia Heights, Minnesota	800	Youngstown, Ohio	85,000
Crosby, Minnesota	14,000	Hellertown, Pennsylvania	30,000
Manchester, New Hampshire	3,500	Reading, Pennsylvania	6,000
Kearny, New Jersey	14,000	Quebec, Canada	2,500
Middlesex County, New Jersey	63,000		

Special Recreation Activities

A great diversity of activities is found in the programs of recreation departments throughout the country, and they cover a wide range of leisure-time interests. The 67 activities in the following list, however, represent the types that are commonly included in community recreation programs. Games and athletic sports head the list again in 1942, comprising eight of the ten activities reported by the largest number of cities. In rank order these activities are: softball, baseball, tennis, horseshoes, swimming, picnicking, volleyball, handcraft for children, basketball, and track and field. These ten activities were also in the comparable list for 1941, and except for volleyball and handcraft, they are in the same order as the preceding year.

Because fewer cities submitted reports, it is significant that 20 of the 67 activities listed below were reported by more cities than in 1941. Gardening and first aid classes show a marked increase, which reflects the participation of recreation agencies in activities related to the war. Growing interest in physical fitness doubtless accounts for the fact that more cities conducted the athletic badge tests and the swimming badge tests; all three water sports activities show an increase in 1942. Folk dancing was reported by 22 per cent

more cities than the preceding year; increases for two of the drama activities and two types of music indicate that the cultural arts were not neglected.

. For the first time in many years, figures on participation in the various activities were not requested, so no information is available as to the extent to which people took part in them in 1942.

Activities	*Cities Reporting*
Arts and Crafts	
Art Activities for Children	450
Art Activities for Adults	202
Handcraft for Children	595
Handcraft for Adults	266
Athletic Activities	
Archery	341
Badge Tests (NRA)	125
Badminton	479
Baseball	781
Basketball	586
Bowling—indoor	123
Bowling-on-the-green	100
Football—Regulation	211
Football—Six-man	127
Football—Touch	399
Handball	269
Horseshoes	743
Paddle Tennis	488
Roque	86
Shuffleboard	397
Soccer	252
Softball	798
Tennis	750
Track and Field	521
Volleyball	619
Dancing	
Folk Dancing	355
Social Dancing	370
Square Dancing	283
Tap Dancing	193
Drama	
Drama Clubs	206
Festivals	178
Little Theater Groups	113
Pageants	197
Plays	284
Puppets and Marionettes	178
Storytelling	488

Activities	*Cities Reporting*
Music	
Choral Groups	197
Community Singing	333
Opera Groups	27
Symphony Orchestras	80
Other Instrumental Groups	193
Outing Activities	
Camping	228
Gardening	161
Hiking	408
Nature Activities	294
Picnicking	675
Water Sports	
Boating	114
Swimming	719
Swimming Badge Tests (NRA)	177
Winter Sports	
Hockey	150
Skating	438
Skiing	128
Tobogganing	133
Miscellaneous Activities	
Card Clubs	142
Circus	103
Community Celebrations	362
First-Aid Classes	349
Forums, Discussion Groups	130
Game Room Activities	399
Hobby Clubs or Groups	281
Model Aircraft	256
Motion Pictures	234
Photography	106
Playground Newspaper	115
Safety Activities	292
Social Recreation	400
Supervised Bicycling	188
Supervised Roller Skating	160

Special War Service of Local Recreation Agencies

THE CHIEF FUNCTION of local recreation agencies in wartime as in peacetime is to provide recreation facilities and programs for children, young people, and adults living in their communities. In time of war their major responsibility is to sustain civilian morale and contribute to the maintenance of the American way of life by furnishing normal recreation services for all the people.

The war, however, has created opportunities for many special services, particularly for recreation agencies in towns and cities visited by large numbers of men in the armed forces, or with concentrations of workers in war industries. Recreation authorities in many cities have taken the leadership in organizing local War Recreation Committees and there has been widespread cooperation between the local recreation departments and officials of the Army, Navy, Office of Community War Services, and other Federal agencies.

In 1942 special recreation services for men in the armed forces were furnished by the recreation agencies in 261 cities, according to reports submitted to the YEAR BOOK. In 426 cities the normal recreation facilities and programs of the local agencies were utilized by men in uniform.

The special needs of war industrial workers and their families also received major emphasis. 271 cities reported furnishing special recreation services to this group, whereas normal local recreation programs were utilized by war industrial workers and their families in 459 cities.

Active cooperation was also extended to the program sponsored by the Office of Civilian Defense. In 314 cities the community recreation agency was called upon to accept major responsibility in connection with the recreation program of the local Civilian Defense Council. In 252 cities similar service was rendered in connection with its physical fitness program.

These figures are incomplete because some of the agencies reporting served several communities but have been recorded as a single city. Even so, they indicate that in addition to maintaining their normal recreation programs, community recreation authorities have made a notable contribution to special wartime service. The 446 cities reporting such services in 1942 are listed below and the numbers following each city designate the nature of the services rendered as follows: 1, conducted special services for men in the armed forces; 2, conducted special services for workers in war industry; 3, accepted major responsibility for the recreation program of the local Civilian Defense Council; 4, for its physical fitness program.

In cases where more than one agency in a city reported special war service the type of agency is designated by a letter and a key to these letters appears at the end of the table.

Alabama	
Bessemer	1
Fairfax	2,3,4
Lanett	2,3,4
Langdale	2,3,4
Riverview	2,3,4
Shawmut	2,3,4
Arizona	
Mesa	1,2,3,4,
Phoenix	1
Tucson (R)	1
California	
Alameda (R)	1,2
Albany	1,2,3,4
Alhambra (R)	1,2
Bakersfield (R)	1
Berkeley	1,2,3,4
Burbank (S)	1,2
Burbank (PR)	1,2,3,4
Burlingame	1,3
Chico	1,2,3,4
Colton	1,2
Compton	1,2
Corona	1
El Segundo	1,2,3,4
Fresno	1,2,3
Fullerton	1
Glendale (PR)	1,2,3
Long Beach (R)	1,3,4
Los Angeles (R)	1,2,3,4
Los Angeles (S)	3
Los Angeles County	1,2,3
Manhattan Beach	1,2,3
Martinez	1
Modesto	1
Monrovia	1
Oakland	2
Palm Springs	1,3
Palo Alto	1,2
Pasadena (R)	1,2,3,4
Pasadena (P)	1
Piedmont	4
Pomona (R)	1,3
Redwood City	2
Richmond	1,2,3,4
Sacramento	1
San Diego	1,2
San Francisco	1
San Jose	1,2
San Mateo (S)	1
San Mateo (PR)	1,2
San Mateo County	1
Santa Barbara	3
South Pasadena	1,2,3
Stockton	1,2,3,4
Taft	1,2,3,4
Vallejo	2
Visalia	1,3,4
Colorado	
Colorado Springs (R)	1,3
Pueblo	1,2,3,4
Sterling	3,4
Connecticut	
Bridgeport	2,3,4
East Hartford	1,2,3,4
Fairfield (R)	2
Glastonbury	1,2,3,4
Greenwich	1,2,4
Hartford	1,2
Manchester	1,2,3
New Britain	2
Norwalk	2,3
Salisbury	2,3,4
Shelton (CC)	1,2,3,4
Stratford (CC)	1,2,3
Torrington	3,4
Watertown	2,3,4
West Hartford	3
Windsor	1
Winsted	3
District of Columbia	
Washington (R)	1,2,3,4
Florida	
Clearwater	1,2,3,4
Daytona Beach	1,2,3
Gainesville	1,3,4
Haines City	1,3,4
Jacksonville	1,2,3,4
Lakeland	1,2,3,4
Leesburg	3,4
Miami	1,2,3,4
Miami Beach	1
Ocala	1,2,3,4
Orlando	1,3,4
St. Petersburg	1,3,4
Tallahassee	1,2,3,4
Tampa	1,2,3,4
Georgia	
Athens	1,3
Atlanta	1,2
Brunswick	1,2,3
Columbus (R)	1,2,3,4
Decatur	1
Glynn County	1,2,3
Griffin	1
Marietta	4
Savannah	1,2,3,4
Illinois	
Alton	1,2,3
Aurora	2,3,4
Belvidere	1,3,4
Carbondale	2
Centralia	1,3,4
Champaign	1,3

Chicago (PW)	3,4
Chicago (R)	3,4
Chicago (S)	4
Chicago (P)	1,2,3,4
Danville	1,3
Decatur (R)	1,2,3,4
Evanston	3,4
Glencoe (R)	3,4
Glenview	1,3
Highland Park (CC)	3
Kewanee	2,3
Lake Forest	3
Maywood	4
Moline	2
North Chicago	3,4
Oak Park	1,2,3
Peoria	1,2
Peru	1,2,3,4
Rochelle (Cc)	2,3
Rockford (CC)	1,3
Rock Island	3
St. Charles	1,2,3
Salem	1
Springfield (R)	1,3,4
Sycamore	2,3,4
Wilmette	1,3,4

Indiana

Butler	2
Crown Point	2,3
Decatur	2,3,4
Fort Wayne (P)	4
Fort Wayne (CO)	3,4
Indianapolis	1,2,3,4
Jeffersonville	1,2,3,4
Kokomo	1,2,3,4
New Albany	2
North Township	3,4
Richmond (CC)	1,2,3,4
Wabash	2,3,4
Whiting (CS)	3,4
Whiting (PW)	2,3,4

Iowa

Davenport	2,3,4
Des Moines (R)	3,4
Iowa City	1,4

Kansas

Wichita	2,3,4

Kentucky

Fort Thomas	3,4
Lexington (R)	1,2,3
Lexington (R Col.)	1,3,4
Louisville	1,2,3,4
Paducah	1,4

Louisiana

Lake Charles	1,2,3,4
Monroe (R)	1,3
New Orleans (R)	1

Maine

Westbrook	1,3,4

Maryland

Baltimore (R)	1,2
Greenbelt	1,3,4

Massachusetts

Belmont	3,4
Boston (RA)	1,3
Boston (D)	1
Brookline	1,3,4
Cambridge	1,2,3,4
Dalton	2,3,4
Fitchburg	1,3
Framingham (CS)	1
Framingham (P)	1,2
Holyoke (PR)	1,4
Leominster	1,2,3,4
Lowell	2
Northampton	1,3
Quincy	1,2,3,4
Waltham	2
Wellesley	1
Westfield	1,2
West Springfield (Y)	2

Michigan

Albion	2,3
Battle Creek	1,2,3,4
Dearborn	1,2,3,4
Detroit	1,2
Dowagiac	2
East Detroit	2
Fenton	4
Ferndale (S)	2,4
Flint (CA)	1,2,3,4
Flint (CS & S)	1,2,3,4
Grand Rapids (R)	2
Grosse Pointe (CC)	1,3,4
Hamtramck	1,2,3,4
Harbor Beach	1,3,4
Highland Park	1,2,3,4
Jackson	3
Kalamazoo (CC)	1,3
Kalamazoo (R)	1,3,4
Ludington	2
Marquette	1,2,3,4
Midland (CC)	1,2
Midland (PR)	1,2,3,4
Monroe	4
Mt. Pleasant	3,4
Otsego	1,4
Plymouth	2,3,4
Pontiac (R)	1,2
Port Huron	2,3,4
Royal Oak	2,3,4
Three Rivers	3,4
Trenton	1,3
Wayne	3
Ypsilanti	2,3,4

Minnesota

Austin	2,3,4
Coleraine	3,4
Columbia Heights	1,2,3,4
Duluth (R)	1,2,3,4
Ely	2,3,4
Eveleth	2,3,4
Faribault	3,4
Fergus Falls	3,4
Forest Lake	3
Hibbing	3
Luverne	3,4
Mankato	1,2
Marshall	3,4
Mountain Iron	1,2,3,4
Nashwauk	2,3,4
Owatonna	3,4
Red Wing (S)	3,4
St. Paul	3,4
South St. Paul	3,4
Virginia	3,4
West St. Paul	3,4
Winona	1,2,3,4

Mississippi

Jackson	1,2,3,4
Vicksburg	3,4

Missouri

Clinton	1,2,3
Columbia	1,3,4
Jefferson City	1,3,4
Kansas City (W)	1,2,3,4
Kansas City (P)	1
Marshall	3,4
St. Louis (S)	2,4
St. Louis (W)	2
Springfield	1,2
University City	1

Montana

Anaconda	3,4

Nebraska

Lincoln (R)	1,3
Omaha (R)	1,2,3,4

Nevada

Las Vegas	1,2,3,4

New Hampshire

Manchester	3
Portsmouth	1,2,3

New Jersey

Belleville	2
Bloomfield (R)	2,3,4
Bound Brook	1,2,3,4
East Orange	2,3,4
Edgewater	3,4
Gloucester City	1,3,4
Haddon Township	2
Harrison	3,4
Hillside	3
Irvington	1,2,3,4
Jersey City (S)	1,2,3,4
Jersey City (PP)	1,2
Kearny	2,3,4
Linden	2
Middlesex County	2
Moorestown	1
Newark	1,2,3,4
Ocean City	1,2,4
Orange	1,2,3,4
Passaic	1,2,3
Paterson	2
Perth Amboy	1,2,3
Plainfield	1,2,3,4
Radburn	1,3
Roselle Park	3,4
Spring Lake	3
Trenton	1,3,4
Union	3,4
Union County	1,2
West Orange (CA)	2

New Mexico

Albuquerque (R)	1,3,4
Albuquerque (S)	1

New York

Auburn (R)	1
Auburn (CC)	2,3,4
Buffalo (P)	1,2,3,4
Carthage	1,3
Cazenovia	3,4
Dobbs Ferry	1,2,4
Eastchester	4
Glens Falls	2
Hudson	1,2,4
Ithaca (S)	4
Ithaca (PW)	4
Kenmore	2
Lake Placid (P)	1,3,4
Mount Vernon	1,2,3,4
New Rochelle	1,2,3,4
New York City (P)	1,2
New York City (S)	1
New York City (AL)	1,2,3
Niagara Falls (P)	1,2,3,4
North Castle	3,4
North Tarrytown	2
Oneida	1,2
Onondaga County	3,4
Ossining	1,2,3,4
Peekskill (S)	1,3,4
Poughkeepsie (S)	3,4
Rochester (S)	1,2
Rochester (PS)	1,2,3
Rockville Centre	3,4
Rome	1,2,3
Schenectady (PR)	1,2,3,4
Syracuse (CA)	1,2,3,4
Syracuse (R & P)	2
Tarrytown	1,2,3,4
Troy	3,4
Utica	1,2,3,4
Watertown	1,2,3,4
Westchester County (R)	3,4
White Plains	1,2,3,4
Yonkers	2,3,4

North Carolina

Canton	4
Charlotte	1,2,3
Durham	1,2,3,4
Greensboro	1,2,3,4
Raleigh	1,3,4
Rocky Mount	3
Wilson	1,2,3,4
Winston-Salem (P)	1,2,3,4
Winston-Salem (R)	1

North Dakota

Bismarck	1
Grand Forks	1

Ohio

Akron (G)	1,2,3,4
Akron (R)	3
Barberton	3,4
Bluffton	2
Bucyrus	1,2,3
Canton	1,2,3
Cincinnati	1,2
Cleveland (S)	2
Cleveland (Pp)	1,2,3,4
Columbus (PS)	1,2,3,4
Cuyahoga Falls	3,4
Dayton	1,2,3
Elmwood Place	2,3
Euclid (S)	2
Hamilton County	2
Lima	2,3,4
Lisbon	2
Lorain	3,4
Niles (R)	2,3,4
Salem	2,3,4
Shaker Heights	3,4
Steubenville	1,3
Toledo	2
Troy (RA)	3
Troy (CC)	2,3,4

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City	1,3,4
Sayre	1
Woodward	1

Oregon

Eugene	1,3,4
Portland	1,2,3,4
Salem	1,2,3,4
The Dalles	1

Pennsylvania

Allentown	3,4
Berks County	3,4
Bethlehem	1,2
Birdsboro	2,3,4
Chambersburg	1,2,3
Clairton	2
Coatesville	2,3
Emmaus	2,3,4
Farrell	2
Hamburg	2
Lancaster (R)	3,4

Lewistown	1,2
Meadville	2,3,4
Norristown	2
Palmerton	3
Philadelphia (W)	1,2,3,4
Philadelphia (S)	1,2,4
Philadelphia (P)	1,2,3
Philadelphia (RA & CC)	1,2
Philadelphia (RA)	3
Phoenixville	1,2,3,4
Pittsburgh (PW)	1,2,3,4
Reading	2,3,4
Sayre	2
Shoemakersville	2
Souderton	2,3,4
Titusville	2
West Leesport	2,3,4
West Reading	2,3,4
Wilkes-Barre — Wyoming Valley	2,3,4
Wyomissing	3
York (R)	1,2,3,4

Rhode Island

Providence (R)	1,2,3,4
Providence (P)	1,2
South Kingston	1

South Carolina

Camden	1,3,4
Charleston	1,2
Columbia	1
Greenville	1,2
Rock Hill	1,3
Sumter	1,2,3,4

South Dakota

Mitchell	1,2,3,4
Redfield (S)	3

Tennessee

Johnson City	1,2,3,4
Kingsport	2,3
Memphis	1,2

Texas

Austin	1,3
Beaumont (PR)	1,2,3,4
Corpus Christi	1,2,3,4
Dallas	1,2,3,4
El Paso (R)	1,2,3,4
El Paso (C)	1,2
Fort Worth	1,2,3,4
Houston	1,2
Seguin	1,3,4
Tyler	1,3,4

Utah

Logan	3
Ogden	1,2,3,4
Pleasant Grove	1,2,3
Salt Lake City	1,2,3

Vermont

Barre	1,2,3
Brattleboro	4
Springfield	1,2,3

Virginia

Charlottesville (R)	1,3,4
Covington	2
Danville	4
Lynchburg	4
Newport News (W)	1,2,3,4
Norfolk	1,2,3
Radford	2,3,4
Richmond (RA)	1,3,4
Richmond (RA col.)	1,3,4
Richmond (PW)	1,2,4
Roanoke	3,4
Schoolfield	1,2

Washington

King County	1,2,3
Seattle	1,2

West Virginia

Fairmont	2,3,4
Hinton	1
Mannington (I)	3,4
Monongalia County	3
Morgantown	1,2,3,4
Parkersburg (R)	2,3
Wheeling (PO)	2,3
Wheeling (R)	2,3,4
Williamson	3,4

Wisconsin

Baraboo	2
Berlin	3,4
Burlington	2
Chippewa Falls	1,3
Cudahy	2,4
Eau Claire	2,3,4
Hartford	1
Janesville	2,3,4
Kenosha (S)	1,2,3,4
Kohler	2,3,4
Madison (S)	1,2,3,4
Manitowoc	1,2,3
Milwaukee (S)	3
Milwaukee County	1,2,3,4
Mosinee	3
Racine	2
Sheboygan (S)	2,3,4
Shorewood	3,4
West Allis	2,3,4
Whitefish Bay	1
Wisconsin Rapids	3,4

Wyoming

Sheridan	4

Hawaii

Honolulu (R)	1,2,3,4
Molokai	1,2

CANADA

Manitoba

Winnipeg	1

Ontario

Cornwall	1,2,3,4
Hamilton (R)	1

Quebec

Montreal (RA)	2
Montreal (PW)	3
Quebec (R)	1,2,3,4
Westmount	1

Saskatchewan

Regina	1
Saskatchewan	1,2,4

Key to Departments Conducting Special Wartime Services

AL	Athletic League or Association
C	City or City Council
CA	Community Council, Association or League
CC	Community Center Organization or Community Club
Cc	Chamber of Commerce or Civic Club
CO	Other City Departments
CS	Community Service or Civic Association
D	Metropolitan or District Authority
G	Golf Commissioner or Department
I	Industry
P	Park Department
PO	Other Park Agencies
PP	Department of Parks and Public Property or Buildings
Pp	Public Property or Utilities Department
PR	Park and Recreation Department
PS	Public Safety or Service Department
PW	Public Works Department
R	Recreation or Playground Department, Board or Commission
RA	Playground or Recreation Association
S	Board of Education
W	Welfare Department
Y	Y.M.C.A.

"NEARLY ONE HALF of those who engage in activities on the municipal playgrounds of Los Angeles are adults. Recently a survey conducted at all playgrounds showed that 60 per cent of all adult attendance was of persons employed in defense industry. Participation varied according to grounds, the lowest participation being 12 per cent in one residential area, and the largest, 85 per cent. It is estimated at present that the Department of Playground and Recreation is serving regularly, in its industrial recreation program at playgrounds, pools, camps, and beaches, approximately 200,000 persons, and thus is making an important contribution to the morale of the working population in this industrial community, as well as to industrial efficiency." — From *Weekly Bulletin,* May 27, 1943, Los Angeles Department of Playground and Recreation.

Community Recreation Developments in the United States, 1942

In 1942 there was a marked increase in the recognition not only of recreation as an important constructive force in the war effort, but of the contribution the local community is making in meeting the recreation needs of the nation.

DURING 1942 COMMUNITIES intensified their efforts to adjust their recreation services to meet the needs of a rapidly expanding war program. Local provisions for recreation and outstanding trends in the recreation movement are indicated by the YEAR BOOK reports for individual cities and by the YEAR BOOK summaries. The following statement points out other significant developments in the community recreation field not revealed by the YEAR BOOK figures.

Leadership

Of the problems encountered by recreation authorities perhaps the most difficult was the need for expanding recreation services at the same time that they were losing trained and experienced workers. More than 100 recreation superintendents alone left their positions in 1942 to help with recreation programs for the armed forces, federal civilian agencies, the American Red Cross, United Service Organizations, and other agencies rendering wartime service. A much greater number of staff workers, playground directors, and play leaders were lost by local recreation departments through Selective Service or through shifts to war industry either as recreation or war production workers.

Summer programs were handicapped by the inability to recruit the usual supply of seasonal workers from among college youths. Reduction of WPA recreation leadership personnel in 1942 added to local difficulties, particularly in the smaller communities where programs were largely carried on by such workers. Various steps were taken to offset these losses in personnel. More women were recruited and trained. Large numbers of volunteers were enlisted, often through the volunteer offices of local Civilian Defense Councils, especially for use in war recreation service. Older high school boys and girls were employed to work under close supervision as recreation aides.

The unusually heavy turnover in leadership personnel required an intensification of local and state training programs for both paid and volunteer leaders.

"I rejoice in the fact that the strength of the recreation movement in America stems from a deep feeling of community responsibility, and I am greatly encouraged by the reports received of what communities are doing through their local governments and voluntary community committees."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Finance

In general local municipal budgets for recreation were maintained and in many localities they were increased. Some of these cities and the amount of the increases in their recreation budgets were: Colorado Springs, Colorado, $30,000; Long Beach, California, $25,000; Newark, New Jersey, $60,000; San Diego, California, $46,496; Seattle, Washington, $154,557. In Detroit, Michigan, the budget of the Parks and Recreation Department was increased by a half million dollars. A relatively small number of cities suffered substantial decreases in their recreation appropriations. This was especially true in Florida, due to the reduction of tourist business in that state. Among the cities with significant decreases were: Columbus, Ohio, with a reduction of $25,000; Miami, Florida, $14,000; Watertown, New York, $6,000. Terre Haute, Indiana, was unique in that it reduced its budget by $5,000, thereby eliminating the program completely.

Successful referendum campaigns for special recreation tax levies were conducted in Decatur and Granite City, Illinois, and Phoenix, Arizona. In Decatur the amount of the previous levy was doubled by a nine to one favorable vote. Eveleth, Minnesota, through a referendum authorized the school board to appropriate

(Continued on page 186)

The War Recreation Services of Several Federal and National Agencies

A number of Federal government agencies and national organizations are providing recreation facilities, programs, or services as a part of their war effort. Several of them are rendering significant recreation service primarily or exclusively for men in the armed forces, for workers in war industries, or personnel in the merchant marine. The recreational activities of these various agencies are described briefly in statements which they have prepared for publication in the Year Book.

United States Army

1. The Special Service Division, A. S. F., is charged with assisting commanding officers in their responsibility for maintaining the mental and physical stamina of their troops for combat by providing among many other services a recreational program as well as athletic and other facilities for the planned use of the soldiers off-duty time. The Special Service Division performs the following functions which relate directly to the field of recreation:

a. Formulates policies and plans for the organization and operation of activities pertaining to recreation and welfare elements of the Army.

b. Formulates policies, plans, and procedures for the operation of the Army Library Service.

c. Formulates policies and establishes procedures to provide recreational and athletic programs, amateur and professional dramatics, moving pictures, libraries, and other recreational activities for units of the Army.

d. Develops plans as aids to commanding generals of service commands for the operation of service clubs, libraries, guest houses, theaters, and other recreation buildings.

e. Formulates layout policies for the construction, modification, or alteration of service clubs, libraries, guest houses, cafeterias, field houses, theaters, and other recreation buildings. Provides budget estimates and controls the subsequent allotments of WEM and other funds, not specifically charged to other War Department agencies.

2. The Special Service Division directly performs the following functions for the Army:

a. Operates the Army Motion Picture Service which provides moving picture entertainment for troops in the United States and certain posts in the Western Hemisphere.

b. Operates the Overseas Motion Picture Service which provides 16 mm. motion pictures for overseas posts, installations, and forces.

c. Recommends basic and supplementary lists of books for purchase by Army libraries, purchases centrally books and periodicals for particular posts of the Army Library Service.

d. Supervises the organization, equipment, and training of officer personnel of Special Service units for service with overseas forces.

e. Supervises the publication of camp and unit periodicals.

3. The Special Service Division directly performs the following operative functions as applied to field activities and installations of the Army:

a. Publishes the Army newspaper *Yank* for distribution to troops in the United States and overseas and operates a news service for camp and organization newspapers.

b. Operates a radio and transcription service which produces radio programs to be beamed to overseas posts, installations, and forces and provides radio transcription of popular radio network programs for use in posts, and overseas forces.

4. In order that the above functions be adequately carried out in the field, the Special Service Division operates a school for officers where, in a basic course of four weeks, personnel is trained in Special Service work.

5. In order to service overseas troops, Special Service units have been formed as mobile units of five officers and 116 men, for the purpose of bringing recreation to men as they come out of active fields of battle. They are Infantry units armed and ready for combat. They carry their own motion picture equipment and a group trained in soldier

theatricals. They have a loud speaker system for broadcasting music. They have their own circulating library and their own canteen. They carry a large assortment of athletic equipment and also games which can be played under cover.

". . . Morale springs from a consciousness of physical fitness, mental alertness, emotional stability and social adjustment. Recreational activities, when properly used, contribute to these qualities and will assist in making our soldiers a great fighting Army. . . ."—*Brig. Gen. F. H. Osborn.*

6. The Athletic and Recreation Branch of this Division through its Athletic Section formulates policies and prepares plans pertaining to athletic and sports programs, recommends types and amounts of athletic equipment to be provided in kits for overseas use, initiates tests on athletic and physical fitness programs, and prepares material for use in sports manuals.

7. Among its other functions, including the encouragement of soldier art, the Athletic and Recreation Branch of this Division recommends the personnel and assists in the training of special theatrical advisors, organizes, encourages, and develops amateur dramatics, and supervises the routing of entertainment units of U.S.O. Camp Shows, Inc., both in the U. S. and overseas.

8. In the field of music, the Athletic and Recreation Branch prepares, plans, and provides equipment and personnel for the use of music as a means of recreation and entertainment including the development of soldier participation in singing and the playing of musical instruments. It also supervises the allocation of kits of musical instruments and musical scores to the Army and selects material for inclusion in sets of musical instruments and equipment for distribution whenever required.

9. The Athletic and Recreation Branch likewise studies all matters pertaining to the welfare of military personnel and maintains liaison with civilian welfare organizations including the U.S.O., American Red Cross, community groups, with the Joint Army and Navy Committee, and with government welfare agencies.

10. The above program geared into an even larger program of information, education, and research makes up the machinery which the Special Service Division has constructed to assist commanding officers in converting civilians into combat troops.

United States Navy

PURSUANT TO DIRECTIVES and policies of the Navy, the Welfare Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel, is given the responsibility of providing an adequate program of recreation activities for all naval personnel both ashore and afloat.

The program calls for the provision of recreation structures, including auditoriums, gymnasiums, or combinations of both; game rooms; bowling alleys; library rooms and other recreation facilities. Recreation areas outdoors, suitable for the

Courtesy Recreation Commission, Long Beach, Calif.

enjoyment of the traditional American court and field games, are also provided. Facilities are provided not only on continental shore stations but as well as conditions permit in the bases outside the continental limits.

In addition to providing facilities, there is the problem involving the procurement of officer personnel for the administration and conduct of the program. District Recreation Officers, men outstanding in the field of community recreation, are assigned to each naval district. Through contact with commanding officers in the naval activities, requests are made to the Bureau of Naval Personnel for officers with long experience in community recreation. The Navy has drawn heavily on the community recreation field for its recreation officers. The staff of the recreation office is made up of enlisted men possessing the necessary skill from a variety of naval ratings. No specialty rating in recreation has been created, but rather the men are drawn from all ratings and assigned as needed.

"Recreation in the Navy does play a vital part in maintaining and strengthening the character qualities that develop the individual and yet encourages and stimulates him to take his assigned place on the team with pride and honor. The results of this policy are proving that the Bluejacket of today's Navy . . . is better able to meet his first obligation—to be ready to serve and defend his country."

—Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs

Commanding officers of naval activities are quick to appreciate the absolute need for the constructive use of leisure time of the men. They appreciate the problems created by the lack of adequate leadership for recreation as well as the need for sufficient facilities and equipment to conduct a balanced program of recreation and are eager to welcome the Bureau's comprehensive appreciation of the problems involved.

Congress is cooperating fully by providing funds for the naval recreation program.

Where their services are required recreation officers are selected for overseas assignments because the Navy feels the greatest need for recreation and morale building activities is to those forces far away from their homes and in foreign lands. At the present time over 500 recreation officers are serving with the naval forces, approximately half of them specially selected from the recreation field by the Bureau of Naval Personnel. Many are still needed. Many of these men have already been and will continue to be ordered to overseas duty. According to the standards set up for recreation officers, they must have, in addition to specialized college training, not less than five years full time experience in the field of community recreation or allied fields. Men with extensive experience in the administration and successful conduct of community recreation programs over a long period of years are being selected.

The enthusiasm on the part of the men of the naval forces for the program, the increasing demand for facilities and the increased calls for recreation equipment speak for themselves. Facilities have been planned with expertness. Programs have been built around recreation activities in which the men most care to participate. Funds are available, either through official sources or profits from the Ship's Service Store to take ample care of all necessary financial requirements for supplies and services.

U.S.O. Camp Shows, Inc., in cooperation with the Navy, is providing professional theatrical performances on all naval activities both in and outside the continent. The largest theatrical troops visit the larger activities while the smaller troops cover the many minor naval activities. Performances are given once every two weeks and some activities are enjoying a more frequent schedule.

Another activity which is traditional with the Navy is the Navy Smoker. At these popular affairs amateur talent among the men is given an opportunity to display its wares. These affairs usually wind up with a series of boxing and wrestling matches.

For the most part, sports are conducted on the intramural basis. Occasionally, interstation schedules in baseball, basketball, boxing, wrestling, swimming, track, and the full calendar of traditional American competitive sports are conducted. The policy of "participation for all" is followed in the planning of the station's athletic events.

A new emphasis is placed on the development and maintenance of swimming skills as a means of preparing for the hazards that may lie ahead at sea. The large number of swimming pools already built and programmed for the future are not only for the enjoyment of adequate recreation by the men but for definite training in the techniques involved in survival at sea. Particularly is this true in the training schools, training stations, and those naval activities through which personnel pass in transit to sea duty.

The Naval Library Service serves the many thousands of bluejackets, both ashore or afloat, with the best fiction and nonfiction. Books are issued to each ship and shore station and are renewed and kept up to date by a periodic turnover. In the larger stations full-time trained librarians are provided.

The Naval Motion Picture Exchange contracts with the motion picture industry for the best entertainment films it can produce. Every ship and shore station, when operations permit, is provided with moving picture programs.

Music plays a vital part in the naval recreation program. The many ship and station orchestras and bands compare favorably with the popular commercial hit bands of the day. The men are singing too. Recreation officers are fostering mass singing and the song leader is one of the most called for members of his staff.

The Welfare and Recreation program of the Navy has proved and is continuing to prove a vital force in creating and maintaining the present high state of the morale of this country's fighting Navy.

Office of Community War Services Federal Security Agency

THE EXPANSION and strengthening of community recreation services in approximately 2,500 war-impacted localities during the past two years under the stimulus of the Division of Recreation of the Office of Community War Services,* created by executive order for this purpose, finds the nation better fortified against war strain.

The Division of Recreation serves as the center for the coordination of recreation services made available by the Federal government and other agencies, both public and private, to meet the needs of states and local communities arising from the war program. Through a field staff of eighty representatives, the Division of Recreation assists communities where there is a military or war industrial impact by organizing war recreation committees, by mobilizing all possible local resources to meet the morale needs, by securing supplementary assistance, and by supervising the quality and the quantity of the services provided.

Communities are encouraged to establish permanent municipal recreation departments and to seek increased budgets to provide adequate services. State recreation organizations and area conferences are stimulated to strengthen local programs and act as channels for the clearance of information.

The War Recreation Committee, with the advice and cooperation of the field representative, is the guiding and coordinating agency through which the community program is effected. It prompts schools, churches, lodges, and clubs to open their facilities for community recreation activities such as parties, sports, crafts, dramatics, and music. It encourages the adjustment of programs to hours that meet the free time of servicemen and war workers. It sponsors central information centers, volunteer training institutes and home hospitality programs. Every means of satisfying the needs of all groups in the community, newcomers and old residents, is sought. Ingenuity and inventiveness are usually its chief strength.

In the twelve-month period ending December 31, 1942, 632 new war recreation committees were established, bringing the total number of active committees in existence to 1,173.

During army maneuvers hundreds of crossroad settlements of small population find large numbers of soldiers encamped on their outskirts for a week end. Approximately 400 communities in maneuver areas have been assisted in planning for soldiers' needs during rest periods. Showers and sleeping facilities are improvised, writing and lounge rooms provided, as well as the more obvious recreational opportunities.

Wherever men in uniform have gone in the Western Hemisphere—in oversea bases and posts outside the United States—the Division of Recreation has sent representatives to survey resources and see that adequate services are provided in the communities adjacent to the camps.

The Division of Recreation issues certificates of need for Lanham Act recreation projects involving construction and maintenance and operation of recreation programs. Two hundred and sixty-four Federal recreation centers have been constructed, at the cost of approximately 25 million dollars. Most of these are for servicemen. In order to operate these buildings the local community often needs help. The U.S.O. (United Service Organizations) operates 188 Federal buildings, although some are operated by the local community through the city recreation department or the Defense Recreation Committee.

Other functions of the Division of Recreation include certification of need to the War Production Board on the granting of priorities on all private and commercial recreational projects; certification of need to the Office of Defense Transportation on the use of buses for transpor-

"What our industrial armies, our fighting armies, and our home-front armies, do away from their actual tasks will help index their efficiency. Right recreation can provide relaxation from strenuous physical tasks and it can provide the steel-spring strength we need to return to the job more vigorously."

—Paul V. McNutt

*The functions of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services were transferred to the Federal Security Agency by the order of the President on April 29, 1943.

tation of children to summer camps; and supervision in varying degrees over all servicemen's centers. In addition, the Division of Recreation acts as technical adviser to the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, the War Manpower Commission, Office of Price Administration, Federal Works Agency, Federal Public Housing Authority, and other Federal agencies.

As the needs of servicemen are being adequately met, industrial areas are receiving increased attention. Extension of hours of service and adjustments of recreation programs to meet three-shift work days and new situations are being urged. Plants and unions are being assisted in developing new and varied programs. Through specialists from the Washington office working in cooperation with field representatives, special attention is given to programs for women and children, and in housing projects, trailer camps, and dormitories.

American Red Cross

AT THE REQUEST of the War Department, the American Red Cross has developed a widespread recreation program for the armed forces. These programs, conducted both in and outside the continental United States, may be conducted both on and off military reservations.

Overseas Recreation Program for Able-Bodied Men

This program concerns itself with on-post, as well as off-post services. There are many ramifications to each of these phases.

Off-Post. The most prominent off-post program is the *Service Club*. These clubs are located in towns or cities adjacent to concentrations of American troops abroad. These clubs may vary from a complete hotel with sleeping arrangements, dining room services, with a large and varied recreation program, to a smaller facility designed to meet the specific need of a particular area.

A second off-post service is the *Rest Home*. It is a retreat where men suffering from over-fatigue may recuperate.

On-Post. In some theaters the Army has asked Red Cross to staff on-camp *Recreation Centers*. These Recreation Centers are designed to offer leisure-time opportunities for all servicemen.

Traveling recreation units, known as *Clubmobiles*, are especially designed to visit smaller outpost camps. These trucks carry a variety of recreational equipment, comfort articles, doughnut machines, and coffee makers. *Cinemobiles* are similar, but devote full time to motion picture services.

Red Cross has many men and women workers who are especially trained in the field of recreation assigned to services within military reservations in order that the Red Cross may assist or supplement the work of the Special Services Division of the Army and the Welfare Division of the Navy in providing recreation facilities on-post. Workers in these two classifications may be assigned to isolated areas where the Army post must be self-sufficient in recreation.

Hospital—Domestic and Overseas

For many years, in addition to social case work in Army and Naval hospitals, the Red Cross has been responsible, under Army and Navy regulations, for recreation for convalescent patients. This program in domestic hospitals has been vastly expanded to keep pace with wartime needs. At the outbreak of hostilities, the Red Cross was asked to extend its peacetime program to station and general hospitals in the theaters of operation. Red Cross recreation leaders are now at work wherever these hospitals are functioning overseas.

Federal Public Housing Authority

A LITTLE OVER a year ago when the Federal Public Housing Authority came into existence there was little precedent for dealing with recreation problems associated with public war housing. Not since frontier days had there been such movements of populations into new communities where workers felt they had no roots, sense of loyalty, or social relationships. The present FPHA program involves some 1,560 projects to house an estimated 1,670,000 persons.

The FPHA undertook to solve the problems resulting from the concentration of workers and their families in war production centers, many of which were in isolated communities. Its approach is to utilize fully such facilities and services as are accessible in the community and all resources available through public and private agencies and associations primarily responsible for providing such facilities and services. To the extent that satisfactory community facilities and services or the resources of other agencies are not available or adequate, it is FPHA's policy to assume responsibility for their provision.

Standards were established to insure the minimum facilities which were found to be of proven value in meeting the reasonable needs of tenants. These standards for indoor and outdoor recreation space to serve temporary war housing (and virtually 98 per cent of war housing begun by FPHA during recent months is temporary in character) vary according to the type of housing accommodations in the project. The sole basis for omitting or reducing these standards is the availability of facilities in the neighborhood. The adequacy of neighborhood facilities is evaluated by the FPHA in cooperation with recreation representatives of the Office of Community War Services, local recreation executives, and other recreation officials.

FPHA has an agreement with the War Production Board whereby these standards have been accorded a blanket priority. In addition, standard specifications have been prepared indicating the desirable types and quantity of equipment and furniture essential for the operation of facilities. Layout plans indicate desirable arrangements of furniture and equipment from the viewpoint of maximum utility, convenience, economy and harmony.

The FPHA does not assume financial responsibility for providing leadership for recreation programs. It provides for the utilization of available resources through tenant volunteers and other public and private agencies and associations. The provision of leadership, considered an essential responsibility of local government and other agencies, has presented a problem. By and large, FPHA war housing projects are located in isolated or overcrowded communities where community resources are unavailable or inadequate. WPA programs have been withdrawn. Local agencies are overtaxed.

Local recreation departments, however, have cooperated generously in providing leadership and program supervision. In isolated areas without recreation departments, FPHA is expanding greatly the use of tenant volunteers. In order to achieve the maximum utilization of community resources, it is cooperating with all agencies concerned with education-recreation leadership and training.

Federal war housing may only be a wheel in the motor of production, but the tenants constitute the motor itself. In a large measure, the war may be won or lost by these tenants.

"The program which the United Seamen's Service is developing is no emergency setup planned to last 'for the duration' only. It is something which is seen as long overdue, and destined to be a permanent sister-civilian organization to the merchant marine." — *Joe Hoffer.*

United Service Organizations

THE UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS for National Defense, Inc., has been designed by the President to provide recreation and other services to the men in the armed forces in communities that are unable to meet the needs for such service.* In close cooperation with the Office of Community War Services and the Army and Navy departments, USO has planned its services to meet the leisure-time interests of men and women in uniform outside of military reservations. In some cases, as in Camp Shows, Inc., USO services actually enter Army and Navy posts. USO is also pledged to help alleviate conditions in certain overburdened war communities.

The chief work of USO is to re-create opportunities for servicemen to follow the leisure-time interests they pursued at home and to encourage them to take up new ones. At the same time an effort is made to surround these activities in as home-like an atmosphere as possible. Well equipped club houses, many of them built by the Federal government, provide lounges, books, magazines, games, social activities, hobby clubs, classes in handcraft, music appreciation hours, athletic contests, dances, movies, and other activities. These clubs are operated not only on the continent of the United States but in off-shore hemisphere bases. Supplementing the recreation activities, club programs include lectures, forums, movies, and discussions of current affairs.

Workers on the USO staffs have been trained and experienced in recreational work. Supplementing these paid workers are hundreds of thousands of volunteers whose friendly intelligent service contributes largely to the popularity of social activities at the USO clubs.

In addition to its club program, USO maintains Troops-in-Transit lounges in railroad and bus stations which serve as comfortable quarters between trains or buses, as information centers, and as "thresholds of welcome" to the community guiding strangers in uniform to activities of interest to them in the town. Many lounges provide free tickets to movies and sightseeing tours and relay invitations to home hospitality. The Mobile Service Division brings books, magazines, games and movies, and

*The six agencies which compose the United Service Organizations are: The Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., National Catholic Community Service, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare Board, and the National Travelers Aid Society.

entertainment to the small groups of men in detached guard units, many of them on isolated islands. A similar service is provided to men in training on maneuvers.

In certain over-congested war industry centers where local facilities are inadequate to cope with the problems of recreation and personal services, USO has established programs for war workers and their families.

United Seamen's Service

RECREATION PLAYS a large role in the program of the United Seamen's Service.

Cooperating closely all along the line with the War Shipping Administration, United Seamen's Service operates convalescent centers, residential clubs, and recreation clubs for officers and men of the American merchant marine, at home and abroad. In all, it has twenty-eight centers, with six more projected for early opening in North Africa. As the tempo of war accelerates, it will have many more.

The four recreation clubs in the United States—in New York, Philadelphia, Staten Island and Seattle—speak for themselves. There the order of the day is entertainment, dancing, games, and general conversation. But at eleven domestic residential clubs, recreation is just as much a part of the program of keeping seamen on shore leave in a healthfully relaxed state of mind.

In Baltimore the USS center is the former Baltimore Athletic Club. It contains a large gymnasium, a large swimming pool, steam baths, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, and indoor game rooms. While not all the USS residential clubs are so fully equipped as the Baltimore center, all of them have recreation facilities, all of them emphasize recreation as a means of relaxing nerve-tautened men who have recently brushed up against the enemy.

The six big convalescent centers of United Seamen's Service, in the details of whose operation the War Shipping Administration has a joint responsibility, do not neglect recreation as part of their therapy. All of them have facilities for playing tennis, swimming (indoors or out), croquet, badminton, baseball, soccer, lounging in the sun, hiking and the like.

At most USS centers, convalescent or residential, movies are regularly shown and stars of the entertainment world appear on a volunteer basis. Tea parties, contests of various kinds, and similar activities have a regular place in the programs.

While our merchant seamen are the direct beneficiaries in this enlarging program, the community as a whole is the basic beneficiary because the program (1) keeps the seamen from making unusual demands for attention on the community, (2) assures the community that the precious man-power in the merchant marine has its energies constructively channelized while on leave, and (3) keeps the seamen while ashore from dispersing, unattended, and feeling that they, the front line fighters, are neglected.

Federal Works Agency

THE FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY has contributed substantially to the provision of recreational facilities for men in the armed services through the allocation of Lanham Act funds for the construction, maintenance and operation of recreation centers. When the program got under way in 1941, many recreation centers for industrial war workers were financed. The present policy, however, is to allocate funds for recreation centers for servicemen only, although, in a few instances, funds have been provided for centers to be used jointly by uniformed men and civilians.

As of April 30, 1943, total allocations of $28,884,510 of Lanham Act funds for recreational facilities had been approved by the President on recommendation of the Federal Works Administrator. The bulk of this money was used for construction, but some was utilized for leasing and renovating existing buildings and purchasing equipment.

Allotments of $10,748,752 were made for 307 projects under the direct supervision of the Federal Works Agency, which, with sponsor contributions of $93,464, provided for recreation facilities of a total estimated cost of $10,842,216. The balance—$18,135,758—provided for 209 projects which were transferred to the War Department for construction by the Corps of Engineers.

A total of 276 projects with an estimated total cost of $18,189,026 had been completed and were being utilized as of April 30, 1943; 133 projects to cost $7,283,139 were under construction, some of which were in partial utilization; and the remainder—107 projects estimated to cost $3,505,809—were in preconstruction processes. In addition $665,301 had been allotted for 72 War Public Services for the maintenance and operation of recreational facility projects.

One unit of the Federal Works Agency, the Work Projects Administration, liquidation of

(Continued on page 185)

Tables of Playground and Community Recreation Statistics for 1942

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Alabama														
1	Bessemer	22,826	City of Bessemer	[2	1	....	3	....	.....	.....	1,080	420	1,500	1,500	M
2	Fairfax	3,500	Department of Community Recreation, West Point Manufacturing Company.	1	1	1	20	8	.....	2,248	2,460	352	2,812	5,060	P
3	Fairfield	11,703	City Council	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	126	626	752	752	M
4	Greenville	5,075	City Council	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
5	Lanett	8,000	West Point Manufacturing Company	2	3	2	41	18	.....	4,317	3,534	803	4,337	8,654	P
6	Langdale	3,000	West Point Manufacturing Company	2	1	1	25	13	.....	2,260	2,390	361	2,751	5,011	P
7	Montgomery	78,084	Parks Department and City	....	51	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,668	M
8	Riverview	1,200	West Point Manufacturing Company	1	....	1	12	10	.....	1,885	1,570	364	1,934	3,819	P
9	Shawmut	3,000	West Point Manufacturing Company	1	1	1	19	16	.....	1,713	2,220	361	2,581	4,294	P
	Arizona														
10	Mesa	7,224	Parks and Playground Board	9	1	2	8	84	105	5,664	3,742	2,400	6,142	11,911	M
11	Phoenix	65,414	Parks, Playgrounds and Recreation Department[3]	11	10	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
12	Safford	2,266	American Legion Post No. 32	1	....	....	....	....	100	431	530	50	580	1,111	P
13	Tucson	36,818	Department of Playgrounds and Recreation[4]	4	....	1	19	20	4,166	5,019	2,250	5,608	7,858	17,043	M
			Park Department and Golf Committee	1	....	....	....	....	.....	6,300	1,200	10,000	11,200	17,500	M
14	Winslow	4,577	City Council	1	....	....	4	....	585	542	396	852	1,248	2,375	M
	Arkansas														
15	Fayetteville	8,212	Harmon Playfield Committee	2	2	....	....	....	100	.....	225	.....	225	325	P
16	Pine Bluff	21,290	Park Commission	10	6	4	15	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	M
	California														
17	Alameda	36,256	Recreation Department	19	9	7	....	32	.....	3,295	12,638	1,080	13,718	17,013	M
			City Manager	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,741	M
18	Albany	11,493	Recreation Department[3]	4	14	2	110	36	3,825	2,041	7,710	500	8,210	14,076	M&P
19	Alhambra	38,935	Playground and Recreation Department[4]	5	9	1	....	....	.....	.....	12,056	2,779	14,835	14,835	M
			Park Department	6	....	1	....	....	.....	7,263	4,220	4,200	8,420	15,683	M
20	Anaheim	11,031	Park Department[3]	1	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
21	Bakersfield	29,252	Recreation Commission	15	6	....	17	9	2,000	1,710	6,702	388	7,090	10,800	M
			School District	21	3	....	....	....	.....	201	4,743	220	4,963	5,164	M
22	Berkeley	85,547	City Recreation Department[4] and Public Schools	19	16	6	25	....	1,036	19,597	40,647	23,957	64,604	85,237	M
23	Beverly Hills	26,823	Playground Department	3	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,812	M
24	Brawley	11,718	Parent Teachers Association	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	M
25	Burbank	34,337	City Schools	30	16	....	....	....	.....	1,500	11,000	.....	11,000	12,500	M
			Parks and Recreation Department[3]	7	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
26	Burlingame	15,940	Recreation Department[4]	4	7	3	38	51	.....	3,229	5,820	780	6,600	9,829	M
27	Chico	9,287	Recreation Department[3]	1	1	1	....	....	912	1,319	2,351	.....	2,351	[6]4,582	M
28	Colton	9,686	Park Department[4]	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	M
29	Compton Union School District[7]	65,000	Playground and Recreation Department, Union Secondary Schools	25	3	1	6	....	.....	2,500	9,500	270	9,770	12,270	M
30	Corona	8,764	City Council	1	2	....	....	....	550	240	842	.....	842	1,632	M&P
31	East Bay District[9]	513,953	Regional Park District	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
32	El Segundo	3,738	Recreation Commission	6	6	5	....	....	.....	1,400	9,760	1,000	10,760	12,160	M
33	Escondido	4,560	Department of Public Works	1	1	....	....	....	.....	564	677	.....	677	1,241	M
34	Fresno	60,685	Playground and Recreation Department[4]	13	12	3	....	....	1,255	.....	21,200	.....	.....	64,371	M
35	Fullerton	10,442	Recreation Commission	2	6	....	....	2	.....	.....	1,450	.....	1,450	1,450	M
36	Glendale	82,582	Parks and Recreation Department[3]	20	5	3	8	60	.....	9,077	15,471	19,300	34,771	43,848	M
			Unified School District	8	6	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	M
37	Lodi	11,079	Department of Recreation[4]	8	5	[10]2	10	4	17,019	1,000	5,261	15,250	20,511	38,530	M
38	Long Beach	164,271	Public Service Department	1	....	1	....	....	.....	10,896	3,000	41,403	44,403	55,299	M
			Recreation Commission	53	24	20	70	135	.....	57,643	.....	.....	.....	118,648	M
			Board of Park Commissioners	1	....	1	....	....	42,535	26,459	2,635	74,332	76,967	145,961	M
39	Los Angeles	1,504,277	Department of Playground and Recreation[3]	140	64	81	....	....	8,597	211,197	262,983	403,246	666,229	886,023	M
			Board of Education	95	117	28	....	....	.....	16,010	184,483	.....	184,483	200,493	M
40	Los Angeles Co.	2,785,643	Department of Recreation[11]	17	8	15	....	....	12,178	30,134	123,066	.....	123,066	165,378	C
41	Los Gatos	3,597	Recreation Commission	2	3	....	6	....	.....	838	1,100	.....	1,100	1,938	M
42	Manhattan Beach	6,398	Recreation Commission	2	2	....	....	....	1,500	500	800	400	1,200	3,200	M
43	Martinez	7,381	Recreation Commission	7	4	....	....	....	350	650	3,532	640	4,172	5,172	M
44	Modesto	16,379	Parks Department and Recreation Commission	1	5	....	....	....	1,065	2,092	1,263	10,761	12,024	15,181	M
45	Monrovia	12,807	Recreation Commission	2	1	....	....	....	.....	192	847	.....	847	1,039	M
46	Monterey	10,084	Recreation Commission	2	4	....	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,800	M
47	Oakland	302,163	Board of Playground Directors	81	135	30	394	125	28,154	70,922	116,586	100,758	217,344	316,420	M
48	Ontario	14,197	Recreation Department[3]	6	2	....	4	10	.....	.....	800	1,200	2,000	[6]2,000	M
49	Orange	7,901	Recreation Commission	1	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
50	Pacific Grove	6,249	Recreation Department[3]	2	2	....	....	....	800	654	660	670	1,330	2,784	M
			City Manager	2	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,500	M
51	Palm Springs	3,434	Recreation Department[3]	2	....	1	3	....	500	1,800	4,680	400	5,080	7,380	M&P
52	Palo Alto	16,774	Community Center and Recreation Commission	13	15	11	33	115	554	16,074	21,425	10,721	32,146	48,774	M
53	Pasadena	81,864	Department of Recreation[3]	20	47	7	2	29	.....	7,588	26,916	2,820	29,736	37,324	M
			Park Department	14	5	8	....	....	.....	34,769	17,631	52,643	70,274	105,043	M
54	Piedmont	9,866	City Council	3	6	1	....	....	.....	2,704	9,696	1,200	10,896	13,600	M
55	Pomona	23,539	Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,195	M
			Recreation Department[3]	6	6	2	....	....	.....	.....	2,000	3,500	4,300	7,800	9,800	M
56	Red Bluff	3,824	City Council	2	2	....	....	....	.....	1,169	1,279	247	1,526	2,695	M
57	Redwood City	12,453	Recreation Department[4]	3	3	[11]1	....	....	.....	.....	6,175	1,860	8,035	8,035	M
58	Richmond	23,642	Recreation Department and School District	11	23	....	9	....	.....	1,950	24,680	1,500	26,180	28,130	M
59	Sacramento	105,958	Recreation Department	33	29	22	....	....	1,331	55,095	49,187	52,213	101,400	157,826	M

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Paid Leaders: Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Expenditures: Leadership	Expenditures: Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	1	1	2	...	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ellis Houston, Jr.	1
2	...	1	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Robert A. Turner	2
3	...	1	...	...	1	[12]625	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. D. Sallade	3
4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[21]	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. L. Grant	4
5	...	2	...	...	2	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Robert A. Turner	5
6	...	1	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Robert A. Turner	6
7	...	...	...	6	6	.....	3	.....	3	.....	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	14	4	20	57	.....	55,000	55,000	C. F. McMahan	7
8	...	2	...	...	2	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Robert A. Turner	8
9	1	...	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	2	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Robert A. Turner	9
0	5	...	...	1	6	203,110	4	25,382	1	16,471	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	1	.....	3,150	3,150	Joseph S. Jarvis	10
1	6	2	3	...	11	534,332	3	52,420	...	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Frances Cane	11
2	...	1	...	...	1	7,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. A. Firth	12
3	8	...	...	...	8	586,710	4	245,300	...	.....	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	2	12	3	.....	.....	.....	John Alexander	13
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Claud C. Haynes	a
4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	H. Canady	14
5	...	1	...	...	1	*10,000	...	.....	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hazel L. Dabney	15
6	...	3	...	...	3	.....	5	8,500	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R. J. Rhinehart	16
7	7	...	...	...	7	741,349	7	.....	...	.....	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	10	25	.....	14,632	14,632	Otto Rittler	17
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Earl Fry	a
8	5	...	...	...	5	*261,104	4	20,106	2	5,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	9	.....	4,220	4,220	Edwin S. Howell	18
9	14	...	...	...	14	592,120	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	3	7	.....	.....	.....	James J. Tunney	19
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2	17,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L. E. Winter	a
0	...	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rudolph Boysen	20
1	...	4	...	...	4	*183,544	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. B. Haralson	21
a	...	...	15	...	15	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	John L. Compton	a
2	22	...	...	1	23	[11]1,180,066	5	[5]17,258	4	28,051	4	5	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arno W. Gustavson	22
3	...	2	...	...	2	52,000	...	.....	...	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	H. D. McCary	23
4	...	1	...	...	1	6,600	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Charles C. Casey	24
5	6	3	2	...	11	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John E. Dulin	25
a	...	5	...	...	5	55,000	3	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	6	3	.....	.....	.....	Dewey R. Kruckeberg	a
6	3	1	2	...	6	72,197	3	5,097	4	15,657	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Shirley Smith	26
7	4	4	1	...	9	.....	1	8,000	...	.....	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	9	.....	12,000	12,000	J. P. Burnette	27
8	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jack M. Spragins	28
9	5	1	...	4	10	[8]71,154	2	2,731	6	107,735	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	William J. Schleibaum	29
0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Marian T. Crandell	30
1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Harold L. Curtiss	31
2	4	...	...	...	4	*102,000	1	57,824	5	87,464	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	6	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	Maurice E. Ward	32
3	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dorothy Daniel	33
4	13	2	...	...	15	672,603	8	38,580	6	39,700	...	14	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	31	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Raymond L. Quigley	34
5	...	3	...	...	3	22,260	1	3,000	1	10,000	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arthur L. Johnson	35
6	4	3	...	...	7	374,688	4	149,552	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	William A. Burr	36
a	9	...	25	...	34	1,108,270	...	.....	...	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	H. Edward Bremer	a
7	3	2	...	1	6	[11]5,900	2	2,080	1	6,715	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arvid Pauly	37
8	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	L. Perry Ferguson	38
a	50	7	...	...	57	*4,900,000	10	390,000	31	450,000	4	10	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	12	23	.....	.....	.....	Walter L. Scott	a
9	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	40	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. J. Hassett	39
a	53	...	...	...	53	9,405,620	73	1,410,693	...	.....	1	30	3	...	4	...	...	...	20	106	18	12	36	.....	63,180	63,180	George Hjelte	a
b	160	...	42	...	202	[15]5,558,968	...	.....	35	109,334	54	33	...	3	1	...	...	5	1	78	...	26	48	.....	.....	.....	C. L. Glenn	b
0	15	...	...	...	15	*1,614,288	13	.....	...	.....	5	3	9	...	...	...	1	...	3	20	2	35	51	.....	63,213	63,213	James K. Reid	40
1	...	2	...	...	2	17,015	1	1,400	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paul W. Madsen	41
2	1	4	...	...	5	*51,360	4	2,500	...	.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	.....	3,000	3,000	J. W. Littlefield	42
3	2	2	1	...	5	*55,641	...	.....	3	11,995	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arthur L. Whitmer	43
4	3	...	...	2	5	*[1]150,000	...	.....	1	6,111	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	5	9	11	.....	12,675	12,675	F. J. Rossi	44
5	4	...	...	...	4	*37,134	...	.....	3	4,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	.....	4,100	4,100	Virgil C. Stevens	45
6	3	1	1	...	5	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	G. S. Curtis	46
7	57	...	17	8	82	*3,662,948	16	[12]280,086	79	.....	9	20	1	...	5	...	1	...	1	67	1	20	21	.....	36,501	36,501	R. W. Robertson	47
8	...	5	...	...	5	.....	2	5,200	3	19,500	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fred H. Clapp	48
9	...	2	...	...	2	4,000	...	.....	1	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. Haven Smith	49
0	2	1	...	...	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} Erwin Dames	50
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		a
1	1	1	...	...	2	*42,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	300	450	750	Dick Taylor	51
2	4	...	1	...	5	*108,040	1	127,897	4	3,790	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M. C. Thiltgen	52
3	12	4	10	...	26	566,254	...	.....	9	97,695	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	58	...	5	9	.....	14,090	14,090	Cecil F. Martin	53
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	9,690	...	.....	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	W. H. Nicholas	a
4	3	...	...	...	3	[13]62,523	...	.....	1	2,500	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Telura Swim	54
5	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. C. Hunt	55
a	1	2	3	...	6	224,408	3	5,200	3	2,160	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	3	.....	.....	.....	Ralph W. Welch	a
6	...	...	...	1	1	4,871	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Enville C. Spaulding	56
7	1	...	...	4	5	85,232	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Alfred Morton	57
8	14	...	...	2	16	*463,857	1	155,127	5	49,445	1	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ivan W. Hill	58
9	16	...	...	...	16	.....	11	.....	11	.....	2	13	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	19	5	6	2	.....	5,000	5,000	Elmer G. Congdon	59

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total		
	Calif.—Cont.															
1	San Buenaventura	13,264	Park Department	2	....	1	....	....	134	2,831	1,716	5,088	6,804	9,769	M	1
2	San Carlos	3,520	Park and Recreation Department[3]	2	1	....	9	27	....	....	....	....	....	3,690	M	2
3	San Diego	203,341	Recreation Department[4]	33	41	14	12	55	6,793	12,319	49,751	30,052	79,803	98,915	M	3
4	San Diego Co.[15]	289,348	County Property Department	....	....	....	....	....	490	4,628	....	11,066	11,066	16,184	C	4
5	San Francisco	634,536	Recreation Department[3]	205	147	65	....	....	68,440	202,317	262,893	179,230	442,123	712,880	M	5
6	San Jose	68,457	Recreation Department[4]	1	....	....	....	....	....	10,901	....	6,366	6,366	17,267	M	6
7	San Mateo	19,403	Union High School District	3	....	....	....	....	....	857	1,078	260	1,338	2,195	M	7
			Parks and Recreation Department[4]	....	3	1	....	....	....	7,369	2,953	12,420	15,373	22,742	M	a
8	San Mateo Co.	111,782	County Recreation Commission	3	....	3	....	....	20,000	16,500	....	....	11,500	48,000	C	8
9	Santa Ana	31,921	Board of Education and City Council	6	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,000	M	9
10	Santa Barbara	34,958	Recreation Commission	32	6	6	10	40	....	2,760	13,550	200	13,750	16,510	M	10
11	Santa Maria	8,522	City Council	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	11
12	Santa Monica	53,500	Department of Playgrounds and Recreation, School Board	21	20	....	....	....	....	980	11,430	150	11,580	12,560	M	12
13	South Gate	26,945	Park Department	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18,000	M	13
14	South Pasadena	14,356	Recreation Department[3]	2	2	2	14	80	458	4,073	4,140	3,185	7,325	11,856	M	14
15	Stockton	54,714	Recreation Department	18	12	4	....	....	6,410	16,170	14,579	13,716	28,295	50,875	M	15
16	Taft[17]	3,205	West Side Oilfields Recreation Commission	21	13	....	11	22	5,500	5,456	9,742	4,884	14,626	25,582	M	16
17	Vallejo	20,072	Solano County Recreation Commission and Vallejo Unified School District	3	1	2	34	80	....	2,500	5,000	....	5,000	7,500	M	17
18	Visalia	8,904	Park and Playground Department[3]	2	1	1	15	10	2,250	1,450	3,120	200	3,320	7,020	M	18
	Colorado															
19	Boulder	12,958	Recreation Commission	4	3	191	17	....	....	297	2,525	....	2,525	2,822	M&P	19
20	Colorado Springs	36,789	Park Commission	5	9	....	....	....	753	5,513	4,148	2,880	7,028	13,294	M	20
			Patty Stuart Jewett Memorial Field	1	....	1	....	....	811	2,709	1,620	13,140	14,760	18,280	M	a
			War Recreation Committee	1	1	192	22	745	2,994	3,129	2,000	501	2,501	8,624	M	b
21	Denver	322,412	Board of Education	25	47	....	....	....	....	734	12,484	....	12,484	13,218	M	21
			Departments of City Parks, Mountain Parks and Public Grounds and Buildings	20	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	126,000	M	a
22	Durango	5,887	City of Durango	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	22
23	Fort Collins	12,251	Department of Public Works	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,900	M	23
24	Fort Morgan	4,884	City of Fort Morgan	2	....	....	....	....	....	918	495	995	1,490	2,408	M	24
25	Holyoke	1,150	Town of Holyoke	1	....	....	....	....	....	309	458	....	458	767	M	25
26	Pueblo	52,162	Recreation Commission, Inc. and Park Department	32	5	3	9	83	2,284	11,783	5,777	4,961	10,738	24,805	M	26
27	Rocky Ford	3,494	Park Department[3]	1	....	....	1	....	1,500	....	300	2,110	2,410	3,900	M	27
28	Salida	4,969	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	1	....	50	200	....	200	250	M	28
29	Sterling	7,411	Recreation Commission	1	2	1	4	....	150	300	1,200	....	1,200	1,650	M	29
	Connecticut															
30	Branford	8,060	Community Council	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,000	M	30
31	Bridgeport	147,121	Board of Recreation	105	30	4	....	....	....	4,325	31,630	....	31,630	35,955	M	31
32	Bristol	30,167	Playground Commission	4	4	....	....	....	....	253	1,597	....	1,597	1,850	M	32
33	Darien	9,222	Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000	....	5,200	5,200	7,200	M	33
34	Deep River	2,500	Board of Education	....	3	....	15	....	....	98	270	10	280	378	M	34
35	East Hartford	18,615	Park Board	1	3	....	3	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	35
36	Fairfield	21,135	Board of Recreation	23	10	....	....	14	....	1,412	3,019	1,660	4,679	6,091	M	36
			Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,500	M	a
37	Glastonbury	6,632	Board of Education	5	....	....	13	40	2,200	2,871	975	1,635	2,610	7,681	M&P	37
38	Greenwich	35,509	Recreation Board	99	28	3	9	335	....	9,390	21,938	8,327	30,265	39,655	M&P	38
39	Hartford	166,267	Recreation Division, Park Department[3]	51	18	16	....	....	....	....	49,855	....	....	87,253	M	39
40	Manchester	23,799	Recreation Department[3]	16	4	1	4	....	....	7,873	5,807	5,381	11,188	19,061	M	40
41	Middletown	26,495	Department of Parks and Playgrounds[3]	3	12	....	....	....	525	1,240	3,000	4,687	7,687	9,452	M	41
42	New Britain	68,685	Municipal Recreation Commission	17	20	191	39	40	....	2,034	5,068	60	5,128	7,162	M	42
43	New Haven	160,605	Board of Education	19	56	....	....	....	....	425	8,461	1,023	9,484	9,909	M	43
			Park Department[3]	88	10	4	9	128	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	a
44	Norwalk	39,849	Recreation Commission	20	14	....	4	....	365	708	4,534	298	4,832	5,905	M	44
45	Norwich	23,652	Recreation Commission	8	14	....	....	....	300	2,200	3,000	....	3,000	5,500	M	45
			Board of Park Commissioners	1	....	....	....	....	262	....	218	....	....	6,000	M	a
46	Salisbury	3,030	Recreation Committee	1	1	1	3	21	....	67	2,400	....	2,400	2,467	M&P	46
47	Seymour	6,754	Playground Association	2	2	....	2	....	50	138	597	....	597	785	M&P	47
48	Shelton	10,971	Community Building Association	2	....	2	14	....	500	2,300	2,700	....	2,700	5,500	P	48
			Recreation Commission[21]	2	4	....	30	....	....	....	500	....	....	600	M	a
49	Stamford	47,938	Board of Public Recreation	38	32	3	....	....	1,776	5,036	14,990	2,380	17,370	24,182	M	49
50	Stratford	22,580	Department of Recreation[3]	8	8	....	....	....	....	271	2,391	....	2,391	2,662	M&P	50
			Sterling House Trustees	3	2	....	60	26	376	818	3,350	4,606	7,956	9,150	P	a
51	Torrington	26,988	Park and Recreation Department[3]	3	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,200	M	51
52	Waterbury	99,314	Park Department[3]	33	31	4	60	....	....	1,650	16,321	8,643	24,964	26,614	M	52
53	Watertown	8,787	School Department	8	12	....	14	....	....	....	5,000	....	5,000	5,610	M	53
54	West Hartford	33,776	Department of Recreation[4]	16	22	2	9	60	....	850	8,949	2,050	10,999	11,849	M	54
55	Westport	8,258	Y. M. C. A.	2	....	....	4	....	300	....	1,040	....	1,040	1,340	M&P	55
56	Wethersfield	9,644	Park Department[3]	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,200	M	56
57	Windsor	10,068	Department of Adult Education, Board of Education	3	14	....	10	....	....	600	2,150	....	2,150	2,750	M	57
58	Winsted	7,674	Recreation Department[3]	1	4	....	....	....	325	276	400	110	510	1,111	M	58
	Delaware															
59	Wilmington	112,504	Board of Park Commissioners	8	26	....	....	....	1,614	....	8,825	....	....	33,128	M	59
	Dist. of Columbia															
60	Washington	663,091	District of Columbia Recreation Department[3]	189	170	129	95	202	24,734	24,567	159,762	110,096	269,858	319,159	M	60
			National Capital Parks	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	a

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1													2			1										D. C. McMillan	1
2	1				1	60,000	2	14,600	2	3,500		2								3								Ralph Shaw	2
3	22	15			37	1,408,000	17	[12]67,300	5		1	7						1		49	2	8	14					W. A. Kearns	3
4												4	2						1	1	1							Fred T. Lane	4
5	80	37			117	5,160,683	30		14		1	16	2	1	1			1	1	84								Winifred F. Batkin	5
6	8				8							1						1	1	27	1	5	9					Everett Lyda	6
7																			2									Beryl Gordon	7
a	2	4	2		8	41,794	1	1,600	5	7,944		2				1				5		2	2		4,972	4,972		Ethel Brain and Stanley Pitcher	a
8												1			1				3	4	1	4	1					Mal Coombs	8
9		14			14				18	24,786	1	1						1		18		2	2					Ralph W. Cole	9
10	3	3	7	2	15	226,317	4	88,152	3	9,010	1	2									3	15	6		6,300	6,300		Sterling S. Winans	10
11																		1										Paul L. Nelson	11
12	10	1			11	*[1]383,644			2		2	5								16								Bess Shirley King	12
13	1				1	[16]261,000	2					1								6	1							S. F. Graham	13
14	1		1	1	3	150,009	1	9,950											1	2		1	3		2,800	2,800	Frank C. Stoney	14
15	1	6		3	10	1,076,543	1	74,375				6	1		1	1			2	15	7						Bert E. Swenson	15
16	3	2	6	2	13	*395,418	3	142,839	3	27,677	3	3			1		1	1	3	25	2	4	6		10,000	10,000	Ralph T. Shaw	16
17	6			1	7	[1]253,712	4		2		2	2		8								2	5				Lyston K. Johnson	17
18	5	1	2		8	*[18]109,726			3	19,436	1	1			1	[21]					1				11,391	11,391	R. C. Whitmore	18
19		3	2	1	6	15,000	1	2,186	3	6,903										7							W. J. Tait	19
20		8			8		2					1	1						1	14	1						Hazel E. Shoemaker	20
a																	1										Owen McHugh	a
b							2	47,275														4	8		3,200	3,200	Jay M. VerLee	b
21		45			45	*535,817					4	17						1	3	32		7	3		835	835	Willard N. Greim	21
a							2					47	3	3		1	4	1	5	57	5						Walter H. Asmus	a
22												1				1				2							J. G. Mair	22
23		1			1		[29]1																				Burgis G. Coy	23
24		1			1														1								Dwight E. Neill	24
25																			1								G. L. Bereman	25
26		6			6	*147,140	3	31,235	6	19,110		1			1		1			23	4				1,975	1,975	Fred W. Huling	26
27																	1		1								Harry Barnes	27
28		4			4	12,500			1	14,000	1									6							M. A. McPhetres	28
29	1	1			2	8,918			1	5,692										4		5	1		1,480	1,480	Jack E. MacAdams	29
30		1			1		1					4															Frank J. Kinney	30
31		11			11	[1]70,862			7	26,503	1	20	3				2		1	24							Robert A. Leckie	31
32		5			5	[1]29,850					2	5	1								1						A. C. Hitchcock	32
33													1														Walter A. Bates	33
34		1			1	[1]2,100						1															William M. Farris	34
35		3			3						1	2							1	4	1						Clarence R. Hillman	35
36	4	4			8	[1]50,000			3	6,191		3								4							Walter H. Hellmann	36
a													6															a
37			1	1		*59,265	1	27,661	7	12,424	1	1				1				2		6	3		10,301	10,301	Emerson C. Reed	37
38			14	14		263,221	3	37,980	7	55,362	1	5								16							James S. Stevens	38
39		4	12	16		*[1]1,126,117	3	117,578	16	329,176	6	25	1	1	3	1	2		3	46	1	5	11		17,667	17,667	James H. Dillon	39
40		4			4	85,000	2	50,000			2	2						1	2	7							Howard C. Brown	40
41		9			9	43,801						3	1							4							P. M. Kidney	41
42		8			8	*[1]41,367			4	3,366		3								4							Frederick Martin	42
43		25			25	[1]137,082																					Albert A. Pilvelis	43
a									6	46,546	4	22	2		1		1		2	29							James E. Coogan	a
44		8		4	12	[1]42,603			4	31,584	1	4										3			3,100	3,100	Joseph F. Andrews	44
45		10			10	72,000						2								4							Matthew J. Sheridan	45
a												1	2							1							Henry D. Johnson	a
46		2			2	2,040			1	950					1					2							W. R. Hemmerly	46
47		3			3	[1]7,000			1	2,000		1							1								H. A. Leigh	47
48							1	23,000																			George W. Anger	48
a		3			3	15,000					1	1																a
49	1	12		4	17	[1]227,548	1	2,064	13	26,850		4		1							6						Edward J. Hunt	49
50		6			6	[1]28,144						3	2	2					1	7	1						William H. Shea	50
a	1				1	[1]36,296	2		2	[22]86,857		1								3							Huldah H. Brown	a
51		4			4	*16,330	1	2,500			1	5	1							3							William J. Donohue	51
52		14			14	91,560	2	25,910			3	6					1		2	18	2						William J. Derwin	52
53									3	19,172		2															Howard C. Harrison	53
54		6		2	8	36,827			4	10,239		1							2	11	1						J. W. Feldman	54
55		3			3	33,050					2	1		1					1	6	1						Alan E. Bresslin	55
56		7			7						1	7								2							Philip O. Roberts	56
57	3				3	7,000			2	7,500	1	2								2							Francis W. Russell	57
58		1			1	*7,107			1	3,500	1	1								2							Harold L. Crossman	58
59		23			23	295,006	1	9,530	6	21,414	1	13							5	40	9						Edward R. Mack	59
60	62	52	3	5	122	[23]5,980,572	26	[24]92,972	56	585,195	2	18						1	[25]8	72	12	26	25				Milo F. Christiansen	60
a																5	1		6	26							Sibyl Baker	a

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population[1]	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Florida														
1	Clearwater	10,136	Recreation Department[3]	2	2	2	17	25	.....	2,764	2,934	2,802	5,736	8,500	M	1
2	Daytona Beach	22,584	Recreation Department[4]	4	3	5	40	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,834	M	2
3	De Land	7,041	Recreation Department	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	M	3
4	Fort Lauderdale	17,996	Department of Parks[4]	3	...	3	...	...	.....	21,000	6,000	20,000	26,000	47,000	M	4
5	Gainesville	13,757	Department of Recreation[4]	8	5	1	50	60	.....	1,719	5,373	263	5,636	9,355	M	5
6	Haines City	3,890	City Recreation Committee	...	1	[19]1	...	...	.....	.....	720	.....	.....	1,220	M&P	6
7	Jacksonville	173,065	Department of Public Recreation[3]	15	12	27	43	26	19,593	9,714	30,529	47,857	78,386	107,693	M	7
8	Lakeland	22,068	Recreation Department	2	...	2	...	...	.....	600	3,500	20,000	23,500	24,100	M	8
9	Leesburg	4,687	Recreation Department[4]	3	2	1	25	40	250	100	1,460	.....	1,460	1,810	M&P	9
10	Miami	172,172	Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	39	9	19	27	32	25,000	.....	31,366	.....	.....	[27]93,813	M	10
11	Miami Beach	28,012	Recreation Department	6	2	8	3	...	.....	12,390	.....	.....	21,050	33,440	M	11
12	Ocala	8,986	Recreation Department[4]	3	...	1	...	250	1,800	1,964	2,494	.....	2,494	6,258	M	12
13	Orlando	36,736	Recreation Department[3]	10	13	2	...	10	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,839	M	13
14	Palm Beach	3,747	Playground Commission	...	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	M	14
15	St. Petersburg	60,812	Recreation Department	10	4	5	...	...	14,875	26,065	10,824	.....	10,824	[29]51,764	M	15
16	Tallahassee	16,240	Recreation Department[4]	3	2	5	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	16
17	Tampa	108,391	Board of Public Recreation	11	21	12	100	30	2,010	15,844	30,000	10,500	40,500	58,354	M	17
18	Winter Park	4,715	Hannibal Square Associates[30]	1	...	...	...	...	1,095	27	180	.....	180	1,302	P	18
	Georgia															
19	Albany	19,055	Department of Public Works	2	1	...	...	...	250	50	1,200	600	1,800	2,100	M	19
20	Athens	20,650	Playground and Recreation Board	5	3	1	10	10	.....	1,456	2,888	510	3,398	4,854	M	20
21	Atlanta	302,288	Park Department	8	...	8	60	...	3,930	8,685	14,040	40,643	54,683	67,298	M	21
22	Brunswick	15,035	City Commissioners	4	1	...	...	...	.....	762	1,454	8	1,462	2,224	M	22
23	Columbus	53,280	City and Lions Club	...	...	...	...	...	.....	4,082	.....	.....	2,059	6,141	M	23
			Department of Recreation	30	34	10	94	37	618	5,805	17,788	2,249	20,037	26,460	M	a
24	Decatur	16,561	Recreation Board	5	4	...	6	47	1,370	2,197	1,574	228	1,802	5,369	M&P	24
25	Glynn County[31]	21,920	County Commissioners	4	1	2	...	...	526	329	1,850	622	2,472	3,327	C	25
26	Griffin	13,222	City Commission	6	...	...	...	...	12,800	2,211	1,620	3,600	5,220	20,231	M	26
27	Macon	57,865	Recreation Department	...	12	12	...	...	.....	2,100	10,067	.....	10,067	12,167	M	27
28	Marietta	8,667	Board of Recreation	1	1	1	12	20	.....	1,006	1,593	.....	1,593	2,599	M	28
29	Savannah	95,996	Recreation Commission	1	13	1	95	25	.....	1,301	8,584	1,680	10,264	11,565	M	29
30	West Point	3,591	Recreation Council	1	...	1	4	15	.....	947	1,020	82	1,102	2,049	P	30
	Idaho															
31	Blackfoot	3,681	School Board and City	3	1	...	...	...	1,000	50	840	100	940	1,990	M	31
32	Boise	26,130	City Recreation Department[4]	2	2	...	6	...	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	[6]1,000	M	32
33	Rexburg	3,437	City, P. T. A. and Civic Groups	1	...	...	1	...	.....	16	300	81	381	397	M&P	33
34	Twin Falls	11,851	Parks Department	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,550	M	34
	Illinois															
35	Alton	31,255	Recreation Department[3]	22	16	2	...	11	.....	10,305	10,427	8,442	18,869	29,174	M	35
36	Arlington Heights	5,668	Park District	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	36
37	Aurora	47,170	Playground Commission	7	17	4	...	...	4,211	5,463	8,498	4,184	12,682	22,356	M	37
38	Bellwood	5,220	Memorial Park District	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[6]3,000	M	38
39	Belvidere	8,094	Park Board	3	3	...	...	...	1,200	.....	1,800	.....	.....	4,500	M	39
40	Berwyn	48,451	Playground and Recreation Commission	7	2	2	...	...	200	5,238	6,969	3,110	10,079	15,517	M	40
41	Canton	11,577	Public School Board	1	1	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	41
			Park District	1	1	...	...	...	16,236	2,349	866	2,500	3,366	21,951	M	a
42	Carbondale	8,550	Park Board	3	4	...	...	...	500	300	1,800	150	1,950	2,750	M	42
43	Centralia	16,343	Recreation Department[3]	1	1	...	12	...	.....	350	2,400	2,098	4,498	4,848	M	43
44	Champaign	23,302	Playground and Recreation Department[3]	10	8	4	4	2	337	1,842	10,002	.....	10,002	12,181	M	44
45	Chicago	3,396,808	Recreation Commission[32]	5	9	8	...	126	.....	10,022	.....	.....	14,978	25,000	M	45
			Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, Department of Public Works	60	21	81	...	...	30,000	37,899	213,264	134,395	347,659	415,558	M	a
			Bureau of Recreation, Board of Education	69	66	135	...	...	54,275	163,328	349,319	257,250	606,569	824,172	M	b
			Park District	480	146	275	...	...	.....	392,881	871,818	702,419	1,574,237	[6]1,967,118	M	c
46	Chicago Heights	22,461	Harold C. Jones Memorial Center	3	4	3	25	13	.....	6,798	7,651	1,994	9,645	16,443	P	46
47	Cook County[34]	4,063,342	Forest Preserve District	10	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,195	C	47
48	Danville	36,919	Department of Public Recreation[3]	8	10	2	26	12	.....	2,334	6,420	730	7,150	9,484	M	48
49	Decatur	59,305	Playground and Recreation Board	23	24	4	16	429	.....	6,504	17,302	3,394	20,696	27,200	M	49
			Park District	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	M	a
50	Des Plaines	9,518	Park District	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	50
51	Dixon	10,671	Park Board	3	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	942	M	51
52	Downers Grove	9,526	Department of Public Affairs and Park Board	1	1	...	...	...	2,000	500	500	.....	500	3,000	M	52
53	Elmhurst	15,458	Park District	6	3	...	50	36	.....	1,975	3,641	.....	3,641	5,616	M&P	53
54	Evanston	65,389	Bureau of Recreation, City Council	57	28	11	123	3	8,403	10,910	27,360	2,282	29,642	48,955	M	54
55	Forest Park	14,840	Playground and Recreation Board	9	4	1	3	20	225	992	2,141	129	2,270	3,487	M	55
56	Freeport	22,366	Park Board	1	1	...	18	...	.....	1,100	600	1,800	2,400	3,500	M	56
57	Glencoe	6,825	Golf Club	1	...	...	...	...	.....	3,426	2,268	5,832	8,100	11,526	M	57
			Glencoe Playgrounds, Inc.	3	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,190	.....	2,190	[6]2,190	M	a
58	Glenview	2,500	Park District	5	...	...	5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,794	M	58
59	Granite City	22,974	Park District	1	2	...	...	...	6,948	1,765	800	960	1,760	10,473	M	59
60	Highland Park	14,476	Community Center	5	2	1	62	56	162	1,962	4,596	1,128	5,724	7,848	P	60
			Park District	1	3	...	...	...	.....	6,879	.....	.....	12,228	19,107	M	a
61	Joliet	42,365	Park District	7	10	...	...	...	.....	1,987	4,778	.....	4,778	[6]6,765	M	61
62	Kenilworth	2,935	Park District	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	62
63	Kewanee	16,901	Park District	1	3	...	...	...	25,000	6,000	2,300	5,923	8,223	39,223	M&P	63
64	La Grange	13,885	Recreation Commission	5	8	2	20	...	500	1,500	5,000	.....	5,000	7,000	M	64
65	Lake Forest	6,885	Park Board	2	2	...	...	...	.....	2,600	2,900	10,500	13,400	16,000	M	65
66	Lombard	7,075	Recreation Commission, Inc.	1	1	...	4	...	.....	177	450	4	454	631	M&P	66
67	Maywood	26,648	Playground and Recreation Board	5	6	1	...	...	.....	2,295	4,053	237	4,290	6,585	M	67
68	Moline	34,608	Playground and Recreation Board	6	19	...	...	...	4,520	7,871	5,584	16,777	22,361	34,752	M	68
69	North Chicago	8,465	Foss Park District and Civic Service Association	5	8	2	2	...	1,000	900	3,790	3,200	6,990	8,890	M&P	69

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	1	2	4	...	7	29,343	1	31,536	2	1,317	1	1	1	...	...	...	[2]1	...	...	8	...	2	4	.....	3,300	3,300	Eddie C. Moore	1
2	4	1	...	3	8	227,658	8	334,227	2	5,300	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	2	5	5	.....	20,000	20,000	Cletus R. Allen	2
3	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. M. Beardslee	3
4	...	1	...	...	1	[1]2,500	...	.....	1	5,000	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Porter G. Reynolds	4
5	3	...	9	...	12	*100,000	1	.....	6	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	.....	.....	.....	Paulette Nolan	5
6	...	1	1	1	3	5,100	...	.....	1	1,000	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	Grace Brewer	6
7	16	...	...	...	16	553,906	3	41,479	2	1,924	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	...	...	3	.....	.....	.....	George G. Robinson	7
8	1	...	...	...	1	*8,320	2	90,000	...	.....	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	...	3	.....	2,256	2,256	S. M. Overstreet	8
9	...	1	...	...	1	1,225	1	900	2	1,500	...	...	...	1	[26]1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	.....	760	760	Victor A. Larsen	9
10	10	6	...	...	16	834,005	9	116,146	...	.....	2	3	...	...	...	...	[28]1	...	...	43	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	F. O. Roberts	10
11	3	...	...	...	3	167,766	2	.....	1	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Marion Wood	11
12	1	3	1	...	5	3,619	2	38,087	...	.....	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	5	.....	.....	.....	Florence C. Godfrey	12
13	1	10	...	...	11	42,000	2	3,574	1	1,000	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Joe Stripp	13
14	1	...	...	...	1	.....	2	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Ida B. Large	14
15	2	3	14	...	19	66,101	14	433,873	5	321,963	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	P. V. Gahan	15
16	4	...	...	...	4	.....	2	.....	...	.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. L. Prater	16
17	18	1	...	...	19	*[1]653,188	7	30,000	12	28,800	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	25	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Cordelia B. Hunt	17
18	...	1	...	...	1	[1]9,750	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Fred S. Hall	18
19	...	3	...	...	3	56,400	1	6,000	3	24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. Carl Smith	19
20	2	5	...	...	7	*115,810	2	54,255	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	4,268	4,268	Paul D. Binford	20
21	26	5	...	...	31	857,827	...	.....	11	60,865	7	15	...	...	...	4	1	...	6	98	4	25	32	35,000	35,000	George I. Simons	21
22	3	1	...	...	4	52,192	2	11,982	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	1	7	7,676	7,676	Mrs. Dorothy A. Thiot	22
23	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Edwina Wood	23
a	6	3	3	5	17	443,512	2	20,196	3	7,687	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	1	4	1,553	1,553	}	a
24	3	...	...	3	6	*56,133	1	2,412	3	9,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	4	5	5,080	5,080	Mrs. W. R. Williamson	24
25	...	1	1	...	2	15,997	2	8,602	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	892	892	Mrs. Dorothy A. Thiot	25
26	...	1	...	...	1	[1]3,000	2	2,000	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. A. Burns	26
27	9	...	...	...	9	268,327	...	.....	4	17,853	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	6	20	45	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Wilma E. Beggs	27
28	2	3	1	...	6	[1]70,207	...	.....	2	28,420	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	5	3,672	3,672	Albert H. Bishop	28
29	15	...	1	...	16	456,406	...	.....	2	7,500	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	3	4,500	4,500	H. S. Bounds	29
30	1	1	1	1	4	5,602	...	.....	1	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Lonnie Powell	30
31	...	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	.....	144	144	Raymond James	31
32	...	5	...	...	5	.....	1	.....	...	.....	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	19	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Allen H. Shaver	32
33	...	1	...	1	2	4,500	...	.....	1	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Willis G. Nelson	33
34	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Charles P. Larsen	34
35	...	12	1	...	13	*451,525	4	37,808	19	75,806	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	3	.....	4,300	4,300	R. J. Foval	35
36	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James McElhose	36
37	...	11	...	...	11	[1]91,491	1	59,934	...	.....	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	...	1	.....	.....	.....	Russell A. Perry	37
38	...	2	...	...	2	.....	3	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	6	4	.....	.....	.....	Robert E. Fike	38
39	...	4	...	...	4	30,000	1	16,000	...	.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Dean Carter	39
40	...	5	...	...	5	125,230	1	25,950	13	5,632	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	Wilbur J. Kokes	40
41	...	1	...	...	1	*12,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. O. Larsen	41
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. H. Gillet	a
42	...	...	...	7	7	117,000	...	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Frank Bridges	42
43	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	78,340	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John N. Higgins	43
44	...	3	...	5	8	[1]80,957	2	4,003	7	3,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	5	.....	.....	.....	Hugh Enochs	44
45	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[3]203	[3]220	8,989	380,700	389,689	E. L. Burchard	45
a	40	...	...	...	40	[1]5,407,206	43	.....	...	.....	3	17	30	...	...	...	...	3	...	47	21	...	...	50,221	.....	50,221	Walter Wright	a
b	69	...	...	...	69	8,489,280	69	.....	...	.....	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Herman J. Fischer	b
c	...	193	...	...	193	4,765,492	88	14,280,813	...	.....	31	100	12	2	...	3	1	6	38	602	81	...	...	.....	.....	.....	V. K. Brown	c
46	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	47,218	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Richard R. Mulliner	46
47	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	2	2	1	1	3	...	3	10	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John Barstow Morrill	47
48	4	7	...	1	12	[1]106,230	3	36,942	3	29,614	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	4	8	12,500	12,500	Sam Basan	48
49	1	16	7	...	24	*469,533	3	86,002	15	126,353	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	5	11	21,797	21,797	R. Wayne Gill	49
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	23	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Jessie M. Allen	a
50	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Edd R. Schlagel	50
51	...	6	...	...	6	[1]8,772	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	O. V. Rees	51
52	...	...	...	2	2	9,180	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3,500	.....	3,500	C. L. Baylor	52
53	...	2	...	...	2	[1]46,850	1	4,759	3	1,200	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	Oakley V. Morgan	53
54	5	5	...	...	10	235,719	6	153,550	18	43,370	1	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	3	5	2,480	2,480	Charles T. Byrnes	54
55	...	4	...	...	4	37,500	1	880	3	1,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Elizabeth R. Schwass	55
56	...	6	...	...	6	60,000	2	10,000	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Norman Sleezer	56
57	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. A. Williams	57
a	3	...	...	...	3	.....	4	.....	3	.....	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Joe Bradley	a
58	...	4	...	...	4	55,908	1	9,130	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Louis S. Cole	58
59	...	2	...	...	2	29,800	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Clyde H. England	59
60	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	51,784	1	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George Scheuchenpflug	60
a	...	4	...	...	4	11,726	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Roy Millen	a
61	...	6	...	...	6	60,000	2	500	...	.....	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	17	5	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Jack P. Tabor	61
62	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. M. Osborn	62
63	...	4	...	...	4	50,000	3	6,350	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	B. E. Rose	63
64	2	4	2	...	8	50,000	1	15,000	3	18,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Charles W. Cassell	64
65	...	2	...	...	2	32,500	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. H. Peters	65
66	...	4	...	...	4	[1]4,385	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Hubert E. Mogle	66
67	...	5	...	...	5	90,000	...	.....	5	30,000	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John S. Ludlam	67
68	3	1	...	3	7	58,860	8	25,000	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ralph B. Birks	68
69	...	3	...	...	3	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1,180	1,180	Joseph S. Boak	69

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population[1]	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total		
	Illinois—Cont.															
1	Oak Park	66,015	Playground Board	11	21	5	30	....	4,194	2,385	13,949	14,699	28,648	35,227	M	1
2	Pekin	19,407	Park District	6	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	M	2
3	Peoria	105,087	Negro Community Center	2	3	5	....	....	76	410	4,858	1,409	6,267	6,753	M	3
4	Peru	8,983	Recreation Department[4]	7	2	1	....	....	1,500	.....	2,000	.....	.....	4,850	M	4
5	Rochelle	4,200	Chamber of Commerce and Civic Club	2	2	....	....	....	.....	80	720	.....	720	800	M	5
6	Rockford	84,637	Park District	8	7	....	....	....	.....	5,458	2,965	26,292	29,257	34,715	M	6
			Booker Washington Association[30]	1	1	1	8	....	4,979	3,314	1,900	523	2,423	10,716	M&P	a
7	Rock Island	42,775	Playground and Recreation Commission	18	3	1	8	8	.....	1,682	3,818	292	4,110	5,792	M	7
8	Rushville	2,480	Scripps Park Board	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	M&P	8
9	St. Charles	5,870	Baker Memorial Community Center, Inc.	2	....	....	....	....	.....	6,691	3,000	5,863	8,863	15,554	P	9
10	St. Francisville	1,145	City of St. Francisville	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	30	M	10
11	Salem	7,319	Park Department	4	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	961	2,418	3,379	3,379	M	11
12	Springfield	75,503	Playground and Recreation Commission	43	40	5	....	....	949	9,261	23,416	.....	23,416	33,626	M	12
			Pleasure Driveway and Park District	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	a
13	Sycamore	4,702	Recreation Commission and Park Board	2	1	[19]1	15	....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	10,000	15,000	M	13
14	Venice	5,454	Park District	1	....	....	....	....	1,000	300	200	.....	200	1,500	M	14
15	Waukegan	34,241	Park District	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	15
16	Western Springs	4,856	Park District	....	1	....	....	....	415	86	364	.....	364	865	M	16
17	Wilmette	17,226	Playground and Recreation Board	3	4	4	....	....	.....	1,504	11,197	675	11,872	13,376	M	17
18	Winnebago Co.[35]	121,178	County Forest Preserve District	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,719	.....	3,057	3,057	[36]4,776	C	18
	Indiana															
19	Bluffton	5,417	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	M	19
20	Butler	1,794	School Board	3	....	....	....	....	300	200	375	25	400	900	M	20
21	Columbus	11,738	City Schools	3	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,850	M	21
22	Crown Point	4,643	Civil City	1	....	....	....	....	500	500	400	200	600	1,600	M	22
23	Decatur	5,861	Schools and City	4	2	....	....	....	.....	450	2,400	.....	2,400	2,850	M	23
24	Fort Wayne	118,410	Board of Park Commissioners	21	28	....	....	....	19,127	12,893	14,353	29,764	44,117	76,137	M	24
			City Utilities Department	16	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,724	M	a
25	Garrett	4,285	Mayor and Common Council	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	25
26	Hammond	70,184	Park Commission	3	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	8,750	.....	.....	46,623	M	26
27	Indianapolis	386,972	Recreation Department, Park Board	125	143	21	....	51	.....	42,540	74,731	16,076	90,807	133,347	M	27
28	Jeffersonville	11,493	Recreation Board	1	3	....	....	....	500	866	930	.....	930	2,296	M	28
29	Kokomo	33,795	Recreation Department[4]	10	9	....	....	....	301	828	6,015	1,734	7,749	8,878	M	29
30	La Porte	16,180	Civic Auditorium Advisory Board	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	M	30
31	Lebanon	6,529	Common Council	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	31
32	Logansport	20,177	Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	32
33	Mount Vernon	5,638	Park Committee	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	M	33
34	New Albany	25,414	Board of Park Commissioners	6	....	....	....	....	520	5,199	387	916	1,303	7,022	M	34
35	North Township[37]	135,000	Township Trustees	2	....	....	....	....	2,200	1,400	3,360	1,200	4,560	8,160	M	35
36	Pendleton	1,681	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,970	M	36
37	Richmond	35,147	School Board	3	7	....	....	....	.....	.....	214	1,877	1,877	2,091	M	37
			Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	a
			Townsend Community Center[30]	1	2	1	10	9	560	390	2,760	360	3,120	4,070	M&P	b
38	Speed	600	Louisville Cement Corporation	1	1	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	38
39	Wabash	9,653	Community Service	2	5	....	....	....	.....	6,730	1,840	340	2,180	8,910	P	39
40	Washington	9,312	City of Washington	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[6]2,703	M	40
41	Whiting	10,307	Community Service	2	1	3	1	....	.....	14,100	7,420	28,242	35,662	49,762	P	41
			Department of Public Works	2	1	....	....	....	.....	300	1,200	.....	1,200	1,500	M	a
	Iowa															
42	Ames	12,555	Recreation Commission	14	13	....	5	....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	[6]3,000	M	42
43	Cedar Rapids	62,120	Playground and Recreation Commission	29	28	2	162	181	1,085	7,724	8,569	3,622	12,191	21,000	M	43
			Department of Parks and Public Property	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600	M	a
44	Davenport	66,039	Board of Park Commissioners	59	27	4	70	....	9,974	9,199	13,814	17,282	31,096	50,269	M	44
45	Decorah	5,303	City Council	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	45
46	Des Moines	159,819	Playground and Recreation Commission	46	53	7	....	....	.....	2,500	32,000	.....	32,000	34,500	M	46
			Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	14,013	13,577	.....	41,319	41,319	68,909	M	a
47	Dubuque	43,892	Park Board	....	1	....	7	....	225	380	900	2,900	3,800	4,405	M	47
48	Iowa City	17,182	Recreation Board	6	3	1	9	6	300	1,000	2,420	200	2,620	3,920	P	48
49	Mapleton	1,824	Town Council	2	1	....	....	....	.....	532	505	.....	505	1,037	M	49
50	Mason City	27,080	Playground Committee	10	3	....	....	....	.....	217	1,400	.....	1,400	1,617	M	50
51	New Hampton	2,933	Park Commission	1	....	....	....	....	500	.....	350	650	1,000	1,500	M	51
52	Pocahontas	1,730	Town Council	2	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	810	240	1,050	1,050	M	52
53	Sioux City	82,364	Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education	31	47	....	....	....	.....	7,054	4,380	5,229	9,609	16,663	M&P	53
			Department of Parks and Public Property	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	a
54	Villisca	2,011	Park Board	1	2	....	....	....	.....	411	510	189	699	1,110	M&P	54
55	Waterloo	51,743	Park Commission	3	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	736	.....	.....	10,726	M	55
			Recreation Commission	29	14	1	....	45	1,085	3,101	6,350	804	7,154	11,340	M	a
56	Waverly	4,156	City of Waverly	4	....	....	....	....	.....	796	1,353	513	1,866	2,662	M	56
57	Webster City	6,738	City Council	2	1	....	....	....	.....	1,419	600	883	1,483	2,902	M	57
	Kansas															
58	Arkansas City	12,752	Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,095	M	58
59	Beloit	3,765	City Council	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	59
60	Emporia	13,188	Park Department[4]	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,240	M	60
61	Hutchinson	30,013	Park Board	1	....	1	....	....	1,500	1,000	1,000	5,000	6,000	8,500	M	61
62	Iola	7,244	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,760	M	62
63	Liberal	4,410	Parent Teacher Association	....	2	....	2	2	.....	.....	150	.....	150	150	P	63
64	Manhattan	11,659	Park Department	4	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,597	M	64
65	Olathe	3,979	Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	500	500	.....	500	1,000	M	65
66	Salina	21,073	Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2,500	.....	2,600	2,600	5,100	M	66
			Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.	2	2	....	14	....	.....	.....	300	50	350	350	P	1

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Paid Leaders: Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Expenditures: Leadership	Expenditures: Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	5				5	142,320	5	500,000			5	1								9	5						Josephine Blackstock	1
2		3			3							1			1			1	3	1	1	2				A. G. Keller	2
3		1			1	1,877	1	20,560																		Arria Jean Richmond	3
4		2	2		4	80,000			1	4,000	1	3							1	4	1					Les Hoenscheid	4
5		3			3	[1]4,200					2	2							1	4						David Crawford	5
6		7			7	102,157						16	1			1	2		2	44	12						Homer E. Folgate	6
a				1	1	*3,600	1	21,565					1	1													Lola Robinson	a
7		5			5	*[1]135,620			5			2								13	3	6	11				Melville H. Hodge	7
8		1			1		1				1	1				1			1	3	1						E. A. Dyson	8
9							1	80,202																16,298		16,298	Robert F. Munn	9
10		1			1															1							R. M. Ireland	10
11		1			1	10,000					1	1							1	2	1						Nellie H. Feltman	11
12	2	17			19	[1]116,208	2	50,481	15	43,800		7									6	4	7				John E. MacWherter	12
a												6				2	1		1	22	2						Henry J. Busch	a
13				8	8	45,000	1	50,000	15	27,500		2	1	1	1		1	1	1	3	1					5,000	Peter L. Johnson	13
14		1			1	15,750						2								2							L. G. Baxter	14
15												2					1			23	1						Charles L. Whyte	15
16		1			1	[1]18,000					1	1								3	1						F. N. Sanders	16
17		2	3		5	*34,513	1	8,274	2	23,757	1									4	2						Daniel M. Davis	17
18												9					1										H. O. Lundgren	18
19											1	2								1	3						Roy G. Knoff	19
20		2		1	3	*23,760					1	1								2							C. E. Jenkins	20
21		3			3	18,557					1	1							3	2	1						Otto Hughes	21
22		3			3	27,000						2											3				H. W. Clevenger	22
23				2	2	8,500			2		1	1							1	2							D. T. Darwin	23
24		20	1	5	26	*[1]526,010			1	10,498		5					1		2	65		3	15		14,322	14,322	R. B. McClintock	24
a		1		1	2	70,000						2	1								1						Harry S. Grabner	a
25												2				1			1	1							F. L. Feick	25
26		18			18		2		1			4	2					1	6	6	2						A. B. Scott	26
27		59			59	520,936	11	399,932	1	3,612	1	23	2			1	5		5	85	22						Frank Luzar	27
28		3			3	*152,000	1	12,000				2								1		2		250		250	S. Harlan Vogt	28
29	2	8			10	*187,251	3	75,000			1	1							1	10	1	2	8	3,924		3,924	Raymond J. Trobaugh	29
30		1			1	[1]20,250	1	150,000												2							G. E. Walker	30
31												1							1	4							A. E. Lewis	31
32												3				1				7	1						Sam Snell	32
33																		1									James M. Bennett	33
34		4			4	75,000	2	36,000				4								10		9	2	21,066		21,066	Herbert Jenkins	34
35		1			1							1		2			1		1	2							Joseph L. Ginther	35
36												1							1		1						J. H. Walker	36
37		7			7	*67,983					2	2								2	2		7	1,276		1,276	Lyman H. Lyboult	37
a												1			[2]1					1	2						S. W. Hodgin	a
b		3			3	31,048	1	29,887	2	19,461				1	1												Glenn E. Hines	b
38	1				1		1									1			1	1							Jesse G. Dorsey	38
39		5			5	12,810						1								6							W. C. Mills	39
40											1	1							1								Maud G. Spalding	40
41		3			3	[1]29,150	1	267,809			1	2						1		6		4	2	3,551		3,551	John Sharp	41
a		6			6				1				1							6	1						Donald P. Spurrier	a
42		4	1		5				4	1,950	1	2		1	1				1	4	1						E. G. Ritland and Ray Smalling	42
43		16			16	*[1]182,916			4	34,300		2							1	17	5	13	14	8,305		8,305	Marian F. Wilson	43
a																1												a
44		9			9	*284,948			5	16,899		1					2		1	16	6	1	1				W. H. Romine	44
45																			1								W. F. Baker	45
46				34	34	*389,993	1	10,083	7	11,669	1	10	1					3		77	16	3		1,560	1,560	Kathryn E. Krieg	46
a																	2		3	57							Helen Richter	a
47		2			2	52,246			2	14,987		2			1					9	1						Wendelin Rettenberger	47
48		2			2	15,000	1	15,000																			J. Edgar Frame	48
49																			1								G. L. Weaver	49
50		9			9	[1]47,125					1	1								10							Arthur Shultis	50
51											1	1							1	1	1						J. F. Kennedy	51
52																			1	1							T. F. McCarton	52
53		17			17	*130,394			30	30,000										10							Clifford P. Peterson	53
a												1	1		1				4	19	2						Peter Asprey	a
54		1			1	1,800					1								1	1							M. E. Gourley	54
55												3	1		1	1				15	2						A. C. Sherwood	55
a		8		3	11	*134,600			9	1,604																	Chase H. Hammond	a
56																1			1	2	1						R. O. Clark	56
57																			1		1						C. C. McCarthy	57
58																1		[2]1									James F. Clough	58
59																		[2]1									A. W. Pfaff	59
60																1				8	1						O. G. Rindom	60
61											1	1	1				1		1	6	2						F. H. Wheat	61
62											1	1							1	4	1						J. H. Fraser	62
63		1			1														1		1						J. N. Evans	63
64												2							2	5	1						A. L. Hjort	64
65																			1								Howard E. Payne	65
66																			1	11	1						H. L. Brown	66
a		6			6	[1]2,025																					Arthur Gallagher	a

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support†	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total		
	Kansas—Cont.														
1	Topeka	67,833	Public Schools and Park Department	18	13	....	10	16	.....	890	5,036	.....	5,036	[385]5,926	M	1
2	Wichita	114,966	Board of Park Commissioners	30	16	6	6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,845	M&P	2
	Kentucky															
3	Fort Thomas	11,034	Recreation Committee	4	3	....	....	....	.....	562	1,466	782	2,248	2,810	M	3
4	Lexington	49,304	Playground and Recreation Department[4]	16	10	2	....	28	.....	4,513	11,448	1,460	12,908	17,421	M	4
			City Recreation Department[30]	8	11	2	4	100	1,230	1,201	5,629	4,030	9,659	12,090	M	a
5	Louisville	319,077	Division of Recreation, Department of Parks and Recreation	33	27	12	8	....	.....	12,966	19,132	10,902	30,034	[46]43,000	M	5
6	Paducah	33,765	Park Board	7	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[42]4,500	M	6
	Louisiana															
			American Legion, Post No. 38	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4,222	.....	2,905	2,905	7,127	P	7
7	Baton Rouge	34,719	Department of Parks and Streets	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[6]2,482	M	a
			Parish and Municipal Recreation Commission[43]	6	2	1	7	....	.....	2,753	3,735	1,007	4,842	7,595	M	b
8	Houma	9,052	Recreational Commission	1	....	1	1	....	.....	100	900	.....	900	1,000	M	8
9	Lake Charles	21,207	Recreation Commission	3	2	[19]1	....	....	.....	1,836	1,739	125	1,864	3,700	M	9
10	Monroe	28,309	Recreation Board	....	6	....	6	4	600	.....	1,800	1,200	3,000	3,600	M	10
			Streets and Parks Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,960	M	a
11	New Orleans	494,537	Playground Community Service Commission	12	44	46	....	....	.....	7,612	.....	.....	52,928	60,540	M	11
			Audubon Park Commission	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,748	M	a
	Maine															
12	Augusta	19,360	Park Committee	1	....	....	....	....	443	.....	267	286	553	996	M	12
13	Brunswick	7,003	Playgrounds Department[3]	2	5	....	1	....	59	20	316	19	335	414	M	13
14	Lewiston	38,598	School Department	4	7	....	....	....	362	767	2,048	.....	2,048	3,177	M	14
15	Portland	73,643	Recreation Commission and Park Commission	11	19	1	....	....	.....	.....	6,017	.....	.....	29,151	M	15
16	Washburn	1,805	School Department	....	1	....	....	....	45	12	180	63	243	300	M	16
17	Westbrook	11,087	Cornelia Warren Community Association	3	3	1	6	30	.....	1,400	4,100	300	4,400	5,800	P	17
	Maryland															
18	Baltimore	859,100	Board of Park Commissioners	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,758	M	18
			Department of Public Recreation[3]	205	172	41	66	118	17,487	37,769	134,896	27,934	162,830	218,086	M	a
19	Frederick	15,802	Playground Commission	3	7	....	....	....	.....	125	970	.....	970	1,095	M	19
			Mayor and Aldermen	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	M	a
20	Greenbelt	2,831	Recreation Department	16	4	3	1	....	.....	2,940	6,060	.....	.....	17,975	M	20
	Massachusetts															
21	Amherst	6,410	Playground Committee	1	....	....	....	....	50	518	275	256	531	1,099	M	21
22	Arlington	40,013	School Department	8	7	....	....	....	.....	1,274	1,523	2,175	3,698	4,972	M	22
23	Belmont	26,867	Playground or Recreation Commission	21	11	....	....	....	.....	6,260	8,699	5,132	13,831	20,091	M	23
			Community Recreation Service, Inc.	3	2	5	....	....	.....	15,145	18,296	429	18,725	33,870	P	24
			Department of the Extended Use, School Committee	61	93	....	....	....	.....	8,040	30,480	30,670	61,150	69,190	M	a
24	Boston	770,816	Park Department[4]	28	10	38	....	....	.....	10,000	57,876	.....	57,876	[6]67,876	M	b
			Metropolitan District Commission[44]	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S	c
			Department of Physical Education, School Committee	10	490	....	....	....	.....	.....	56,705	24,651	81,356	81,356	M	d
25	Brookline	49,786	Recreation Commission	10	15	11	....	....	.....	7,345	23,718	18,899	42,617	49,962	M	25
26	Cambridge	110,879	Board of Park Commissioners	39	28	9	....	....	.....	4,594	29,879	28,521	58,400	62,994	M	26
27	Concord	7,972	Recreation Commission	3	7	....	....	....	2,712	468	1,490	.....	1,490	4,670	M	27
28	Dalton	4,206	Community Recreation Association	6	5	3	21	....	1,732	6,202	7,357	3,350	10,707	18,641	M&P	28
29	Dedham	15,508	Recreation Commission	9	14	....	2	....	286	879	1,909	209	2,118	3,283	M	29
			Community Association, Inc.	5	5	1	7	20	602	1,204	3,103	1,762	4,865	6,671	P	a
30	East Walpole	3,000	Francis William Park Corporation	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	P	30
31	Fairhaven	10,938	Park Board	1	1	....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	31
32	Fitchburg	41,824	Park Department[3]	5	13	....	18	....	1,200	1,099	3,055	15,202	18,257	20,556	M	32
33	Framingham	23,214	Civic League, Inc.	1	....	....	12	....	.....	5,136	2,230	2,314	4,544	9,680	P	33
			Park Commission	5	8	....	....	....	950	.....	2,160	.....	.....	7,500	M	a
			Greenwood Memorial Trustees	1	1	2	1	....	.....	5,126	2,834	2,704	5,538	10,664	M	34
34	Gardner	20,206	Municipal Golf Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,446	.....	2,440	2,440	3,886	M	a
			Parks and Playground Department[3]	6	5	....	....	....	166	386	1,920	1,432	3,352	3,904	M	b
35	Haverhill	46,752	Board of Park Commissioners	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	M	35
36	Holyoke	53,750	Parks and Recreation Commission	17	24	1	14	....	.....	3,221	8,209	11,703	19,912	23,133	M	36
37	Hopedale	3,113	Community House, Inc.	3	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	37
38	Leominster	22,226	Playground Commission	4	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	500	400	900	900	M	38
39	Lexington	13,187	Park Department	3	6	....	....	....	.....	935	1,453	4,740	6,193	7,128	M	39
40	Lowell	101,389	Board of Park Commissioners	7	....	....	....	....	.....	4,460	1,504	22,144	23,648	28,108	M	40
41	Medford	63,083	Park Department[3]	8	9	....	....	....	.....	346	2,443	.....	2,443	2,789	M	41
42	Melrose	25,333	Park Department[3]	6	7	....	....	....	17,300	6,390	3,325	32,113	35,438	59,128	M	42
43	Milton	18,708	Park Department[3]	2	4	....	....	....	.....	212	1,165	.....	1,165	1,377	M	43
			Cunningham Foundation	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	a
44	Montague	7,582	Park Commission	2	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	M	44
45	New Bedford	110,341	Bath House Committee, City Council	6	....	....	....	....	.....	1,477	3,614	4,464	8,078	9,555	M	45
46	Newton	69,873	Rebecca Pomroy House, Inc	2	8	1	10	2	.....	1,891	4,191	500	4,691	6,582	P	46
			Recreation Department[3]	27	45	3	....	1200	.....	19,849	35,166	27,407	62,573	82,422	M	a
47	Northampton	24,794	Look Memorial Park Trustees	1	2	....	....	....	8,862	.....	2,500	400	2,900	11,762	P	47
48	Plymouth	13,100	Park Department[3]	....	1	....	....	....	1,500	.....	326	.....	326	[6]1,826	M	48
49	Quincy	75,810	Park Department[4]	15	26	....	....	....	.....	4,000	4,400	18,700	23,100	27,100	M	49
50	Reading	10,866	Board of Public Works	5	4	....	....	....	1,433	634	637	2,149	2,786	4,853	M	50
51	Rockland	8,087	Board of Selectmen	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	671	M	51

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	10	30	...	40	[39]117,341	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Strong Hinman	1
2	2	7	...	1	10	288,965	7	...	8	71,368	...	17	1	...	...	1	1	...	6	16	3	32	6	...	...	...	Emory L. Cox	2
3	...	3	...	...	3	[1]16,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Charles H. Kuhn	3
4	...	6	...	...	6	171,038	1	52,617	2	13,682	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Anna S. Pherigo	4
a	...	5	...	...	5	377,935	2	44,683	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	6	1	...	1	...	80	...	80	Mrs. Hattie H. Rowe	a
5	3	18	...	...	21	555,578	5	210,121	16	116,414	...	27	...	...	[4]12	[4]12	...	2	94	14	2	3	...	2,908	2,908	Henrietta Herman	5
6	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L. L. Nelson	6
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	N. P. Arceneaux	7
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. A. Harris	a
b	6	...	...	...	6	*170,481	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	8	...	...	...	8,000	Mrs. Edna C. Le Blanc	b
8	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Claude H. Wallis	8
9	3	4	...	...	7	58,041	4	21,600	1	950	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	6,489	6,489	O. D. Johnson	9
10	...	5	...	...	5	35,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucyle L. Godwin	10
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. R. Tidwell	a
11	30	...	...	...	30	1,131,317	2	99,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	L. diBenedetto	11
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	George Douglass	a
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Waldo W. Hill	12
13	...	2	...	...	2	11,550	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	George W. Crimmins	13
14	...	6	...	...	6	153,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Louis Masciadri	14
15	...	12	...	...	12	[1]146,444	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Granville R. Lee and W. J. Dougherty	15
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. J. McGaughy	16
17	...	4	...	...	4	*61,200	1	32,592	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Albert B. Nies	17
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	28	2	2	...	1	3	...	7	110	1	...	...	...	...	...	J. V. Kelly	18
a	29	18	...	44	91	1,785,413	8	534,759	74	386,864	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	19	42	...	...	...	...	H. S. Callowhill	a
19	...	4	...	...	4	*68,290	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Helma Hann Bowers	19
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. R. Walter	a
20	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	15,733	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benjamin Goldfaden	20
21	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L. L. Dudley	21
22	...	7	...	...	7	[1]30,232	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Clifford R. Hall	22
23	...	...	...	10	10	156,472	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lewis S. Harris	23
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Siebolt H. Frieswyk	24
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	113,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	James T. Mulroy	a
b	67	...	...	...	67	6,486,879	11	1,400,000	...	...	4	160	8	...	...	2	2	...	165	...	90	60	...	176,398	176,398	...	William M. Mullen	b
c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	20	...	...	1	2	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nelson Curtis	c
d	...	52	...	112	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N. J. Young	d
25	2	14	...	...	16	[1]129,617	2	99,044	1	15,703	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	Charles P. Cameron	25
26	4	14	...	5	23	600,901	4	30,562	3	7,407	6	8	2	...	...	1	...	...	13	7	20	24	43,118	17,644	60,762	Stephen H. Mahoney	26
27	...	2	...	...	2	33,000	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. T. W. McGrath	27
28	...	3	...	...	3	*73,257	2	83,208	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	William L. Stearns	28
29	...	5	...	...	5	17,000	...	...	6	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	Lois E. Eddy	29
a	...	1	...	...	1	[1]7,350	1	20,000	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	D. R. Kibby	a
30	...	1	...	...	1	7,500	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. B. Heritage	30
31	...	3	...	...	3	12,768	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mabel Ober Dutton	31
32	...	10	...	1	11	460,000	3	60,000	6	45,000	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	Charles F. Sweeney	32
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Franklin D. MacCormick	33
a	...	7	...	...	7	*24,000	2	18,000	4	...	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	2	...	5,896	5,896	Raymond J. Callahan	a
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	42,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Richard N. Greenwood	34
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Otto Hakkinen	a
b	...	5	...	...	5	60,500	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ellen K. Lehoux	b
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wilfred R. Feeney	35
36	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mina F. Robb	36
37	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gordon L. Norton	37
38	...	5	...	...	5	120,000	2	30,000	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	6	...	10,500	10,500	...	Fred L. Perry	38
39	...	3	...	...	3	25,600	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	John J. Garrity	39
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	1	...	...	...	...	1	24	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	John W. Kernan	40
41	...	7	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. T. Ryan	41
42	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	George W. Rogers	42
43	...	3	...	...	3	[1]14,700	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	John L. Kelly	43
a	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. L. Caldwell	a
44	...	4	...	...	4	15,000	3	7,000	1	6,000	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alfred Courtemarche	44
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arthur Goldys	45
46	...	1	...	...	1	[2]2,012	1	14,102	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Helen I. Sandstrom	46
a	8	6	...	11	25	[45]1,750,000	5	40,000	6	7,000	1	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. Ewing Wilson	a
47	...	1	...	...	1	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. Foss Narum	47
48	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	Clifton C. Wood	48
49	...	19	...	...	19	*225,000	2	50,000	14	600	2	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	2	6	...	1,644	1,644	...	William J. Spargo	49
50	...	3	...	...	3	32,706	1	2,500	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	431	...	431	...	George L. Hodgkins	50
51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chr. Board of Selectmen	51

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total		
	Mass.—Cont.															
1	Salem	41,213	Park Department[3]	16	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,504	M	1
2	Somerville	102,177	Recreation Commission	30	26	5	...	...	...	2,140	17,944	1,386	19,330	21,470	M	2
3	Southbridge	16,825	School Department	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,420	M	3
4	Stockbridge	1,815	Park Commission	1	...	...	...	...	...	274	...	...	263	537	M	4
5	Walpole	7,443	Park Department	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	400	[6]400	M	5
6	Waltham	40,020	Recreation Department[3]	18	19	...	...	...	850	1,000	6,559	8,788	15,347	17,197	M	6
7	Ware	7,557	Board of Selectmen	1	1	...	...	...	...	216	381	...	381	597	M	7
8	Wellesley	15,127	School Department and Selectmen	7	8	...	...	...	3,609	2,260	3,107	300	3,407	9,276	M	8
9	Westboro	6,463	School Committee and Forbes Field Trustees	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	M&P	9
10	Westfield	18,793	Playground Commission	6	1	1	...	...	250	500	4,000	1,750	5,750	6,500	M	10
11	West Springfield	17,135	Park and Playground Commission	9	6	...	...	...	...	200	2,460	400	2,860	3,060	M	11
			Y. M. C. A.	2	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	a
12	Winchester	15,081	Park Department[3]	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,370	M	12
13	Worcester	193,694	Parks and Recreation Commission	18	10	...	...	...	...	16,796	5,964	48,498	54,462	71,258	M	13
	Michigan															
14	Adrian	14,230	Park Board	3	...	...	...	...	...	509	460	2,903	3,363	3,872	M	14
15	Albion	8,345	Recreation Department[3]	5	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	M	15
16	Allegan	4,526	Community Council	2	4	...	...	...	...	250	500	...	500	750	M	16
17	Alma	7,202	City Manager	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	600	1,200	1,200	M	17
18	Ann Arbor	29,815	Board of Education and Park Commission	51	21	...	2	109	2,516	5,726	9,418	20,746	30,164	38,406	M	18
19	Battle Creek	43,453	Department of Civic Recreation	53	11	7	...	...	2,750	15,000	23,850	4,600	28,450	46,200	M&P	19
20	Berrien County	89,117	County Road Commission	1	...	...	...	...	...	403	249	295	544	947	C	20
21	Birmingham	11,196	Recreation Commission	8	8	...	4	1	...	535	1,620	265	1,885	2,420	M&P	21
22	Cadillac	9,855	City of Cadillac	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,321	576	88	664	2,985	M	22
23	Crystal Falls	2,641	City Council	1	...	...	37	...	78	871	52	2,781	2,833	3,782	M	23
24	Dearborn	63,584	Department of Recreation[3]	54	50	3	163	55	46,110	26,210	43,473	7,485	50,958	123,278	M	24
25	Detroit	1,623,452	Department of Parks and Recreation[3]	177	141	117	47	87	1,588	89,015	305,375	380,214	685,589	776,192	M	25
26	Dowagiac	5,007	Board of Education	5	1	...	2	8	...	200	1,800	600	2,400	2,600	M&P	26
27	East Detroit	8,584	Recreation Commission	1	2	...	...	10	850	100	265	...	265	1,215	M	27
28	East Grand Rapids	4,899	Public Schools	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[6]650	M&P	28
29	Escanaba	14,830	Department of Parks and Recreation	9	3	...	7	135	1,248	4,956	3,575	5,794	9,369	15,573	M	29
30	Fenton	3,377	Community Center	2	2	1	32	38	300	335	2,260	1,996	4,256	4,891	M&P	30
31	Ferndale	22,523	Recreation Department, Board of Education	12	8	1	...	...	6,704	1,491	3,563	1,562	5,125	13,320	M	31
			Pleasant Ridge Community Center	...	1	1	...	...	532	561	1,136	71	1,207	2,300	M&P	a
			Community Music Association[48]	1	2	...	...	...	...	1,770	6,974	97	7,071	8,841	M&P	32
32	Flint	151,543	Recreation and Park Board	15	11	5	...	...	716	34,979	15,703	36,849	52,552	88,247	M	a
			Mott Foundation and Board of Education	225	200	...	27	168	...	13,804	35,322	3,600	38,922	52,762	P	b
33	Fremont	2,520	School Department	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	450	...	450	460	M	33
34	Genessee County	227,944	County Park Commission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,698	C	34
35	Gladstone	4,972	City and Golf Club	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	35
36	Grand Rapids	164,292	Department of Public Recreation[3]	120	48	5	...	...	...	4,156	24,812	1,083	25,895	30,051	M	36
			Park Department	30	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000	M	a
37	Grosse Pointe	6,179	Board of Education	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000	3,000	M	37
			Neighborhood Club	1	1	1	1	...	152	5,570	3,327	8,343	11,670	17,392	P	a
38	Hamtramck	49,839	Recreation Department, Board of Education	13	8	7	2	...	...	927	18,840	945	19,785	20,712	M	38
39	Harbor Beach	2,186	Board of Education	1	1	...	2	...	...	125	3,000	200	3,200	3,325	M	39
40	Highland Park	50,810	Recreation Commission	36	12	4	33	25	...	7,975	20,025	8,045	28,070	36,045	M	40
41	Houghton County[51]	47,631	County Road Commission	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	961	C	41
42	Iron County[52]	20,243	County Park Trustees	2	1	...	...	...	...	1,928	890	4,442	5,332	7,260	C	42
43	Jackson	49,656	Recreation Council, Inc.	20	13	...	6	...	...	1,664	7,956	90	8,046	9,711	M&P	43
44	Kalamazoo	54,097	Department of Recreation[3]	58	31	2	...	...	...	1,945	13,170	5,900	19,070	21,015	M	44
			Municipal Golf Association	1	...	...	...	...	...	5,463	2,800	4,098	6,898	12,361	M	a
			Douglass Community Association[26]	2	2	2	...	...	...	2,835	3,897	1,469	5,366	8,201	P	b
45	Keweenaw Co.[53]	4,004	County Park Trustees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,546	C	45
46	Lansing	78,753	Board of Park Commissioners and Board of Education	41	26	3	20	50	1,041	3,697	13,832	32,778	46,610	[5]456,348	M	46
47	Lincoln Park	15,236	Recreation Commission	1	...	...	...	60	5,000	...	...	...	...	7,400	M	47
48	Luce County[55]	7,423	County Road Commission	1	...	...	...	...	153	...	600	...	600	753	C	48
49	Ludington	8,701	Recreation Council	1	...	...	...	...	...	500	400	1,000	1,400	1,900	M	49
50	Marine City	3,633	Recreation Association	...	1	...	4	...	...	35	200	...	200	235	M&P	50
51	Marquette	15,928	Department of Public Works	4	...	1	6	50	2,485	500	2,725	500	3,225	6,210	M&P	51
52	Marquette Co.[56]	47,144	Board of County Road Commissioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	C	52
53	Midland	10,329	Community Center	11	4	[37]2	25	5	...	7,999	9,577	8,352	17,929	25,928	M&P	53
			Board of Education	3	2	...	...	...	...	200	1,800	...	1,800	2,000	M	a
			Department of Parks and Recreation[3]	6	2	...	...	...	...	2,150	5,800	4,050	9,850	12,000	M	b
54	Monroe	18,478	Recreation Commission	17	14	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500	M	54
55	Mount Pleasant	8,413	Recreation Department[4]	19	12	1	1	...	...	1,317	3,101	1,073	4,174	5,491	M	55
56	Muskegon	47,697	City of Muskegon	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,250	...	...	3,650	M	56
			Board of Education	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	1,438	...	1,438	1,438	M	a
57	Nahma	800	Bay De Noquet Company	...	...	...	...	...	135	425	...	305	305	865	P	57
58	Oakland County	254,068	County Park Trustees	...	...	...	...	...	820	...	...	...	...	820	C	58
59	Otsego	3,428	School Board and City	1	2	...	...	...	50	40	350	...	350	440	M	59
60	Plymouth	5,360	Recreation Commission	2	1	...	25	...	100	150	630	...	630	880	M	60
61	Pontiac	66,626	Recreation Department	51	16	3	...	...	...	1,891	16,214	...	16,214	18,105	M	61
			Department of Public Works	1	...	...	...	...	11,260	11,740	...	...	11,800	34,800	M	a
62	Port Huron	32,759	Board of Education	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	470	150	620	620	M	62
63	River Rouge	17,008	Department of Recreation[3]	2	3	3	...	...	...	2,500	2,500	...	2,500	[39]5,000	M	63
64	Rochester	3,759	Public Schools and Village Council	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	730	...	730	730	M	64
65	Royal Oak	25,087	Recreation Board	24	9	1	22	13	...	4,611	4,889	...	4,889	9,500	M&P	65
66	Saginaw	82,794	Division of Parks and Cemeteries, Department of Public Works	4	7	...	...	...	...	2,344	...	...	2,589	4,933	M	66

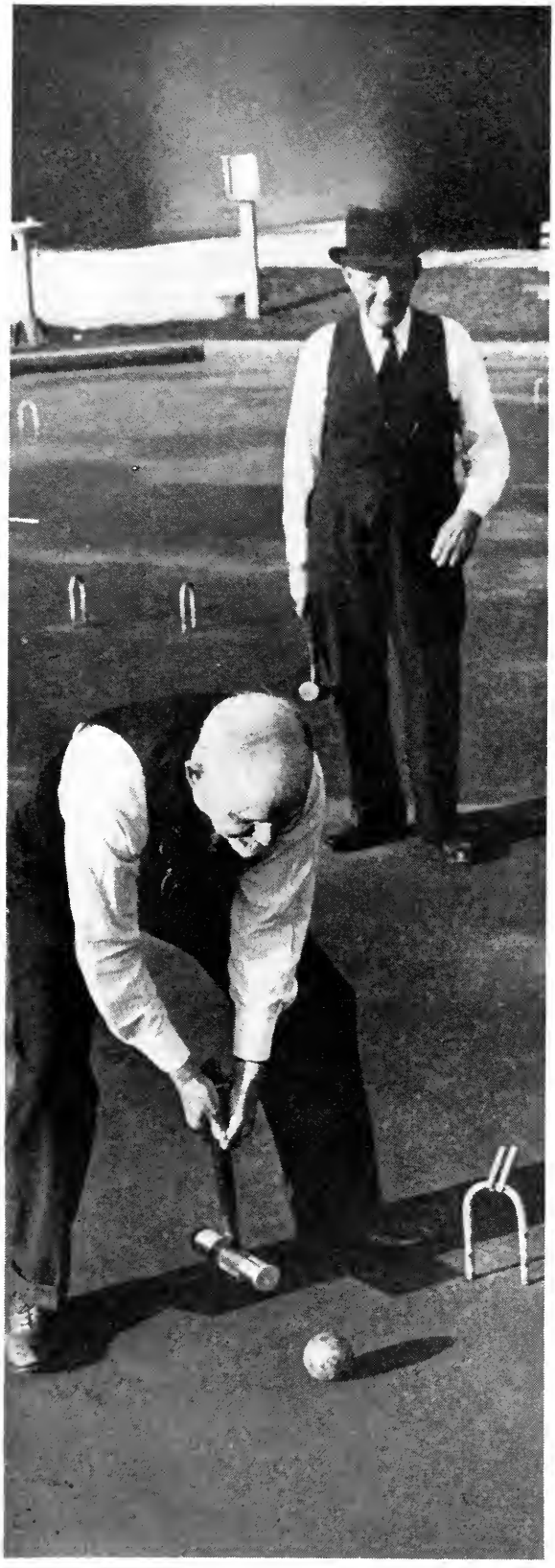
the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Paid Leaders: Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Expenditures: Leadership	Expenditures: Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	15	...	...	15	[1]150,000	...	...	2	...	...	14	13	1	...	1	...	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	Charles E. O'Neil	1
2	...	19	...	...	19	400,000	2	5,000	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	Francis J. Mahoney	2
3	...	5	...	...	5	[1]9,750	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paul E. Dixon	3
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. Anderson	4
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. F. Libby	5
6	...	13	...	3	16	*[1]85,000	...	...	3	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	John L. Leary	6
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karl A. Walker	7
8	2	5	...	...	7	...	1	...	4	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	Herbert H. Snow	8
9	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. Harding Armstrong	9
10	1	...	...	3	4	65,000	2	5,500	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	William G. Bullens	10
11	...	6	...	...	6	55,157	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	G. A. Clark	11
a	...	1	...	...	1	10,500	...	...	1	16,402	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. C. Landres	a
12	...	2	...	...	2	*[1]12,000	1	16,265	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thomas P. McGowan	12
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	38	8	...	...	...	...	...	John J. Nugent	13
14	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	Adelbert Vedder	14
15	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Harry Williams	15
16	...	4	...	...	4	[1]8,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Clark Muma	16
17	...	5	...	...	5	[1]60,000	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	[2]1	...	...	...	7	3	3	2	...	...	...	W. E. Reynolds	17
18	7	3	6	4	20	*[4][6]49,519	...	...	8	6,625	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	1	1	...	...	...	L. H. Hollway	18
19	2	10	...	...	12	106,824	2	271,058	10	40,257	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	16	3	5	11	...	...	...	Arch R. Flannery	19
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kathrine G. Dyar	20
21	...	6	...	...	6	[1]30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lenore B. Quinn	21
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. Lee Worden	22
23	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	7,280	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	2,240	2,240	...	Anthony J. Carlotto	23
24	2	34	...	...	36	[4]322,951	...	...	13	107,577	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	Henry D. Schubert	24
25	46	66	...	...	112	9,319,363	13	4,025,696	112	2,573,182	2	43	1	...	1	1	4	4	3	215	11	12	39	4,832	4,832	...	J. J. Considine	25
26	...	4	...	...	4	27,000	...	...	1	500	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	O. C. Morningstar	26
27	...	3	...	...	3	5,700	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Russell Kaiser	27
28	...	1	...	...	1	[1]5,672	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Forrest G. Averill	28
29	...	4	...	...	4	[1]38,479	3	51,368	9	1,941	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	15	5	9,000	9,000	...	Bevier Butts	29
30	...	1	...	...	1	[1]2,400	1	17,500	1	450	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	192	192	...	Russell Haddon	30
31	...	8	...	...	8	54,236	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	David C. Brown	31
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,402	1,402	...	Evangeline Shuler	a
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	William W. Norton	32
a	...	14	...	...	14	161,909	5	243,227	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	2	2	1	3	30	1	10	35	...	...	...	C. A. Plumb	a
b	...	28	...	...	28	610,000	1	41,768	30	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	19	11	7,282	7,282	...	Frank J. Manley	b
33	...	1	...	...	1	[1]1,500	1	1,500	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Don P. Smith	33
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. H. Dennis	34
35	...	1	...	...	1	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	J. A. Bredahl	35
36	3	13	...	...	16	657,584	5	84,588	18	73,606	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	42	4	19	5	...	...	...	John Bos	36
a	...	17	...	...	[4][9]17	[1]183,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	[5][6]1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Earl R. Knutson	a
37	...	6	...	...	6	*90,000	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Forrest Geary	37
a	1	...	...	...	1	27,369	1	100,002	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	George Elworthy	a
38	...	8	...	...	8	*282,907	...	...	7	107,098	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Walter A. Roxey	38
39	1	1	...	...	2	15,000	1	7,500	1	1,500	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ralph Brotherton	39
40	4	...	5	...	9	251,746	1	52,104	8	157,019	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	Kenneth C. Wible	40
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. F. Winkler	41
42	...	3	...	...	3	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. F. Larson	42
43	1	19	...	...	20	*[1][8]290,891	1	4,200	1	6,300	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	3	1	1,534	1,534	...	Duane D. Gutekunst	43
44	...	11	...	...	11	*[1]186,320	...	...	11	11,385	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	5	3	...	...	...	Lawrence P. Moser	44
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Forrest C. Strome	a
b	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3,859	3,859	...	E. N. Powell	b
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. C. Veale	45
46	...	...	...	21	21	*246,689	1	14,904	7	28,500	...	6	...	1	...	3	1	2	1	29	2	10	12	3,200	3,200	...	Herbert E. Kipke	46
47	...	5	...	...	5	*17,000	...	...	5	10,000	1	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	Clarence Hicks	47
48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. S. Dundon	48
49	...	1	...	...	1	15,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. H. Hawley	49
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Doris Teachout	50
51	1	...	...	...	1	[1]14,000	1	22,000	2	1,400	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	Clarence T. Bullock	51
52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	K. I. Sawyer	52
53	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	[5][8]108,244	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guy L. Shipps	53
a	...	3	...	2	5	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	J. J. Schafer	a
b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	C. James Reid	b
54	...	11	...	...	11	*178,866	...	...	4	9,296	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	B. M. Hellenberg	54
55	...	4	1	1	6	*[1][8]143,799	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. L. M. Sweeney	55
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Frank Driscoll	56
a	...	6	...	...	6	[1]36,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	John A. Craig	a
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wm. H. Acker	57
58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	[2]1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	John A. Bradley	58
59	...	2	...	...	2	5,750	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	D. A. Stabler	59
60	...	2	...	...	2	*30,730	...	...	2	1,200	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	180	180	...	Anthony S. Matulis	60
61	...	7	...	...	7	[1]61,439	1	21,450	6	85,660	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	3	2	3,353	3,353	...	A. E. Genter	61
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lewis M. Wrenn	a
62	...	12	...	...	12	172,000	...	...	2	350	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	Brick Fowler	62
63	...	...	...	5	5	234,000	2	43,200	2	36,800	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Frank Weeber	63
64	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	E. D. Kennedy	64
65	...	7	...	...	7	39,785	...	...	8	17,770	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	1	1	4	2,600	2,600	...	Tom Pounder	65
66	...	12	...	...	12	91,428	1	48,983	1	5,622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	12	5	15,940	15,940	...	Russel O. Koenig	66

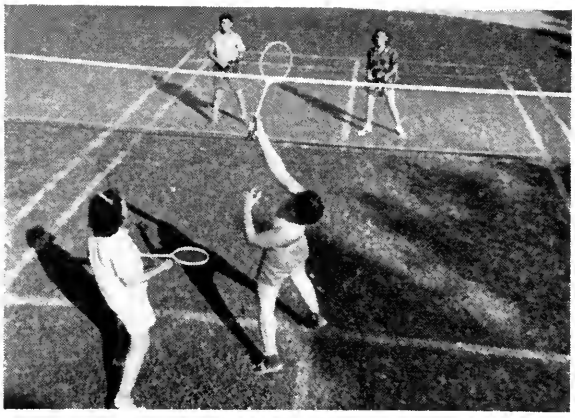
Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total		
	Mich.—Cont.															
1	St. Joseph	8,963	Recreation Department	4	2	....	....	....	....	241	1,360	....	1,360	1,601	M	1
2	South Haven	4,745	Board of Education	4	1	....	....	....	1,000	98	760	250	1,010	2,108	M	2
3	Three Rivers	6,710	Recreation Committee and Board of Education	3	2	....	....	....	....	150	1,220	....	1,220	1,370	M	3
4	Trenton	5,284	Recreation Commission	4	3	....	3	....	300	700	2,500	200	2,700	3,700	M	4
5	Wayne	4,223	Recreation Council	3	3	1	....	....	....	820	3,220	....	3,220	4,040	M&P	5
6	Wyandotte	30,618	Department of Recreation[3]	20	15	....	....	....	91	6,839	6,897	4,505	11,402	18,332	M	6
7	Ypsilanti	12,121	Department of Recreation[4]	7	7	2	....	....	....	500	4,480	100	4,580	5,080	M	7
	Minnesota															
8	Alexandria	5,051	Park Board	2	1	....	....	....	500	....	500	1,500	2,000	2,500	M	8
9	Austin	18,307	Recreation Department[3]	1	1	2	11	....	350	300	4,325	125	4,450	5,100	M&P	9
10	Bird Island	1,201	Public School and Village Council	....	1	....	....	....	....	75	90	....	90	165	M	10
11	Caledonia	1,985	American Legion Auxiliary	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,153	M	11
12	Chisholm	7,487	Recreation Department, Library Board	4	1	2	....	....	....	645	3,255	....	3,255	3,900	M	12
13	Coleraine[66]	1,325	School District No. 2 and City Council	3	1	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	3,650	M	13
14	Columbia Heights	6,035	Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	550	200	360	80	440	1,190	M&P	14
15	Crosby	2,954	Village Council	....	....	....	....	....	3,239	....	....	....	....	3,958	M	15
16	Dawson	1,646	Park Board	1	2	....	....	2	....	420	300	300	600	1,020	M	16
17	Detroit Lakes	5,015	City and School Board	4	1	....	10	....	....	100	896	....	896	996	M	17
18	Duluth	101,065	Recreation Department	22	35	....	....	....	....	1,350	5,852	8,999	14,851	16,201	M	18
			Park Department	2	11	1	....	....	....	12,580	11,000	29,605	40,605	53,185	M	a
19	Ely	5,970	Recreation Department[3]	5	4	[19]1	10	....	....	610	1,940	2,200	4,140	4,750	M	19
20	Eveleth	6,887	Recreation Department	2	....	2	....	....	3,500	1,200	2,800	....	2,300	7,500	M	20
21	Faribault	14,527	Recreation Commission	2	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,250	M	21
22	Fergus Falls	10,848	Park Department[3]	3	....	....	3	10	2,000	800	470	1,880	2,350	5,150	M	22
23	Forest Lake	1,120	Consolidated School District No. 56	1	....	....	....	....	....	20	200	....	200	220	M	23
24	Granite Falls	2,388	Recreational Committee	4	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	24
25	Hibbing[61]	16,385	Recreation Department[4]	12	8	5	....	....	....	20,406	10,493	14,694	25,187	45,593	M&P	25
26	Jackson	2,840	City Council	1	1	....	....	....	130	385	588	374	962	1,477	M	26
27	Kasson	1,230	Park Board	1	2	....	..	....	210	200	240	240	480	890	M	27
28	Lake City	3,204	City Council	2	....	....	....	....	150	....	420	....	420	570	M	28
29	Luverne	3,114	City of Luverne	2	1	....	....	....	150	50	720	....	720	920	M	29
30	Mankato	15,654	Park Department[3]	4	2	....	....	....	....	1,000	....	....	1,500	2,500	M	30
31	Marshall	4,590	Recreation Department[3]	1	....	....	....	....	1,300	....	450	....	450	1,750	M	31
32	Minneapolis	492,370	Recreation Department, Board of Park Commissioners	35	9	19	....	250	....	95,329	53,129	138,480	191,609	[62]286,938	M	32
			Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	a
33	Moorhead	9,491	American Legion Auxiliary	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	78	....	78	81	P	33
34	Mountain Iron	1,492	School District No. 21	3	1	....	....	....	100	150	2,000	400	2,400	2,650	M	34
35	Nashwauk	2,228	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	....	300	450	350	800	1,100	M	35
36	Northfield	4,533	Community Chest	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	690	50	740	740	P	36
37	North St. Paul	3,135	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	150	....	150	150	M	37
38	Ortonville	2,469	City Council	1	1	....	2	20	10,000	500	300	1,500	1,800	12,300	M	38
39	Owatonna	8,694	Board of Education and City Council	2	....	....	4	....	....	....	440	....	....	960	M	39
40	Red Wing	9,962	Board of Public Works	2	3	....	....	....	500	1,500	1,040	3,590	4,630	6,630	M	40
			Public Schools	5	5	....	1	....	....	76	606	....	606	682	M	a
41	Rochester	26,312	Board of Education	6	6	....	....	....	....	150	3,910	....	3,910	4,060	M	41
42	St. Paul	287,736	Bureau of Playgrounds, Department of Parks and Public Buildings	19	9	22	24	50	....	26,398	37,588	13,880	51,468	77,866	M	42
43	South St. Paul	11,844	City Council and Board of Education	5	5	....	....	....	....	100	3,460	2,072	5,532	5,632	M	43
44	Springfield	2,361	School Board and Recreation and Parks Department	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	500	250	750	750	M	44
45	Virginia	12,264	Recreation Commission	3	2	3	....	....	....	2,820	5,180	....	5,180	8,000	M	45
46	Wells	2,217	City Council	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	300	....	300	300	M	46
			Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	900	M	a
47	West St. Paul	5,733	Recreation Board	1	1	1	2	....	125	822	1,476	209	1,685	2,632	M	47
48	White Bear Lake	2,858	School District No. 5	1	....	....	....	....	....	50	200	....	200	250	M	48
49	Winona	22,490	Recreation Department[4]	4	2	....	....	4	900	3,000	1,100	3,000	4,100	8,000	M	49
	Mississippi															
50	Jackson	62,107	Park Department	....	1	1	....	....	4,143	8,507	2,425	....	2,425	15,075	M	50
51	Vicksburg	24,460	Park Commission	....	....	....	2	5	....	383	....	3,220	3,220	3,603	M	51
	Missouri															
52	Cape Girardeau	19,426	Recreation Advisory Council	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	52
53	Carthage	10,585	Park Board	2	1	....	....	....	1,290	3,166	2,300	2,100	4,400	8,856	M	53
54	Clinton	6,041	American Legion	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	150	....	....	900	P	54
55	Columbia	18,399	Recreation Commission	24	5	1	7	....	825	2,674	5,872	1,256	7,128	10,627	M	55
56	Fayette	2,608	Park and Pool Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	660	M	56
57	Jefferson City	24,268	Park Board and Lions Club	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M&P	57
58	Kansas City	399,178	Recreation Division, Welfare Department	46	59	15	....	51	....	27,457	27,411	13,537	40,948	68,405	M	58
			Park Department[3]	4	....	1	....	....	15,000	8,000	5,400	62,000	67,400	90,400	M	a
59	Marshall	8,533	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	....	300	534	....	534	834	M	59
60	Poplar Bluff	11,163	Engineering Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	60
61	St. Joseph	75,711	Board of Park Commissioners	9	1	....	....	....	2,000	4,884	5,403	5,897	11,300	18,184	M	61
62	St. Louis	816,048	Board of Education	167	272	....	13	....	....	13,230	64,000	3,000	67,000	80,230	M	62
			Division of Parks and Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	139	97	55	....	....	....	....	208,379	....	208,379	[63]208,379	M	a
63	Springfield	61,238	Park Board	19	10	1	....	....	....	....	6,304	....	....	10,469	M	63
64	University City	33,023	Board of Park Directors	25	10	1	....	....	413	14,305	....	....	21,806	[63]36,524	M	64
	Montana															
65	Anaconda	11,004	Board of Recreation	1	1	1	60	131	....	....	2,300	1,700	4,000	4,000	M&P	65
66	Billings	23,261	Park Commission and Swimming Pool Commission	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,156	M	66

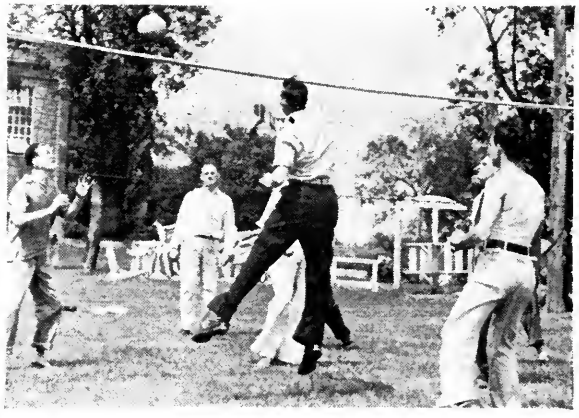
No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	3	...	...	3	29,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	Frederick Harrsen	1
2	...	2	...	...	2	25,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Louis Chappell	2
3	...	3	...	...	3	14,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. R. Pellegrom	3
4	...	2	...	...	2	*26,800	...	...	2	5,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Walter D. Farrer	4
5	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2,160	2,160	Harry Ranch	5
6	...	8	...	...	8	84,960	...	...	5	27,775	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	Harry J. Wagner	6
7	...	6	...	...	6	*76,488	1	...	3	38,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	5	3	...	...	...	E. W. Shadford	7
8	...	1	...	2	3	22,200	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	Forrest L. Willey	8
9	2	2	6	4	14	*48,127	1	14,600	8	63,456	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	2	6	7	9,768	9,768	Harry Strong	9
10	...	2	...	...	2	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. I. Seder	10
11	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1,560	1,560	Eva O'Brien	11
12	...	3	...	...	3	*16,884	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	G. C. Pergal	12
13	...	2	...	...	2	*12,000	...	...	5	4,000	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. W. Dutter	13
14	...	1	...	...	1	3,820	1	2,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	O. W. Dunemann	14
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. L. Nicholson	15
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B. A. Gimmestad	16
17	2	1	...	...	3	*[2]22,412	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glenn J. Carpenter	17
18	6	17	...	...	23	135,091	8	88,016	18	53,224	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	10,414	10,414	Victor C. Dunder	18
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	John V. Hoene	a
19	...	4	...	...	4	12,898	1	16,990	3	7,322	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	3,061	3,061	Stanley E. Modin	19
20	...	2	...	2	4	18,500	2	9,400	1	2,500	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	1	...	...	...	Andrew M. Jagunich	20
21	...	4	...	...	4	*10,800	...	...	1	1,800	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fred G. Degen	21
22	1	3	...	...	4	[1]21,600	1	5,040	1	7,200	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	2	3,570	3,570	A. T. Van Dyke	22
23	...	1	...	...	1	1,794	...	...	1	180	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B. C. Kuefler	23
24	...	1	...	...	1	23,370	...	...	1	540	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	Jay Fader	24
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	238,416	6	19,406	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	10	4	4,225	4,225	Jess T. Porteous	25
26	...	1	...	...	1	[1]11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. E. Wallace	26
27	...	1	...	...	1	15,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. R. Robertson	27
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. L. Hibbard	28
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	Hugo Moeller	29
30	...	2	...	...	2	16,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. R. Clark	30
31	1	1	...	...	2	64,239	...	...	1	800	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Joseph A. Nowotny	31
32	6	29	...	...	35	1,358,006	25	...	12	12,000	...	51	15	...	...	...	5	...	1	194	19	5	20	49,368	49,368	Karl B. Raymond	32
a	...	1	22	...	23	34,536	...	...	23	28,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	Ralph C. Tapp	a
33	...	1	...	...	1	[1]4,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. H. E. Christofferson	33
34	4	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	4	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	George A. Kakela	34
35	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	1,125	1,125	Judd F. Gregor	35
36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	George Fanmiller	36
37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. E. Johnson	37
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	40,000	J. A. Jacobson	38
39	...	1	...	...	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Walter L. Hertz	39
40	...	1	...	...	1	4,300	1	2,000	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	James F. Enz	40
a	...	4	...	...	4	*16,651	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L. S. Harbo	a
41	...	6	...	...	6	*47,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paul F. Schmidt	41
42	21	7	...	...	28	*[3]732,653	21	1,183,263	4	907	1	35	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	115	1	...	...	...	...	...	Ernest W. Johnson	42
43	...	5	...	...	5	*12,000	...	...	2	2,000	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	Sam Ettinger	43
44	...	1	...	...	1	10,500	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Erroll J. Matheson	44
45	...	4	...	...	4	28,088	1	42,524	2	2,582	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	8	1	12,360	12,360	Bruno Cuppoletti	45
46	...	2	...	...	2	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Elmer W. Wigen	46
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	G. M. Stiles	a
47	1	...	...	...	1	35,849	1	42,828	2	1,280	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,828	1,828	Wilfred Peltier	47
48	...	1	...	...	1	[1]1,100	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. P. Bradley	48
49	...	5	...	...	5	90,556	3	71,718	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	7	9,500	9,500	Michael J. Bambenek	49
50	3	7	...	...	10	153,011	4	213,280	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	[2]1	...	1	7	...	2	21	30,000	30,000	Myriam M. Smith	50
51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	J. W. Garrett	51
52	5	...	...	...	5	234,168	5	93,525	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	4	...	...	...	L. W. Muegge	52
53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	Wilson Elrod	53
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Roy W. Nolte	54
55	...	4	3	2	9	31,174	1	7,584	5	18,958	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	7	1	...	6,240	...	W. C. Harris	55
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Harry C. Brown	56
57	4	5	...	...	9	[1]85,000	6	30,000	3	8,000	...	1	...	...	...	[4]1	[4]1	...	[4]1	8	...	9	7	...	...	...	B. B. Dunn	57
58	...	29	...	46	75	346,783	7	70,800	12	37,872	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Les L. Warren	58
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	120	14	...	...	...	...	...	J. V. Lewis	a
59	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	2	1	675	675	William H. Lyon	59
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. C. Thomas	60
61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	Dorothy Thomann	61
62	...	62	1	15	78	1,384,340	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	18	39	3	5	10,000	15,000	25,000	Alfred O. Anderson	62
a	8	27	...	...	35	[5]544,925	11	...	4	...	3	34	...	...	...	1	1	7	2	115	28	...	...	...	...	...	Dee Boeckmann	a
63	...	9	...	...	9	163,543	1	18,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	2	9	9	...	...	...	James Ewing	63
64	...	8	...	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	Osmond A. Kropp	64
65	...	4	...	2	6	13,790	1	5,552	1	986	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	2,275	2,275	Pat J. Connors	65
66	...	4	...	...	4	[1]50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	L. L. Worthington	66



Croquet is one of the mildest outdoor games. A favorite of oldsters, it may be played by anyone from five to 75—on park courts (above), the front lawn or a vacant lot. Equipment is cheap, rules and technique are simple. From two to 12 people may compete simultaneously.



Badminton is the fastest growing net game in the U. S. Patterned after tennis, it provides faster action in a smaller space, can be played indoors in bad weather, develops legs, shoulders and wind.



Volleyball, like badminton, may be played in the back yard or in a gymnasium. A "team" sport, it is good fun for either adults or children, requires only a net and ball, is an excellent conditioner.

Revolution in Sport

This article and the accompanying pictures are reprinted from the April 6, 1943, issue of *Look* magazine with the kind permission of the publishers.

As America moves toward her third year of total war, the structure of organized sports, although not yet crumbling, is beginning to crack. Every day, as additional thousands shed their civilian clothes for Army khaki and Navy blue, as gasoline and rubber grow more scarce, one fact becomes increasingly obvious—this year, and probably for several more, millions of sports fans must provide for themselves the recreation which they long have been accustomed to buying ready made at stadia and ball parks.

Already, such "classics" as the Indianapolis

Table tennis, or ping–pong, affords more exciting fun per square foot than any other game. Less strenuous than badminton, it is more adaptable—tables may be set up in cellar, living room or porch.

A bicycle was once a schoolboy's vehicle, but today gas–rationed citizens everywhere are adopting it for pleasure and necessity. It is easy to manipulate, uses no fuel, helps keeps its users healthy.

War is forcing America's millions provide their own recreation

Speedway Race, the Poughkeepsie Regatta, the National Golf Champions and the $100,000 Santa Anita Handicap have been temporarily abandoned. Many minor baseball leagues have disbanded; the majors are continuing on a day-to-day basis. A dozen horse racing plants have closed. Four of seven boxing championships and 90 per cent of the leading contenders are fighting the Axis instead of each other. College football is running short of man power; the National Professional League may be forced to suspend operations this autumn.

Accordingly, the people of the United States—the most sports-minded in the world, are searching for substitutes. From the prize fight arena and the football field, they are turning to the simple pastimes—badminton and bowling, ping-pong and

(Continued on page 185)

Pictures by courtesy of LOOK *magazine*

Rope skipping is probably the simplest combination of fun and exercise yet invented. A rope may be bought for a dime, used anywhere and any time. Although long associated with moppets, skipping is no sissy pastime, is used by every prize fighter as a means of toughening legs.

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Montana—Cont.														
1	Havre	6,427	Park Board	4	1	....	....	....	900	1,300	1,100	400	1,500	3,700	M	1
2	Kalispell	8,245	City Council	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,509	M	2
3	Sidney	2,978	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	....	217	217	239	M	3
4	Whitefish	2,602	City Council and Golf Club Association	....	1	....	....	....	....	270	123	....	123	[6]393	M	4
	Nebraska															
5	Blair	3,289	Park Board	4	2	....	....	....	600	400	....	....	1,800	2,800	M	5
6	Fairbury	6,304	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	5,670	....	....	2,500	2,500	8,170	M	6
7	Gering	3,104	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,150	M	7
8	Lincoln	81,984	Recreation Board City Recreation Department	11 1	19	[64]4	15	18	....	3,000	12,300	1,300	13,600	16,600 16,876	M M	8 a
9	North Platte	12,429	Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	300	....	300	[6]300	M	9
10	Omaha	223,844	Recreation Department Park Department	2	....	2	....	....	....	14,200	4,800	1,000	5,800	20,000 48,000	M M	10 a
11	Sehuyler	2,808	Recreation Association and City Council	4	1	....	....	....	5,000	985	450	500	950	6,935	M	11
12	Scottsbluff	12,057	Park Department[3]	3	2	....	....	....	400	250	550	650	1,200	1,850	M	12
	Nevada															
13	Las Vegas	8,422	Recreation Department[3]	5	5	[19]1	....	....	....	1,659	3,802	....	3,802	5,461	M	13
	New Hampshire															
14	Concord	27,171	Playground Department[3]	13	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,083	M	14
15	Manchester	77,685	Parks, Commons and Playgrounds Department	1	22	....	....	....	....	....	3,921	....	....	30,000	M	15
16	Nashua	32,927	Park-Recreation Commission	9	6	....	....	....	1,533	906	2,776	941	3,717	6,156	M	16
17	Portsmouth	14,821	Highway Department	2	4	....	....	....	800	250	825	2,700	3,525	4,575	M	17
18	Rochester	12,012	City Committee and School Department	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	608	....	608	608	M	18
	New Jersey															
19	Belleville	28,167	Recreation Department	4	1	2	....	....	2,603	2,601	3,029	2,079	5,108	10,312	M	19
20	Bloomfield	41,623	Board of Recreation Commissioners World War Memorial Association	19 1	8	4	....	4	1,396 501	5,515 2,355	15,525 450	....	15,525 1,950	22,436 4,806	M M&P	20 a
21	Bound Brook	7,616	Recreation Commission and Somerset County Y. M. C. A.	3	....	....	1	14	823	253	624	....	624	1,700	M	21
22	Burlington	10,905	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	22
23	Caldwell-West Caldwell	8,390	Board of Education	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,602	M	23
24	Camden County[66]	255,727	Y. M. C. A.	4	6	....	....	....	....	260	550	....	550	810	P	24
25	Collingswood	12,685	Borough Commission	....	....	....	....	....	....	310	....	975	975	1,285	M	25
26	Dover	10,491	Recreation Committee	2	....	....	....	5	....	745	355	....	355	1,100	M	26
27	East Orange	68,945	Board of Recreation Commissioners	12	8	4	....	....	....	8,713	16,544	19,576	36,120	44,833	M	27
28	East Rutherford	7,268	Board of Education	4	4	....	....	....	....	51	1,234	....	1,234	1,285	M	28
29	Edgewater	4,028	Department of Recreation	1	1	1	....	....	....	1,850	2,100	....	2,100	3,950	M	29
30	Elizabeth	109,912	Board of Recreation Commissioners	75	50	12	32	255	....	16,850	23,433	14,536	37,969	54,819	M	30
31	Englewood	18,966	Board of Education Social Service Federation	4 2	....	....	....	....	....	200	800	....	800	1,000	M	31
					3	4	48	95	....	1,518	6,501	1,050	6,551	8,069	P	a
32	Essex County[67]	837,340	County Park Commission	21	22	1	....	....	....	18,781	13,772	110,514	124,286	143,067	C	32
33	Gloucester City	13,692	Playground Association	1	....	....	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,000	P	33
34	Hackensack	26,279	Board of Education, City Council	10	7	....	....	....	....	768	5,785	....	5,785	6,553	M	34
35	Hackettstown	3,289	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	35
36	Haddon Township	9,708	Department of Public Safety	4	1	....	1	....	350	150	....	....	1,200	1,700	M	36
37	Harrison	14,171	Recreation Commission	5	3	1	....	....	....	1,000	4,160	2,340	6,500	7,500	M	37
38	Hillside	18,556	Recreation Board	2	4	1	4	....	629	474	1,957	....	1,957	3,060	M	38
39	Hoboken	50,115	Department of Parks and Public Property	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	39
40	Irvington	55,328	Department of Public Recreation	33	11	2	30	358	....	4,185	7,029	5,786	12,815	17,000	M	40
41	Jersey City	301,173	Department of Recreation, Board of Education Department of Parks and Public Property	48 23	2 12	32 29	90	 16	1,000 100,000	4,500 25,000	41,000 68,000	8,500 48,000	49,500 116,000	55,000 241,000	M M	41 a
42	Kearny	39,467	Board of Recreation Commissioners	7	6	2	6	6	12,840	3,200	4,600	7,480	12,080	28,120	M	42
43	Leonia	5,763	Playground Committee	2	[68]6	....	....	10	....	128	535	....	535	663	M	43
44	Linden	24,115	Board of Recreation Commissioners	13	19	3	1	....	....	5,295	9,800	5,235	15,035	20,330	M	44
45	Livingston	6,100	Board of Recreation Commissioners	4	8	1	4	5	....	884	2,156	731	2,887	3,771	M	45
46	Madison	8,000	Board of Recreation Commissioners	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	825	M	46
47	Manville	6,065	Playground Committee	....	1	....	3	....	10	125	50	120	170	305	M	47
48	Maplewood	23,139	Bureau of Public Works	5	5	....	....	....	....	100	1,650	....	1,650	1,750	M	48
49	Middlesex Co.[69]	217,077	Department of Parks[3]	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	C	49
50	Millburn	11,652	Board of Recreation Commissioners	5	3	3	1	....	2,560	1,490	6,749	3,890	10,639	14,689	M	50
51	Montclair	39,807	Public Recreation Division, Department of Parks and Public Property	22	18	1	32	80	....	3,785	9,574	1,472	11,046	14,831	M	51
52	Moorestown	7,797	Recreation Commission	1	2	1	138	....	....	1,300	3,400	....	3,400	[64]4,700	M	52
53	Morristown	15,270	Park Department[3]	7	....	1	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	4,500	M	53
54	Newark	429,760	Recreation Department, Board of Education	200	120	83	2000	....	....	26,523	200,159	3,964	204,123	230,646	M	54
55	North Plainfield	10,586	Recreation Commission	4	4	....	....	....	....	373	964	....	964	1,337	M	55
56	Ocean City	4,672	Department of Public Works and Municipal Playground Board	3	3	1	....	4	916	1,875	2,772	1,937	4,709	7,500	M	56
57	Orange	35,717	Department Parks and Public Property	21	12	....	7	35	....	....	3,500	1,000	4,500	[64]4,500	M	57
58	Passaic	61,394	Park and Recreation Department	34	20	5	....	....	....	4,600	13,879	....	13,879	18,479	M	58
59	Passaic County[70]	309,353	County Park Commission	9	....	1	....	....	489	....	4,954	7,499	12,453	[68]38,735	C	59
60	Paterson	139,656	Board of Recreation	21	20	1	....	....	....	2,300	6,810	4,340	11,150	13,450	M	60
61	Perth Amboy	41,242	Recreation Department	17	35	3	18	....	2,500	2,800	9,000	3,700	12,700	18,000	M	61
62	Plainfield	37,469	Recreation Commission	28	13	3	....	....	....	2,881	5,666	8,671	14,337	17,218	M	62
63	Pompton Lakes	3,189	Parks and Playgrounds Committee	....	....	....	....	....	....	122	....	....	318	440	M	63
64	Princeton	7,719	Playground Committee	2	7	....	....	....	....	470	1,128	....	1,128	1,598	M&P	64
65	Radburn	1,600	Radburn Association	4	8	2	8	....	4,300	4,624	7,500	5,500	13,000	21,924	M	65

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	6	...	...	6	17,000	1	18,893	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Charles Nagel	1
2	...	3	...	...	3	40,000	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	C. H. Brewer	2
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. G. Oland	3
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. W. Maher	4
5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Reed O'Hanlon	5
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	F. A. Marshall	6
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	George Goldfain	7
8	...	18	...	...	18	[1]143,545	2	...	3	[6]520,363	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	12,000	12,000	James C. Lewis	8
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	a	a
9	...	1	...	...	1	1,700	1	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. L. Wood	9
10	...	14	...	...	14	[1]216,452	12	469,030	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	4	1	...	1	24	4	50	92	...	...	...	William Meyers	10
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dave Meinzinger	a
11	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	500	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	Adolph Pokorny	11
12	...	3	...	...	3	*6,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. F. Nickel	12
13	2	2	1	...	5	23,940	2	9,160	6	18,200	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kenneth A. Van Vorst	13
14	...	9	...	1	10	[1]112,535	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	Paul G. Crowell	14
15	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	3	13	9	4,773	8,102	12,875	T. Edward McIntyre	15
16	...	5	...	...	5	[1]17,000	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	William R. Kirkpatrick	16
17	...	4	...	...	4	[1]24,000	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	Charles Spaulding	17
18	...	1	...	...	1	7,000	...	...	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	Arthur S. Rollins	18
19	...	3	...	...	3	*35,662	1	8,067	1	3,040	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	317	317	Edward J. Lister	19
20	1	6	...	6	13	388,500	...	...	3	19,200	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	C. A. Emmons	20
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		a
21	...	3	...	...	3	[1]9,000	...	...	3	3,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Samuel C. Weir	21
22	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vann H. Smith	22
23	...	3	...	3	6	[8]4,000	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paul Axtell	23
24	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raymond I. Jacoby	24
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. S. Wigfield	25
26	...	1	...	...	1	2,100	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Harry A. Armitage	26
27	...	2	...	5	7	*782,000	4	42,000	3	17,000	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	John M. Rowley	27
28	...	4	...	...	4	51,850	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. P. Hutten	28
29	1	...	...	2	3	*180,285	1	4,800	1	9,680	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	John Clahan III	29
30	3	22	...	5	30	[1]865,385	5	492,710	6	146,110	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	2	...	...	1,000	1,000	Fred Wiebesiek	30
31	...	4	...	...	4	38,400	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	W. J. White	31
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	August W. Sperry	a
32	...	30	...	...	30	[1]283,904	...	...	...	...	7	32	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	72	6	...	...	...	...	...	Kenneth V. C. Wallace	32
33	...	1	...	...	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Theresa R. McGlade	33
34	...	9	...	...	9	[1]117,883	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	Russell Q. Summers	34
35	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. A. Morrison	35
36	...	1	...	...	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	Frank B. Luker	36
37	...	3	...	...	3	19,700	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. George Hughes	37
38	...	1	...	...	1	4,092	1	13,686	1	278	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Harry E. Zinsser	38
39	...	...	...	6	6	*28,000	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Julius Durstewitz	39
40	2	5	...	...	7	*135,410	...	...	6	25,999	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	1	...	933	933	Philip Le Boutillier	40
41	...	...	...	16	16	*784,654	...	...	8	448,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Louis Lepis	41
a	6	12	...	...	18	*750,000	...	...	4	8,000	2	12	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	48	2	...	...	...	4,000	4,000	Frank A. Deisler	a
42	...	6	...	...	6	*157,262	1	14,757	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Walter F. Oliver, Jr.	42
43	...	1	...	...	1	18,400	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	George D. Butler	43
44	...	11	...	...	11	[1]44,170	...	...	6	14,523	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	450	450	Frank M. Krysiak	44
45	...	4	...	...	4	26,468	1	12,436	1	597	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2,041	2,041	Kathleen Hennessey	45
46	...	1	...	...	1	[1]5,350	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	J. H. Talmadge	46
47	...	1	...	...	1	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	150	150	Michael S. Kachorsky	47
48	...	5	...	...	5	16,000	2	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. W. Heilmann	48
49	...	2	...	...	2	5,000	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	George R. Merrill	49
50	1	2	3	...	6	7,765	2	15,100	6	5,000	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	George H. Bauer	50
51	...	8	8	...	16	59,378	...	...	5	16,168	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	Robert W. Crawford	51
52	3	2	1	...	6	15,484	4	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dolores Ward	52
53	...	3	...	3	6	107,942	...	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	Gerald R. Griffin	53
54	33	10	...	...	43	[*58]4,162,347	...	...	33	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ernest H. Seibert	54
55	...	3	...	...	3	[1]17,302	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	August J. Church	55
56	1	1	...	...	2	57,302	2	3,700	1	3,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	George K. Gardiner	56
57	4	3	...	...	7	*189,347	3	21,480	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Anthony L. Brown	57
58	...	3	...	6	9	[16]730,943	...	...	9	95,000	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	2	...	2	...	580	580	Reeve B. Harris	58
59	...	2	...	...	2	54,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Frederick W. Loede, Jr.	59
60	...	19	...	...	19	338,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sadye R. Fidler	60
61	...	6	...	6	12	...	4	8,400	7	38,640	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	4	5	...	...	...	Charles T. Kochek	61
62	...	6	...	5	11	114,457	...	...	6	37,750	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	...	...	1	...	990	990	F. M. Sabino	62
63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thomas Wood	63
64	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. C. W. Link	64
65	2	...	...	2	4	78,000	4	30,500	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	Ronald S. Spittel	65

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total		
	N. J.—Cont.														
1	Red Bank	10,974	Y. M. C. A.	2	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	800	.....	800	800	M	1
2	Ridgewood	14,948	Department of Public Safety	3	2	....	....	....	.....	350	1,150	.....	1,150	1,500	M	2
3	Roselle Park	9,661	Recreation Committee	1	2	....	8	7	100	200	600	.....	600	900	M&P	3
4	Roxbury T'nship[71]	5,100	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	.....	50	612	.....	612	662	M	4
5	South Orange	13,742	Recreation Department[3]	1	1	1	....	....	1,291	1,000	3,350	3,965	7,315	9,606	M	5
6	South Orange-Maplewood	36,881	Board of Education	22	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,688	.....	1,688	1,688	M	6
7	Spring Lake	1,650	Memorial Community House	....	....	....	18	60	.....	1,328	.....	840	840	2,168	M&P	7
8	Summit	16,165	Board of Recreation Commissioners	17	16	2	....	18	5,610	4,559	5,472	9,659	15,131	25,300	M	8
9	Teaneck	25,275	Township Council	5	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	M	9
10	Tenafly	7,413	League of Women Voters	....	2	....	13	18	.....	136	220	.....	220	356	P	10
11	Trenton	124,697	Department of Parks and Public Property	40	36	3	....	....	4,465	6,800	14,460	14,668	29,128	40,393	M	11
12	Union	24,730	Department of Parks and Playgrounds[4]	5	10	2	11	....	.....	3,200	.....	.....	5,500	8,700	M	12
13	Union County[72]	328,344	County Park Commission	57	30	8	405	....	2,639	48,167	33,317	81,602	114,919	165,725	C	13
14	Verona	8,957	Board of Education and Town Council	5	1	....	....	....	.....	112	1,441	.....	1,441	1,553	M	14
15	West Orange	25,662	Community League	7	4	2	12	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,510	P	15
			Department of Parks and Public Property	12	8	2	....	....	.....	3,151	.....	.....	14,702	17,853	M	a
16	Woodbury	8,306	Park Board and Board of Education	4	4	....	....	....	.....	541	400	.....	400	941	M	16
	New Mexico															
17	Albuquerque	35,449	Department of Public Recreation	33	49	2	141	20	1,200	3,039	6,890	3,510	10,400	14,639	M	17
			Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	.....	210	375	.....	375	585	M	a
18	Roswell	13,482	City Council	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	18
19	Santa Rosa	2,310	Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	M	19
	New York															
20	Albany	130,577	Board of Education	22	38	1	....	....	.....	.....	16,500	4,500	21,000	21,000	M	20
21	Allegany County[74]	39,681	County Park Commission	1	....	....	....	....	970	193	200	565	765	1,928	C	21
22	Amityville	5,058	Board of Trustees	....	....	....	....	4	147	545	.....	.....	1,420	2,112	M	22
			Board of Education	2	1	....	3	....	.....	52	450	.....	450	502	M	a
23	Auburn	35,753	Recreation Commission	10	14	1	....	....	.....	4,746	5,879	3,853	9,732	14,478	M	23
			Booker T. Washington Community Center[30]	1	1	1	3	8	.....	.....	1,400	1,300	2,700	2,700	M&P	a
24	Bedford Hills	1,700	Recreation Commission	1	1	....	....	....	.....	72	378	.....	378	450	M	24
25	Binghamton	78,309	Municipal Recreation Commission	15	32	....	....	....	.....	392	8,166	1,222	9,388	9,780	M	25
			Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	1,500	4,480	.....	13,425	13,425	19,405	M	a
26	Briarcliff Manor	1,830	Park Department[3]	4	....	....	....	....	.....	1,075	1,033	1,065	2,098	3,173	M	26
27	Buffalo	575,901	Board of Education	113	73	....	....	....	.....	2,032	35,879	.....	35,879	37,910	M	27
			Division of Recreation, Department of Parks	20	26	42	....	....	3,509	36,186	112,451	169,676	282,127	321,822	M	a
28	Carthage	4,207	Village Board	2	1	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	M	28
29	Cazenovia	1,689	School Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	12	300	.....	300	312	M	29
30	Corning	16,212	Board of Public Works	2	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	30
31	Croton-on-Hudson	3,843	Recreation Commission	1	....	1	....	....	3,000	1,080	2,600	.....	2,600	6,680	M	31
32	Dobbs Ferry	5,883	Park and Recreation Committee	1	2	2	....	2	.....	560	3,000	1,600	4,600	[65]160	M&P	32
33	Eastchester[75]	23,492	Recreation Commission	14	12	1	12	52	.....	2,715	7,340	2,070	9,410	12,125	M	33
34	Elmira	45,106	City of Elmira	6	9	....	1	....	.....	875	.....	.....	5,750	6,625	M	34
35	Floral Park	12,950	Playground Commission	1	2	....	....	....	658	999	585	2,837	3,422	5,079	M	35
36	Glens Falls	18,836	Recreation Commission	9	9	1	15	65	312	1,824	4,188	4,877	9,065	11,201	M	36
37	Gloversville	23,329	Board of Education	3	1	1	....	....	603	1,064	2,500	3,391	5,891	7,558	M	37
38	Groton	2,087	Board of Park Commissioners	1	....	....	....	....	67	23	119	67	186	276	M	38
39	Harrison	14,500	Recreation Commission	2	....	2	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	M	39
40	Hartsdale	3,500	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	450	.....	450	450	M	40
41	Herkimer	9,617	Recreation Commission	....	7	....	....	....	350	376	1,225	1,058	2,283	3,009	M	41
42	Hudson	11,517	Common Council Committee	4	6	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	M	42
43	Ithaca	19,730	Park Department, Board of Public Works	4	1	....	....	....	525	1,143	1,590	2,556	4,146	5,814	M	43
			Board of Education	11	4	....	5	....	805	387	3,648	920	4,568	5,760	M	a
44	Jamestown	42,638	Board of Education and City Council	16	....	....	....	....	.....	389	3,116	64	3,180	3,569	M	44
45	Kenmore	18,612	Recreation Department[4]	2	....	....	4	....	700	900	.....	.....	3,080	4,680	M	45
46	Kingston	28,589	Department of Recreation, Board of Public Works	4	14	2	....	....	.....	1,809	5,050	.....	5,050	6,859	M	46
47	Lake Placid	3,136	Highway Department	2	1	....	....	....	300	50	800	700	1,500	1,850	M	47
			North Elba Park District[76]	1	1	....	5	20	15,000	10,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	30,000	M	a
48	Lyons	3,863	Village Board and School Board	2	1	....	9	14	.....	400	600	400	1,000	1,400	M	48
49	Mamaroneck	13,034	Adult Activities Recreation Council	2	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,350	M&P	49
50	Manhasset	13,085	Board of Education	4	2	....	....	16	.....	296	1,224	.....	1,224	1,520	M	50
51	Medina	5,871	Park Department[4]	....	....	....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	M&P	51
52	Mount Vernon	67,362	Recreation Commission	40	29	5	....	5	.....	4,100	21,362	7,232	28,594	32,694	M	52
53	Naples	1,152	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	750	.....	200	.....	200	950	M	53
54	Newark	9,646	Community Center, Inc.	1	....	1	16	....	.....	646	[6]1,300	936	2,236	2,882	P	54
			Board of Education	1	2	....	....	....	.....	50	300	.....	300	350	M	a
55	Newburgh	31,883	Recreation Commission	11	9	3	49	57	500	6,050	9,176	11,987	21,163	27,713	M	55
56	New Castle	3,500	Recreation Commission	1	1	....	....	....	.....	350	250	.....	250	600	M	56
57	New Rochelle	58,408	Recreation Commission	40	15	8	37	....	.....	3,959	24,437	3,711	28,148	32,107	M	57
58	New York City	7,454,995	Department of Parks	440	307	440	....	....	.....	46,945	980,823	1,288,350	2,269,173	2,316,118	M	58
			Board of Education	661	850	7	....	....	.....	35,787	307,604	152,307	459,911	495,698	M	a
			Police Athletic League, Inc.	3	5	8	98	4	.....	40,661	9,773	.....	9,773	50,434	P	b
59	Niagara Falls	78,029	Community Center Association[30]	1	1	2	1	6	.....	480	3,110	710	3,820	4,300	P	59
			Recreation Division, Bureau of Parks	10	20	1	....	....	.....	6,825	7,510	35,760	43,270	50,095	M	a
60	North Castle	3,300	Recreation Commission	1	....	....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200	M	60
61	North Tarrytown	8,804	Recreation Commission	....	1	1	....	....	300	252	2,650	700	3,350	3,902	M	61
62	Nyack	5,206	Women's Civic League	2	2	....	....	15	.....	180	394	.....	394	574	P	62
63	Olean	21,506	Board of Education	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,431	M	63
64	Oneida	10,291	Park and Playground Commission	1	14	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	M	64

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Yer Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	3	...	...	3	[14]4,600	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Carl A. Kline	1
2	...	4	...	...	4	[14]0,000	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Samuel Maggio	2
3	...	3	...	...	3	36,000	...	...	2	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Irvin O. Bacastow	3
4	...	1	...	...	1	[12]2,100	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. B. Shambaugh	4
5	1	...	...	...	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	Joseph J. Farrell	5
6	...	1	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. Marjorie Wilson	6
7	...	1	...	...	1	[12]2,300	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Homer K. Secor	7
8	1	...	2	4	7	107,713	1	17,631	3	12,760	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	H. S. Kennedy	8
9	...	6	...	...	6	51,438	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	Paul A. Volcker	9
10	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. C. W. Meyer	10
11	5	15	...	...	20	154,500	2	2,000	...	...	2	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	2	...	...	...	...	...	Fred Cooper	11
12	...	9	...	...	9	[14]5,764	1	24,000	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Esther Egbert	12
13	...	16	...	...	16	350,826	...	...	...	...	3	19	...	5	...	...	[7]31	...	2	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	George T. Cron	13
14	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vincent Geiger	14
15	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	69,372	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Treby Moore	15
a	1	2	...	...	3	129,120	...	...	1	600	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	William E. Boland	a
16	...	4	...	...	4	[16]6,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. C. A. Paine	16
17	2	...	...	2	4	[8]65,640	2	102,886	2	124,658	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	3	...	786	786	Mrs. Irene Teakell	17
a	1	2	5	...	8	113,788	...	...	9	22,040	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	10	8	...	3,800	4,175	John Milne	a
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	See'y, Chamber of Com.	18
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	A. J. Irwin	19
20	5	18	...	...	23	[14]65,000	...	...	12	25,895	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	6	...	...	...	...	...	Frederick F. Futterer	20
21	...	2	...	...	2	4,000	2	2,000	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	L. L. Burton	21
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Louis W. Ferris	22
a	...	...	...	1	1	6,920	...	...	1	1,600	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Arthur Rohr	a
23	...	13	...	...	13	[14]5,806	...	...	3	1,855	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	4	...	...	...	...	Doris F. Smith	23
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	380	380	Mrs. Eleanor I. Hardy	a
24	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chester L. Dexheimer	24
25	...	13	...	...	13	[16]6,000	...	...	11	33,029	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	L. D. Greenman	25
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	Michael Bednar	a
26	...	1	...	...	1	6,011	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	Alfred H. Pearson	26
27	...	46	...	...	46	[11]77,317	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Carl H. Burkhardt	27
a	3	27	...	...	30	*2,400,982	9	362,414	90	619,860	3	20	1	...	...	2	2	...	9	85	14	...	...	...	...	...	Edward C. Tranter	a
28	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	600	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Richard F. Crawley	28
29	...	2	...	...	2	4,228	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. H. Buckley	29
30	...	1	...	...	1	[11]8,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	Carl F. Wilson	30
31	...	2	...	...	2	[13],000	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	Effingham Murray	31
32	1	1	...	...	2	39,648	1	1,553	2	8,497	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	Earle H. Shinn	32
33	...	5	...	3	8	*139,780	1	5,778	5	9,678	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1,410	1,410	Maxine E. Akens	33
34	...	12	...	...	12	*10,000	...	...	7	5,400	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	4	3	...	5,880	5,880	John J. Murray	34
35	...	1	...	...	1	13,500	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raymond Bundrick	35
36	3	5	...	1	9	*241,579	3	67,294	1	17,163	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	17	1	...	8,240	8,240	Daniel L. Reardon	36
37	...	3	...	...	3	[11]0,000	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. E. Severn	37
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. H. Curtiee	38
39	...	4	...	...	4	36,460	2	14,000	1	20,568	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	2	...	...	...	Frank B. Mottola	39
40	...	1	...	...	1	[12],700	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Everett S. Webb	40
41	1	2	...	...	3	28,800	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. John Campbell	41
42	...	4	...	...	4	13,500	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	Ferdinand J. Conte	42
43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	Richard S. Baker	43
a	...	7	...	4	11	*25,213	...	...	2	2,841	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. E. Bredbenner	a
44	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	H. T. Watson	44
45	...	1	...	1	2	45,000	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	John B. MacKinon	45
46	1	10	...	5	16	*289,897	2	9,165	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	6	4	...	6,000	6,000	Harry L. Edson	46
47	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	Edward G. Herb	47
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12,000	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. L. Garren	a
48	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	300	...	300	George S. Miller	48
49	...	1	...	...	1	12,000	...	...	2	39,000	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henry Swock	49
50	...	3	...	...	3	[15],560	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vinal H. Tibbetts	50
51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	Frank E. Boyle	51
52	...	3	...	14	17	[12]88,187	1	6,523	31	60,317	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	7	3	...	3,300	3,300	Helen S. Barry	52
53	...	1	...	...	1	[11],564	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Roger Killian	53
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	John Burdick	54
a	...	1	...	...	1	*127,000	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	H. W. Hatsell	a
55	1	5	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	733	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Douglas G. Miller	55
56	...	1	...	...	1	[11],575	...	...	1	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Robert E. Bell	56
57	7	1	2	5	15	225,006	...	...	12	59,843	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	1	...	...	...	Peter J. Mayers	57
58	344	...	...	...	344	73,007,238	115	6,131,225	...	...	18	153	6	...	...	...	...	11	9	17	512	180	...	...	...	...	James V. Mulholland	58
a	137	210	...	...	347	[14]022,262	...	...	135	4,763,512	17	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	83	...	386	189	...	...	Francis J. Brennen	a
b	3	...	...	...	3	[12]16,000	19	3,647,328	6	1,065,084	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	158	...	420,000	420,000	Eloise Peirsol	b
59	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. M. Pollard	59
a	...	9	...	...	9	*170,673	...	...	4	34,222	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	John A. Liddon	a
60	1	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stanley V. Fuller	60
61	...	4	...	...	4	[16]0,170	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Regina Quinn	61
62	...	1	...	...	1	[16],000	1	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. F. R. Miller	62
63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[7]71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. W. Stone	63
64	1	7	...	...	8	[14]0,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	John G. Haskell	64

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total		
	N. Y.—Cont.															
1	Onondaga Co.[75]	295,108	County Park and Regional Planning Board	3					3,257	1,193	2,013	13,756	15,769	20,219	C	1
2	Ossining	15,996	Recreation Commission	23	12	1	31			4,148	5,824	1,790	7,614	11,762	M	2
3	Oswego	22,062	Recreation Commission and Department of Public Works	3	1		6				600		600	600	M	3
4	Peekskill	17,311	Union Free School District	1			3	1			180		180	180	M	4
			Board of Park Commissioners		2				1,000	885	150		150	2,035	M	a
5	Plattsburg	16,351	Board of Education	1	3		1			433	380	452	832	1,265	M	5
6	Port Chester	23,073	Recreation Commission	25	19	1		43		1,224	5,873	671	6,544	7,768	M	6
7	Poughkeepsie	40,478	Lincoln Center Association, Inc.	3	2	2	98	2	82	3,130	4,888	933	5,821	9,033	P	7
			Board of Public Works	4	4				1,000	1,500	1,660	13,356	15,016	17,516	M	a
			Board of Education	15	37				33	101	4,341	1,350	5,691	5,825	M	b
8	Purchase	750	Community House			1[79]									P	8
9	Rochester	324,975	Board of Education	26	12	2		20	10,627	9,269	8,889		8,889	28,785	M	9
			Park Bureau, Department of Public Safety	24	31	23				21,663	40,414	104,323	144,737	166,400	M	a
10	Rockville Centre	18,613	Park Department[4]	2						4,662	1,500	7,308	8,808	13,470	M	10
11	Rome	34,214	Department of Public Works	8	12	2		10	2,750	2,000	8,000	3,600	11,600	16,350	M	11
12	Saratoga Springs	13,705	Board of Education	2	2					1,500			11,100	12,600	M	12
13	Schenectady	87,549	Department of Parks and Recreation	44	35	2		2	14,000	4,640	23,630	1,200	24,830	43,470	M	13
			Municipal Golf Commission	1		1					3,200			29,573	M	a
14	Scotia	7,960	Park Board	2	1			3	850	450	500	1,500	2,000	3,300	M	14
15	Southampton	3,818	Highway Department	1						1,600			1,140	2,740	M	15
16	Syracuse	205,967	Recreation Commission and Department of Parks	10	90	15			2,205	9,582	38,116	72,649	110,765	122,552	M	16
			Dunbar Association, Inc.[30]	2	3	3	5	10		3,442	9,300		9,300	12,742	P	a
17	Tarrytown	6,874	Recreation Commission	1	5	1	44			1,200	2,300	500	2,800	4,000	M&P	17
18	Troy	70,304	Recreation Department[3]	11	20	2				4,131	6,102	17,373	23,475	27,606	M	18
19	Utica	100,518	Department of Recreation[3]	55	56	2				9,588	16,368	12,557	28,925	38,513	M	19
20	Warsaw	3,554	Park Committee, Village Board	2						310	708	65	773	1,083	M	20
21	Watertown	33,385	Recreation Department	23	15	2	34	314	1,420	9,023	9,556	6,421	15,977	26,420	M	21
22	Westchester Co.	573,558	County Park Commission[81]			4								641,517	C	22
			County Recreation Commission	83	44	9	343	277	3,625	33,263	39,627	39,823	79,450	116,338	C	a
23	White Plains	40,327	Department of Recreation	11	10	12		27	450	9,196	19,666	24,878	44,544	54,190	M	23
24	Yonkers	142,598	Recreation Department[3]	43	62	16			1,593	3,734	33,919	22,123	56,042	61,369	M	24
	North Carolina															
25	Asheboro	6,981	Golf Commission				3			1,300		1,488	1,488	2,788	M	25
26	Asheville	51,310	Department of Public Works											49,574	M	26
27	Canton	5,037	Champion Y. M. C. A.	1			11	14		365	1,200		1,200	1,565	P	27
28	Charlotte	100,899	Park and Recreation Commission	6	23	3	78	219	5,023	16,223			20,881	42,127	M	28
29	Durham	60,195	Recreation Commission	23	42	4	13		11,700	16,970	19,865	2,600	22,465	51,135	M	29
30	Gastonia	21,313	City Council	6	8	1				1,108	4,236	2,625	6,861	7,969	M	30
31	Greensboro	59,319	Recreation Commission	54	26	8	226	82	4,047	13,396	18,375	13,457	31,832	49,275	M	31
32	Montreat	500	Town Council	1	1					50	500	875	1,375	1,425	M	32
33	Mount Airy	6,286	Recreation Committee	3						75	350		350	425	M&P	33
34	Raleigh	46,897	Park and Recreation Department[4]	4	5	9		7		3,510	8,490		8,490	12,000	M	34
35	Rocky Mount	25,568	Recreation Department[3]	4	2	1			2,568	3,447	3,610	1,800	5,410	11,425	M	35
36	Shelby	14,037	Recreation Board	3	2						600		600	600	M	36
37	Tarboro	7,148	Buildings and Grounds Committee	2							650			4,674	M&P	37
38	Wilson	19,234	Recreation Department[3]	1	1	1	24	28		3,353	1,110	1,244	2,354	5,707	M&P	38
39	Winston-Salem	79,815	Reynolds Park Commission	6	3	2			6,000	34,000			21,000	61,000	M	39
			Public Recreation Commission	42	25	4	167	83		8,167	14,543	9,882	24,425	32,592	M&P	a
	North Dakota															
40	Bismarck	15,496	Board of Park Commissioners	3	3				1,091	2,865			3,863	7,819	M	40
41	Enderlin	1,593	Kiwanis Club		1					10	60		60	70	P	41
42	Finley	677	American Legion	1										100	P	42
43	Grand Forks	20,228	Board of Park Commissioners	4	1				12,961	3,138	1,505	3,847	5,352	21,451	M	43
44	Lisbon	1,997	Board of Park Commissioners	1						500	450	250	700	1,200	M	44
45	Mayville	1,351	Park Board		1									200	M	45
	Ohio															
46	Akron	244,791	Municipal Golf Commission	1		1				5,507			12,555	18,062	M	46
			Recreation Department[4]	12	32	1			2,852	11,375	17,140	9,097	26,237	40,464	M	a
47	Barberton	24,028	Board of Education	6	1					340	1,310		1,310	1,650	M&P	47
48	Bellevue	6,127	Recreation Committee	4	1		31			317	1,195	200	1,395	1,712	M	48
49	Bluffton	2,077	Board of Education	1	1						75	225	300	300	M	49
50	Bucyrus	9,787	Recreation and Parks Board		2									4,000	M	50
51	Canton	108,401	Recreation Board, City School District	56	28	3			3,604	8,854	14,533	8,184	22,717	35,175	M	51
52	Cincinnati	455,610	Public Recreation Commission	338	142	25	188	1137	51,857	95,331	119,625	69,757	189,382	336,570	M	52
53	Cleveland	878,336	Division of Playgrounds, Board of Education	169	124	2				5,100	35,608	698	36,306	41,406	M	53
			Division of Recreation, Department of Public Properties	129	72	36	48	72	164,800	46,180	40,811	237,845	278,656	489,636	M&P	a
54	Cleveland Metropolitan Pk. Dist.[84]	1,250,000	Metropolitan Park Board	15	5				251,000	17,890	12,434	17,059	29,493	47,634	M	54
55	Cleveland Heights	54,992	Division of Public Recreation, Board of Education	51	40	1	24	47		2,257	11,862	3,099	14,961	17,218	M	55
56	Columbus	306,087	Division of Public Recreation, Department of Public Service	15	7	8	4				21,023			51,885	M	56
			Public Schools	6	3					185	2,000		2,000	2,185	M	a
57	Conneaut	9,355	Safety-Service Department											300	M	57
58	Cuyahoga County[85]	1,217,250	County Recreation Commission			2				1,195	5,449	684	6,133	7,328	C	58
59	Cuyahoga Falls	20,546	Recreation Board	1	3	1	8			300	750		750	1,050	M&P	59
60	Dayton	210,718	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	32	29	24	6	13	4,000	10,284	35,411	3,947	39,358	53,642	M&P	60

the table

Size of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Paid Leaders: Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Expenditures: Leadership	Expenditures: Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	3	...	...	3	86,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	Charles F. Ames	1
2	...	6	...	...	6	39,975	1	13,874	3	1,141	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	Andrew A. Sargis	2
3	...	2	...	...	2	7,200	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Golden Romney	3
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. E. Scott	4
a	...	1	...	...	1	5,300	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	W. C. McConnell	a
5	...	1	...	...	1	[1]8,800	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	George M. Elmendorf	5
6	...	5	...	5	10	[1]90,950	...	...	4	1,375	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	198	198	Doris E. Russell	6
7	...	...	...	1	1	14,400	2	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. C. Jann	7
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alfred M. Madsen	a
b	3	7	...	...	10	145,143	...	...	4	3,000	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	1,349	...	1,349	Sam J. Kalloch	b
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marion D. Coday	8
9	...	28	...	...	28	[80]148,066	...	...	10	144,321	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	14	...	30	25	...	46,202	46,202	Elmer K. Smith and Frank P. Arioli	9
a	25	6	...	...	31	2,114,220	28	1,585,665	...	...	3	18	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	44	3	32	21	...	...	...	Gertrude M. Hartnett	a
10	...	3	...	...	3	50,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Samuel Barasch	10
11	4	4	...	...	8	[1]258,050	4	18,000	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	2	5	5	1,681	4,000	5,681	William G. Keating	11
12	...	...	...	1	1	15,000	...	...	1	700	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	Patrick B. Kearney	12
13	...	11	...	5	16	*189,805	...	...	7	23,531	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	45	2	4	1	...	900	900	William M. Leonard	13
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	George G. Schieffelin	a
14	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fred R. Lindsey	14
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. F. Guilloz	15
16	...	33	...	...	33	395,217	6	25,300	11	66,992	2	23	...	...	...	2	...	...	10	90	3	...	...	...	...	...	Smith T. Fowler	16
a	1	1	...	...	2	8,340	1	50,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Theodore E. Brown	a
17	...	1	...	3	4	49,150	1	7,936	1	3,806	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pauline T. Foley	17
18	...	9	...	...	9	[1]107,373	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	23	3	...	...	...	...	...	Edward A. Wachter	18
19	...	15	...	5	20	288,784	...	...	10	32,392	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	44	11	...	...	...	...	...	M. Esthyr Fitzgerald	19
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	Lewis H. Bishop	20
21	...	9	...	2	11	52,151	1	15,434	3	11,792	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	9	4	...	2,146	2,146	Jackson J. Perry	21
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	...	...	...	4	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	George S. Haight	22
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	224,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	980	...	980	E. Dana Caulkins	a
23	3	7	...	...	10	164,422	...	...	11	12,054	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	1	4	5	...	4,860	4,860	Frank T. Hanlon	23
24	...	12	...	18	30	716,857	1	5,096	30	162,959	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	27	...	7	8	...	8,167	8,167	James F. McCrudden	24
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. F. White, Jr.	25
26	5	6	...	...	11	218,292	5	203,923	2	6,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	12	4	12	12	...	...	...	Ralph James	26
27	1	1	...	...	2	72,680	...	...	2	36,512	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	G. E. Suttles	27
28	...	11	...	...	11	229,387	8	98,015	3	6,530	3	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	26	4	3	22	...	28,000	28,000	Mrs. Mary Brackman Sills	28
29	3	10	...	9	22	786,260	5	73,790	2	...	3	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	31	5	...	...	...	7,265	7,265	C. R. Wood	29
30	...	6	...	...	6	*180,505	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	H. Rutter	30
31	3	14	...	...	17	106,752	1	52,945	4	21,523	1	12	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	31	5	...	...	...	3,600	3,600	T. S. Jenrette	31
32	...	1	...	...	1	[1]8,000	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Albert R. Bauman	32
33	...	3	...	...	3	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. W. Green	33
34	8	10	...	...	18	*224,886	2	110,650	7	197,310	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	5	6	...	13,033	13,033	Oka T. Hester, Jr.	34
35	...	2	...	...	2	15,600	3	12,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	...	4	...	2,610	2,610	Mrs. F. L. Bandy	35
36	...	5	...	...	5	[1]7,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	William H. Brown	36
37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	George N. Earnhart	37
38	4	2	...	...	6	*102,900	3	124,682	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	10	12	...	2,510	2,510	Pattie Ruffin	38
39	...	1	...	...	1	14,000	1	35,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	W. G. Dunham	39
a	6	6	...	...	12	522,560	...	...	7	14,956	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	78	2	5	10	...	...	...	Loyd B. Hathaway	a
40	...	2	...	...	2	44,000	2	15,000	6	50,000	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	7	1	7	3	...	...	...	Myron H. Atkinson	40
41	...	1	...	...	1	[1]920	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Elaine Stowell	41
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thomas Simonson	42
43	...	3	...	...	3	*114,828	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	13	6	6,132	2,413	8,545	Mrs. M. B. Kannowski	43
44	...	1	...	...	1	7,000	1	1,000	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	[82]1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. G. Mead	44
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Endrud	45
46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Charles A. Burns	46
a	1	...	...	32	33	801,000	1	53,375	10	255,500	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	34	8	25	79	...	99,372	99,372	Audrey B. Wixon	a
47	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	Howard E. Maurer	47
48	...	...	...	1	1	[1]53,917	...	...	1	2,056	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	John H. Slater	48
49	...	1	...	...	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. J. B. Longsdorf	49
50	...	1	...	...	1	*8,000	...	...	1	24,000	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. B. Hagaman	50
51	...	16	...	...	16	234,452	...	...	13	18,732	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	21	3	5	10	...	...	...	C. W. Schnake	51
52	9	39	...	...	48	[11]1,100,067	11	301,719	39	20,131	4	44	...	...	...	...	2	8	[83]42	165	2	5	10	45,575	...	[6]45,575	Tam Deering	52
53	...	60	...	...	60	[1]638,219	...	...	29	226,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	G. I. Kern	53
a	2	51	...	19	72	*1,375,335	17	2,169,274	...	...	2	51	5	...	...	...	4	5	6	129	5	54	13	218,900	...	218,900	Julius Kemeny	a
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	C. H. Buchwald	54
55	...	...	...	8	8	[1]20,000	...	...	11	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	Earle D. Campbell	55
56	5	15	...	...	20	151,263	8	123,889	3	2,347	...	15	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	Grace English	56
a	...	9	...	...	9	*144,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G. E. Roudebush	a
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. T. Kane	57
58	16	8	...	...	24	[1]262,540	8	...	7	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	20	...	40,263	40,263	Charles L. Howells	58
59	...	6	...	...	6	48,300	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	450	450	George B. Kirk	59
60	5	16	...	...	21	662,517	8	345,995	...	...	1	7	...	3	...	1	3	2	1	56	11	3	12	...	10,750	10,750	Daniel E. Wagner	60

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total		
	Ohio—Cont.															
1	Elmwood Place	4,248	Recreation Department[4]	1	....	....	1	....	....	200	800	....	800	1,000	M	1
2	Euclid	17,866	Board of Education	6	6	....	....	....	....	300	2,290	662	2,952	3,252	M	2
			Park Department[3]	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	600	M	a
3	Findlay	20,228	Service-Safety Department	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21,196	M	3
4	Greenville	7,745	Park Commission and Recreation Commission	5	2	....	....	....	....	7,029	468	4,975	5,443	12,472	M&P	4
5	Hamilton	50,592	Department of Parks and Recreation[4]	8	1	....	12	....	1,533	5,810	4,440	15,658	20,098	27,441	M	5
6	Hamilton County	621,987	County Park District	4	....	1	....	....	....	2,658	3,946	13,373	17,319	19,977	C	6
7	Lakewood	69,160	Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education	80	110	3	....	....	300	1,500	23,000	900	23,900	25,700	M	7
8	Lima	44,711	Department of Recreation[4]	9	12	....	6	40	20,000	3,200	8,000	300	8,300	31,500	M	8
9	Lisbon	3,379	Youth Association	1	1	....	....	25	....	200	1,400	100	1,500	1,700	P	9
10	Lorain	44,125	Recreation Board	28	10	....	5	6	....	2,100	3,845	600	4,445	6,545	M	10
11	Mansfield	37,154	Board of Park Commissioners	....	....	....	....	....	....	480	....	....	1,260	[42]1,740	M	11
12	Martins Ferry	14,729	Recreation Commission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,000	M	12
13	Massillon	26,644	Recreation Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	220	280	....	280	500	M	13
14	Middletown	31,220	Park Board	8	6	....	....	....	6,500	1,200	8,000	300	8,300	16,000	M	14
15	Newark	31,487	Board of Education	3	2	....	2	....	....	....	1,200	600	1,800	1,800	M	15
16	New Bremen	1,484	Recreation Commission	3	2	....	....	....	....	1,738	500	387	887	2,625	M	16
17	Niles	16,273	Recreation Service	6	....	1	56	44	734	844	2,746	308	3,054	4,632	M	17
			Park Commission	5	....	....	....	....	380	626	....	....	2,727	3,733	M	a
18	North Canton	2,988	Y. M. C. A.	1	1	....	....	....	....	542	75	60	135	677	P	18
19	Norwalk	8,211	Playgrounds Association	1	1	....	....	....	....	250	500	25	525	775	P	19
20	Painesville	12,235	Recreation Department[3]	3	3	1	5	45	....	....	....	....	....	4,600	M&P	20
21	Rocky River	8,291	City Council	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,117	M	21
			Citizens Committee	2	4	....	....	....	....	300	1,700	50	1,750	2,050	M&P	a
22	Salem	12,301	Memorial Building Association	1	....	1	....	....	1,000	2,000	3,000	1,200	4,200	7,200	M&P	22
23	Shaker Heights	23,393	Board of Education	41	24	....	....	....	....	....	6,964	....	6,964	6,964	M	23
24	Springfield	70,662	City and Park Board	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14,682	M&P	24
25	Steubenville	37,651	Department of Parks and Recreation[5]	4	3	2	9	15	2,000	7,084	6,938	17,517	24,455	33,539	M	25
26	Summit County[86]	339,405	Akron Metropolitan Park District	....	....	....	....	....	4,500	3,800	....	14,250	14,250	22,550	C&P	26
27	Toledo	282,349	Department of Public Welfare	21	6	6	....	....	4,487	16,467	11,052	98,278	109,330	130,284	M	27
			Frederick Douglass Community Association[30]	2	1	3	....	47	2,408	4,626	4,410	2,280	6,690	13,724	M&P	a
28	Troy	9,697	Recreation Association	2	8	1	11	....	....	1,419	2,618	....	2,618	4,037	P	28
			Lincoln Center Association[30]	3	1	1	14	....	556	500	1,960	480	2,440	3,496	M&P	a
29	Wadsworth	6,495	Recreation Committee	4	1	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	M	29
30	Westerville	3,146	Recreation Department	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	230	265	495	500	M	30
31	Willoughby	4,364	Park Board	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	500	....	500	500	M	31
32	Youngstown	167,720	Playground Association	4	3	1	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	3,000	P	32
			Township Park Board	7	1	3	1	1	4,433	31,101	6,892	23,056	29,948	65,482	M	a
			Park and Recreation Commission	41	24	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	[62]2,832	M	b
33	Zanesville	37,500	City Council	3	6	....	....	....	....	250	1,000	....	1,000	1,250	M	33
	Oklahoma															
34	Ada	15,143	Park Commission	1	2	....	....	....	....	2,250	300	....	300	2,550	M	34
35	Cushing	7,703	City of Cushing	1	1	....	....	....	2,071	....	625	900	1,525	3,596	M	35
36	Duncan	9,207	City Manager	1	....	....	....	....	....	400	....	....	3,760	4,160	M	36
37	Henryetta	6,905	Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	1,200	....	....	....	....	[61]1,800	M	37
38	Oklahoma City	204,424	Park Department[3]	19	23	1	538	184	11,472	....	8,523	....	....	44,262	M	38
39	Perry	5,045	City Council	2	3	....	....	....	....	500	1,800	500	2,300	2,800	M	39
40	Sayre	3,037	Park Board	2	1	....	1	....	....	200	250	200	450	650	M	40
41	Shawnee	22,053	Park Department	5	8	....	....	25	4,000	500	3,500	....	3,500	8,000	M&P	41
42	Tulsa	142,157	Park Department[3]	17	9	1	....	....	....	8,161	13,850	8,848	22,698	30,859	M	42
43	Woodward	5,406	City of Woodward	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	125	....	....	2,330	M	43
	Oregon															
44	Astoria	10,389	School Board	....	5	....	....	....	....	37	996	9	1,005	1,042	M	44
45	Corvallis	8,392	Recreational and Educational Board	4	8	....	....	....	....	....	750	....	750	750	M	45
46	Eugene	20,838	Playground and Recreation Commission	15	20	....	....	....	....	603	5,000	823	5,823	6,426	M	46
47	Klamath Falls	16,497	City Recreation Committee and Police Department	4	10	1	1	....	....	600	4,400	....	4,400	5,000	M	47
48	Newberg	2,960	Park Commission	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	304	304	M	48
49	Pendleton	8,847	Park Commission	....	5	....	....	....	....	100	500	....	500	600	M	49
50	Portland	305,394	Bureau of Parks and Recreation, Department of Finance	30	50	13	2500	500	121,791	....	42,306	....	....	230,936	M	50
51	Salem	30,908	City and School District No. 24	4	8	....	....	....	....	1,249	5,106	50	5,156	6,405	M	51
52	The Dalles	6,266	City Council	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,522	M	52
	Pennsylvania															
53	Allegheny Co.[87]	1,411,539	Department of Parks[3]	11	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	142,700	C	53
54	Allentown	96,904	Recreation Commission and School Board	118	21	3	15	112	2,350	6,497	10,996	3,943	14,939	23,786	M&P	54
55	Altoona	80,214	Park and Recreation Commission	1	19	....	....	....	....	150	1,633	1,717	3,350	3,500	M	55
56	Avalon	6,155	Borough Council	1	....	....	....	....	633	2,614	....	....	4,063	7,360	M	56
57	Bangor	5,687	Park Board	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,582	M	57
58	Beaver Falls	17,098	Recreation Board	7	4	....	....	....	....	900	1,600	4,000	5,600	6,500	M	58
59	Berks County	241,884	Recreation Board[88]	4	2	....	....	....	....	478	3,200	925	4,125	4,603	C	59
60	Bethlehem	58,490	Department of Public Recreation[3]	22	20	1	7	73	....	5,128	7,020	2,215	9,235	14,363	M	60
61	Birdsboro	3,313	Recreation Board	1	1	....	1	....	179	465	495	150	645	1,289	M&P	61
62	Blairsville	5,002	Parks and Playgrounds Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	691	M	62
63	Carlisle	13,984	Borough of Carlisle	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,399	M	63
64	Chambersburg	14,852	Department of Parks and Playgrounds[3]	1	8	....	28	60	....	....	1,956	....	....	4,891	M	64
65	Chester	59,285	Recreation Board	5	1	[91]	....	....	....	4,300	700	....	700	5,000	M	65
66	Clairton	16,381	Bureau of Recreation, Department Public Affairs	4	9	1	....	86	472	2,963	6,406	500	6,906	10,341	M	66
67	Coatesville	14,006	Department of Parks and Public Property	6	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	67

he table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	1	1			2		1	1,100				1															Albert B. Mann	1
2		6			6	26,290	1	853			1	4								8		6	4				Russell H. Erwine	2
a													1														M. A. Spino	a
3																				1	1						C. H. Duttweiler	3
4	1	1	3		5	20,400					2	2								1	6	1					George F. Schmermund	4
5		9			9						1	7					1			1	14	2					L. J. Smith	5
6												2					1										A. M. Husted	6
7	1	4		10	15		1	6,400	20		2	6							1	21	3						Charles A. Foster	7
8		12			12	*378,000	2		20		1	4								1	11	3		1			Harold C. Dillon	8
9		1			1	4,860	1	3,500	1	1,500	1	1		1							4						R. F. Amos	9
10		6			6	81,326			6			4	2					1		16	2		1			202	W. A. Smith	10
11																				1	10						G. V. Sowers	11
12		4			4		1				1	1								1	1	1	2	4			Albert C. Joseph	12
13		3			3	[1]8,000	1	500				3									6		3	4				Marie Heitzman	13
14		10			10	81,000						8								3	11	3						D. W. Jacot	14
15		3			3	42,000					2	1									9	1						A. B. Long	15
16									1	750		3								1	4	1						R. H. Dickman	16
17	5				5	*66,000	2	10,400	7	25,176	1	3									6	2						W. G. Llewellyn	17
a																				1								John Wilder	a
18												2								1	3							Iona Geckler	18
19		1			1	18,000					1									1	2	1	1	1				Carl H. Seibel	19
20	1	5			6		2		4		1	2	1								4	1	5	2				Marshall Triby	20
21													1															Frank Mitchell	21
a		4			4																							Helen Le Pontois	a
22		2		1	3	30,000	2	122,000			1	2		1	1					3		1	1					J. M. Kelley	22
23		6			6	15,000			10	10,000	1	2						1		23								Charles A. Thornton	23
24		5			5	225,000						12					1			6								Edward O. Hartmann	24
25		9			9	[1]152,716	2	76,629	5	130,040		2				1			3	4		3	20		18,000	18,000	R. J. Caulk	25
26													1															H. S. Wagner	26
27	12	9	8		29	429,967	9	259,378	13	339,450		20						2		9	42		5	53		69,085	69,085	R. C. Girkins	27
a							1	64,617															5	5	4,575	4,575	Oscar B. Griffith	a
28		4			4		1																					A. M. Dixon	28
a	1				1		1	33,500										1										S. H. Lawton	a
29		3			3	9,000						2								1	4							N. B. Stein	29
30		1			1	13,275	1														4	1		2		200	200	Raymond Pilkington	30
31		1			1	20,000							1								4	1						George Thomas	31
32		2		1	3				1																			John H. Chase	32
a				1	1	142,877			2	35,725	1	1						2		12								Walter H. Scholl	a
b		22			22	[1]300,000	20					10				1				6	38								Tom Pemberton	b
33		5			5	23,991															5								M. M. Shamp	33
34		2			2	*15,000							1							2		1							Wayne Wheelock	34
35		1			1							1									3	1							J. W. Flint	35
36									2		1									1	1								J. L. Davis	36
37											1	1	1								1								R. F. Abrams	37
38	16	5			21	[2]3,525,805	20		9	513,200	1	13	1			1	2		10	26	10	27	34	5,651	58,752	64,403	Mrs. Catherine Simpson	38
39		3			3							2	1	2	2					8	2							G. A. Ley	39
40		1			1	4,000														1	2	1						J. Tom Devanney	40
41		6			6		2	15,000			1	3								1	10	4			600		600	T. E. Thompson	41
42		17			17	264,375						4					1		2	42	19	4	4				O. A. Zeigler	42
43													1							2								C. C. Miller	43
44		4			4	[1]10,120			3		1	1								5								Mrs. Gwen L. Craft	44
45		4			4	[1]3,240			5	224			1							2			2					Lyle H. Johnson	45
46	4	2			6				13		1	1						1		2	1							Florence D. Alden	46
47		3			3	15,202			6	15,279		1			2					8		1	1					David S. Bridge	47
48																				1	1							J. J. Mueller	48
49		2			2	*[1]8,987															1	2						Mrs. A. C. McIntyre	49
50	6	27			33	[1]959,275	5	215,837	20	37,609	2	7				1	2	4	8	62	22		2				Katharine E. Funk	50
51		3			3	[1][3]396,000			2		2	2							2	9								Gurnee A. Flesher	51
52																			1									Robert L. Murray	52
53									9		1	3					2		3	35	2							Nathan H. Kaufman	53
54		17			17	*493,878	1	27,000	22	30,400	1	10	1						4	14	2							Irene D. Welty	54
55		19			19	*120,675						5							2	8								R. H. Wolfe	55
56																			1									Joseph N. Arthur	56
57		3			3	[1]16,875					1	1	1							4	1							Theodore H. Dennis	57
58		4			4							1								7								Mrs. DeWitt Snodgrass	58
59																												Lloyd H. Miller	59
60		18			18	58,716	1	49,524	5	8,188		3	1						1			2	2	1,500		1,500	Richard E. Rodda	60
61	2	4		1	7	25,000	1		2		1	2							1	4	1	2		1,500		1,500	Russell L. Livingood	61
62																			1	1								Harry C. McCrea	62
63		3			3	12,000						1								3								George Speed	63
64		7			7	29,642			1			3								6	2							Kathryn V. Shatzer	64
65									2	1,800																		George T. Sargisson	65
66		8			8	*[1]184,350	4	55,488	1	1,080		1											7		7,676	7,676	Michael E. Wargo	66
67	1	3			4	97,584	1				2	4							1	10	3		1		520	520	Chester Ash	67

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total		
	Penn.—Cont.															
1	Conshohocken	10,776	Recreational Committee	1	4	....	1	....	.....	44	560	.....	560	604	M	1
2	Crafton School District[89]	7,500	Downtown Pittsburgh Y. M. C. A.	3	6	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,960	M&P	2
3	Delaware County	310,756	County Park and Recreation Board[90]	7	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	5,019	.....	.....	10,319	C	3
4	Dormont	12,974	Borough Council	4	....	....	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,529	M	4
5	Downington	4,645	Kerr Memorial Park Commission and School Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	654	225	2,032	2,257	2,911	M	5
6	Easton	33,589	Recreation Board	3	4	....	135	....	1,509	.....	1,328	600	1,928	3,437	M	6
7	Emmaus	6,731	Recreation Association	1	1	....	3	6	20	100	250	30	280	400	M	7
8	Ephrata	6,199	Borough Council	1	1	....	....	....	.....	102	325	.....	325	427	M	8
9	Erie	116,955	School District	7	6	....	....	....	.....	245	2,328	.....	2,328	2,573	M	9
			Municipal Golf Commission	2	....	....	....	....	1,846	1,403	6,907	1,584	8,491	11,740	M	a
10	Etna	7,223	Borough Council	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	M	10
11	Farrell	13,899	F. H. Buhl Center[38]	2	4	4	2	24	2,146	1,979	6,450	.....	6,450	10,575	P	11
12	Fleetwood	2,254	Recreation Board	1	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	390	.....	390	390	M	12
13	Gibraltar	300	Playground Association	....	1	....	....	....	731	187	75	.....	75	993	P	13
14	Greenburg	16,743	Playground Association	7	7	....	....	....	342	1,051	1,996	216	2,212	3,605	M&P	14
15	Hamburg	3,717	Recreation Board	2	1	....	....	5	2,143	535	671	325	996	3,674	M&P	15
16	Hellertown	4,031	Park and Shade Tree Commission	1	....	....	....	....	130	3,042	350	2,832	3,182	6,354	M	16
17	Honesdale	5,687	Union School District	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	M	17
18	Johnstown	66,668	Municipal Recreation Commission and Department of Parks and Public Property	7	22	....	....	....	.....	.....	3,480	.....	.....	28,105	M	18
19	Kennett Square	3,375	Park and Recreation Board	1	1	....	....	....	200	25	375	.....	375	600	M&P	19
20	Kutztown	2,966	Board of Recreation	1	2	....	....	....	.....	77	350	.....	350	427	M	20
21	Lancaster	61,345	Recreation Association	7	23	3	50	18	.....	3,606	13,270	960	14,230	[91]17,836	M&P	21
			Department of Parks and Public Property and Long Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,691	M&P	a
22	Lewistown	13,017	Fifth Ward Playground Association	1	....	....	13	....	.....	6	300	43	343	349	P	22
23	Lock Haven	10,810	Playground Association	1	6	....	....	....	.....	97	540	.....	540	637	M	23
24	Meadville	18,919	Recreation Commission	7	4	....	....	....	500	1,650	2,400	.....	2,400	4,550	M	24
25	Mechanicsburg	5,709	Park Board	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	25
26	Media	5,351	Recreation Commission	3	2	....	....	....	.....	400	600	.....	600	1,000	M	26
27	Montgomery Co.	289,247	County Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	C	27
28	Myerstown	2,692	Playground Association	1	2	....	....	....	.....	360	270	170	440	800	M&P	28
29	Nazareth	5,721	Borough Council	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	29
30	Nether Providence Township	4,700	Park and Recreation Board	....	3	....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	M	30
31	New Castle	47,638	Department of Parks and Public Property and Recreation Department[3]	3	6	....	....	....	500	300	2,300	.....	2,300	[93]3,100	M&P	31
32	New Kensington	24,055	School Board	3	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,239	M	32
33	Norristown	38,181	School District	3	6	....	....	....	.....	3,192	2,989	.....	2,989	6,181	M	33
34	North Belle Vernon	3,022	Junior Women's Club	1	1	....	2	8	.....	90	135	66	201	291	M	34
35	Oil City	20,379	Recreation Board	2	4	....	....	....	.....	53	1,050	.....	1,050	1,103	M	35
36	Oley	1,950	Recreation Board	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	300	.....	300	300	M&P	36
37	Palmerton	7,475	Neighborhood House, New Jersey Zinc Company	3	5	4	50	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	37
			Commissioners of Fairmount Park	15	14	6	....	....	.....	1,515	15,553	3,900	19,453	[62]0,968	M	38
			Smith Memorial Playgrounds and Martin School Recreation Center	15	21	16	24	1	.....	8,292	36,893	8,624	45,517	53,809	P	a
38	Philadelphia	1,931,334	Playground and Recreation Association	6	10	2	55	....	.....	2,991	8,339	1,898	10,237	13,228	P	b
			Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	297	188	85	6	6	38,499	27,225	169,743	168,057	337,800	403,524	M	c
			Division of Physical and Health Education, Board of Public Education	155	185	....	....	....	.....	10,932	74,507	32,526	107,033	117,965	M	d
39	Phoenixville	12,282	Recreation Commission	1	....	....	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,600	M	39
40	Pittsburgh	671,659	Bureau of Parks, Department of Public Works	....	....	....	....	....	.....	8,000	.....	30,000	30,000	38,000	M	40
			Soho Public Baths	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	660	.....	660	660	M&P	a
			Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Works	173	125	59	76	....	53,675	47,799	213,110	94,760	307,870	409,344	M	b
41	Pottstown	20,194	Recreation Commission	2	10	[91]1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	41
42	Reading	110,568	Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation[3]	57	64	6	154	1111	[98]25,207	6,659	26,784	8,673	35,457	[98]67,323	M	42
43	Robesonia	1,570	Recreation Board	1	1	....	2	....	.....	.....	500	400	900	900	M&P	43
44	St. Lawrence	825	Recreation Board	....	1	....	....	....	14	55	100	3	103	172	M&P	44
45	St. Marys	7,653	Community Playgrounds	3	....	....	....	1	.....	75	1,258	27	1,285	1,360	P	45
46	Sayre	7,569	Community Center	3	4	2	22	32	181	1,753	2,739	1,811	4,550	6,484	P	46
47	Selinsgrove	2,877	Community Center	2	1	....	2	....	.....	180	600	.....	.....	1,200	M	47
48	Sharon	25,622	Playground Commission	1	10	....	....	5	.....	441	1,606	316	1,922	2,363	M&P	48
49	Shoemakersville	1,081	Recreation Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	280	242	.....	242	522	M&P	49
50	Somerset	5,430	Lions Club	1	2	....	11	4	700	300	795	125	920	1,920	M&P	50
51	Souderton	4,036	Playground Association	1	1	....	5	....	485	319	346	440	786	1,590	P	51
52	Steelton	13,115	School Board	6	8	....	....	....	300	300	1,200	150	1,350	1,950	M	52
53	Stroudsburg	6,186	Borough Council	2	2	....	....	....	395	1,453	825	952	1,777	3,625	M	53
54	Sunbury	15,462	Kiwanis Club	1	1	....	....	5	70	30	490	40	530	630	P	54
55	Swissvale	15,919	Recreation Board	3	6	....	4	....	.....	1,700	2,300	1,500	3,800	5,500	M	55
56	Titusville	8,126	Playground Board	2	3	....	2	....	.....	200	950	.....	950	1,150	M&P	56
57	Warren	14,891	Park Commission	1	6	....	....	....	.....	350	1,210	.....	1,210	1,560	M	57
58	Waynesboro	10,231	Borough Council	2	....	....	....	....	1,700	100	300	400	700	2,500	M&P	58
59	West Leesport	489	Recreation Board	1	1	....	3	....	200	.....	325	.....	325	525	M	59
60	West Reading	4,907	Board of Recreation	4	2	....	....	....	5,440	2,595	1,397	2,486	3,883	11,918	M	60
61	West Wyomissing	1,425	Playground Committee	1	1	....	....	10	153	215	288	5	293	661	M	61
62	Wilkes-Barre	86,236	Department of Parks and Public Property	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,093	M	62
63	Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley[100]	250,000	Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley	16	34	3	130	....	.....	4,076	11,976	.....	11,976	16,052	M&P	63

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1		2			2	[1]3,000						1									1						Helen L. Rollins	1
2		2			2	24,130					1	1								6							Denton M. Albright	2
3	1	1			2	*51,668								1						1	2		1		960	960	Howard F. Morris	3
4																				1	4						T. J. Landis	4
5		1			1	36,800						1								4							John P. Noll	5
6		7			7	*121,085						6	1								2		1				Russell R. Schooley	6
7		3			3	*8,750					1	3								3							H. K. Deischer	7
8		1			1							1															Carl Fuehrer	8
9		6			6	*[1]63,314					5	3						3		18							D. G. Evans	9
a																1	1										Gale Ross	a
10											1	1								1							S. L. Marshall	10
11							1	27,914						1	1												Edward Lewis	11
12		1			1	*21,778			1		1	1								3							David A. Kern	12
13		1			1	*[1]12,200	1					1															Mrs. Anna Bitler	13
14		7			7	32,290																					Avon W. Lecking	14
15		1			1	20,000	1	5,000				1								1	2	1					Mrs. Robert A. Rupp	15
16		1			1	1,872														1	3						Paul Trumbower	16
17		1			1	*2,500														1							Teresa R. Kiegler	17
18		29			29	[1]135,717						5				1				1	8						James B. Hanson	18
19		1			1	5,260	1					1									1						Laura M. Ladley	19
20		1			1	*6,428						1								1							Rev. E. K. Augstadt	20
21		13			13	171,859	3	57,000	6	69,430		1									2	6	4				Grant D. Brandon	21
a												2				[92]2				30	2						A. H. Pontz	a
22		1			1	*19,859																					Mrs. S. L. Allison	22
23		5			5							3								4	1						Mrs. W. T. Betts	23
24		5			5	*140,000			1	10,000	1									7	1				1,000	1,000	E. L. Barnhart	24
25		1			1						1	1								6	1						W. W. Stroog	25
26		1		1	2	*15,000	1	400	3	1,200	1	1															George A. Hansell, Jr.	26
27													1														C. Donald Woodward	27
28		1			1	15,000						1								4	1						John T. Honker	28
29												1								1	1						C. F. Fehnel	29
30		1			1	3,375																					Mrs. Sarah M. Stabler	30
31		9			9	*[1]83,870	1	15,760			2	6					1			2	2		1				D. A. Carroll	31
32		3			3	10,000						2								1	1						Veronica Mazur	32
33		8			8				8	21,465		2								4							Leroy Lewis	33
34		1			1	*[1]14,825																					Mrs. Ralph Ackinclose, Jr	34
35		5			5	12,900					1									7							N. A. Newton	35
36		1			1	1,000																					Newton W. Geiss	36
37		2			2	40,300	2							1						1	2						B. Margaret Tennant	37
38		8			8	*[1]349,376					1	36		1			5			124							Russell T. Vogdes	38
a	4				4		3	[94]315,042	1	45,627												1					Mrs. P. H. Valentine	a
b		9			9	*[1]93,160			1	15,000		1									1	2	1				C. H. English	b
c	39	9		6	[95]54	[96]6,419,022	19	[97]39,090			43	39								37	40	13	36	28				Gertrude MacDougall	c
d		108			108	[1]1,061,996			41	128,808	9	9								21							Grover W. Mueller	d
39		4			4	27,120			2	620	1	2	1							4							John Magyar, Jr.	39
40											1						1			50	2						Ralph E. Griswold	40
a	1				1	2,415												1									Mrs. Charles W. Houston	a
b	17	85		2	104	2,594,890	14		3		1	51		3				1	23	10	7						Homer C. Wadsworth	b
41		6			6				1		1																Irvin L. Keener	41
42		26		8	34	*959,278	5	300,503	19	135,569	1	6								29	3	22	3	28,000	7,213	35,213	Thomas W. Lantz	42
43		1	1		2	6,000			1	500		1								2							Richard M. Moll	43
44		1			1	*6,345														2							Deborah A. Leinbach	44
45		1			1	*15,605																					Henry J. Brock	45
46		2			2	[1]1,280	1	18,617	1	350		1		1						3		1	5				Mrs. Earl Davis	46
47		2			2	33,750	1	25,000					1														Harry A. Coryell	47
48		5			5	*58,750																					Kenneth H. Collins	48
49		1			1	*16,589						1															Ralph F. Wheeler	49
50		1			1	*62,300	1	10,800			1	1								7	1						C. J. Kerin	50
51																				2							John T. Fretz	51
52		7			7	42,000					1	1								1							Fred Knuth	52
53		1			1	30,000														1							Harold E. Snyder	53
54		1			1	12,500	2	900			1	1								1	1						Paul F. Keefer	54
55		6			6	[1]24,250	2		6		1	2									2						W. C. Smitley	55
56		3			3	48,000																	3		600	600	Henry W. Ott	56
57		5			5	35,132					1	4									1						M. L. Dougherty	57
58		3			3							1								1		2	5	200	600	800	Ralph B. Whisler	58
59		1			1	21,000					1	2								1	3	1					Lloyd L. Clemens	59
60		2			2	10,000	1	12,000			1	1								1	5	1					H. F. Rickenbach	60
61		1			1	*27,929	1	12,050																			H. Homer Graffius	61
62																[99]1											Robert M. Rogers	62
63		29			29	742,901	1	5,000	10	12,000	8	35								3	14	4	20					Ruth E. Swezey	63

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Penn.—Cont.														
1	Williamsport	44,355	Department of Parks and Public Property	6	12	....	....	....	376	850	2,524	.....	2,524	[63]3,750	M	1
2	Womelsdorf	1,450	Recreation Board	2	....	....	....	....	.....	60	336	.....	336	396	M&P	2
3	Wyomissing	3,320	Playground Association	3	1	....	....	....	.....	4,903	1,027	763	1,790	6,693	M	3
4	Yeadon	8,524	School District Recreation Committee	3	3	....	....	....	.....	194	886	.....	886	1,080	M	4
5	York	56,712	Recreation Commission	56	52	4	....	100	1,444	1,792	9,634	.....	9,634	12,870	M&P	5
			Department of Parks	9	3	....	....	....	.....	3,457	.....	.....	3,613	[42]7,070	M	a
	Rhode Island														
6	Bristol	11,159	Board of Recreation	....	....	....	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	6
7	Cumberland[102]	10,625	American Legion Post No. 14	....	2	....	14	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	7
8	Providence	253,504	Recreation Bureau, Park Board	51	73	8	....	....	.....	8,700	36,930	.....	36,930	45,630	M	8
			Park Department[3]	3	2	5	....	....	.....	13,107	8,920	47,533	56,453	69,560	M	a
9	South Kingston[103]	7,282	Recreation Commission	7	8	2	....	....	.....	.....	7,986	.....	.....	13,711	M&P	9
10	Westerly	11,199	Public Schools and Town Council	....	....	....	....	....	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	835	M	10
	South Carolina														
11	Camden	5,747	Public Relations Bureau	1	....	....	7	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	11
12	Charleston	71,275	Board of Parks and Playgrounds	11	14	16	39	....	.....	2,000	11,344	.....	11,344	13,344	M	12
13	Columbia	62,396	Park, Playground and Recreation Department	2	8	10	....	....	3,000	12,852	11,639	12,509	24,148	40,000	M	13
14	Florence	16,054	City Manager	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,273	M	14
15	Greenville	34,734	Phillis Wheatley Association[30]	1	2	3	11	....	536	1,800	3,593	500	4,093	6,429	P	15
16	Hartsville	5,399	Park Commission	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	M	16
17	Orangeburg	10,521	Playground Commission	....	7	1	....	....	.....	255	2,338	.....	2,338	2,593	M&P	17
18	Rock Hill	15,009	Community Y. M. C. A.	5	5	1	18	34	1,600	700	2,000	525	2,525	4,825	M	18
19	Sumter	15,874	City Recreation Committee	1	2	....	....	....	.....	600	825	.....	825	1,425	M	19
	South Dakota														
20	Alpena	440	Town Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	210	100	310	310	M&P	20
21	Brookings	5,346	City of Brookings	5	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,613	M	21
22	Lead	7,520	Homestake Mining Company	2	2	4	....	....	.....	12,479	5,743	11,419	17,162	29,641	P	22
23	Mitchell	10,633	Park Board	5	....	....	4	....	.....	1,945	2,490	2,845	5,335	7,280	M	23
24	Rapid City	13,844	Park Department	....	7	....	....	....	3,000	500	500	1,200	1,700	5,200	M	24
25	Redfield	2,428	Public Schools	2	....	....	2	3	.....	50	850	.....	850	900	M	25
			Park Board	2	....	....	....	....	148	.....	273	143	416	564	M	a
26	Sioux Falls	40,832	Park Department[3]	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	26
27	Springfield	667	Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900	M	27
28	Tyndall	1,289	Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	M	28
29	Vermillion	3,324	Park Department[3]	2	2	....	4	4	107	.....	300	3,079	3,379	3,486	M	29
30	Watertown	10,617	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,309	.....	1,410	1,410	2,719	M	30
			School Board and Youth Council	1	....	....	2	....	.....	.....	250	.....	250	250	M	a
31	Woonsocket	1,050	City Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	75	120	25	145	220	M	31
	Tennessee														
32	Alcoa	5,131	Department of Public Welfare	2	....	1	....	....	196	10,361	1,560	3,393	4,953	15,510	M	32
33	Bemis	3,500	Y. M. C. A.	4	3	4	3	....	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,946	P	33
34	Johnson City	25,332	Board of Education	2	....	....	9	....	.....	350	400	100	500	850	M	34
35	Kingsport	14,404	Department of Recreation	4	4	[91]	....	....	.....	104	1,608	.....	1,608	1,712	M	35
36	Memphis	292,942	Park Commission	24	33	22	....	....	5,412	3,516	46,142	23,275	69,417	78,345	M	36
37	Nashville	167,402	Board of Park Commissioners	1	10	10	....	....	.....	.....	12,960	13,111	26,071	72,467	M	37
	Texas														
38	Amarillo	51,686	City of Amarillo	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,976	M	38
39	Austin	87,930	Recreation Department	108	22	19	76	308	12,971	16,439	42,847	22,905	65,752	95,162	M	39
40	Beaumont	59,061	Park and Recreation Department	8	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	[65]334	M	40
			Barnwell Community Center[30]	....	1	1	5	....	530	.....	720	.....	720	1,250	P	a
41	Big Spring	12,604	Health and Welfare Department	2	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	2,793	.....	.....	3,500	M	41
42	Commerce	4,699	Recreation Council	1	2	....	5	1	1,500	750	375	525	900	3,150	M	42
43	Corpus Christi	57,301	Recreation Department[3]	3	8	4	....	....	.....	800	7,960	.....	7,960	8,760	M	43
44	Cuero	5,474	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	44
45	Dallas	294,734	Park and Recreation Department[3]	118	43	25	155	130	99,358	66,687	57,888	103,693	161,581	327,626	M	45
46	El Paso	96,810	Recreation Department[4]	7	1	1	26	195	2,000	6,680	2,400	2,000	4,400	13,080	M	46
			Mayor and City Council	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	a
47	Fort Worth	177,662	Recreation Department[4]	44	35	28	210	45	3,759	44,586	20,689	28,604	49,293	97,638	M	47
48	Galveston	60,862	Recreation Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	1,500	1,500	M	48
			Streets and Public Property Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	6,587	.....	.....	9,239	15,826	M	a
49	Greenville	13,995	City of Greenville	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,099	.....	.....	1,461	2,560	M	49
50	Highland Park	10,288	Town Council	4	....	....	....	....	.....	2,769	1,092	296	1,388	4,157	M	50
51	Houston	421,806	Recreation Department[3]	40	35	34	190	269	.....	31,407	46,713	12,772	59,485	90,892	M	51
52	Kerrville	5,572	City Manager	1	1	1	....	....	.....	2,357	.....	.....	3,476	5,833	M	52
53	Kilgore	6,708	City Commission	....	1	....	....	....	4,500	1,500	900	1,463	2,363	8,363	M	53
54	Laredo	39,274	City Council	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,400	.....	3,800	3,800	5,200	M	54
55	Liberty	3,087	City Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	497	891	323	1,214	1,711	M	55
56	Monahans	3,944	Park Department	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	284	.....	284	284	M	56
57	Paducah	2,677	City of Paducah	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	57
58	Sequin	7,006	Recreation Department	4	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	M	58
59	Tyler	28,279	Parks and Recreation Department[3]	4	1	....	....	....	6,030	2,193	3,151	3,844	6,995	15,218	M	59
60	Waco	55,982	Recreation Department[3]	4	5	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,500	M	60
	Utah														
61	Bingham Canyon	2,834	American Legion Post No. 30 and Jordon School District	1	....	....	....	....	.....	75	375	.....	375	450	P	61
62	Logan	11,868	City and School Board	7	6	....	....	....	300	872	1,200	.....	1,200	2,372	M	62
63	Murray City	5,740	Park Department	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	750	M	63
64	Ogden	43,688	Recreation Department	10	16	1	15	....	.....	500	6,000	.....	6,000	6,500	M	64

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Paid Leaders: Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Expenditures: Leadership	Expenditures: Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	11	...	...	11	169,500	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. Warren Preston	1
2	...	1	...	...	1	*19,455	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howard F. Good	2
3	...	1	...	1	2	[1]51,000	1	2,500	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. W. Rank	3
4	...	2	...	...	2	[7]7,505	...	...	2	1,500	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Louis R. Schneider	4
5	...	13	...	...	13	*[1]192,994	1	5,702	8	15,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[101]1	14	2	1	3	...	...	...	Margaret Swartz	5
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		a
6	...	2	...	...	2	13,750	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hubert F. Hill	6
7	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	John T. McNulty	7
8	21	8	7	...	36	*[1]1,750,000	...	...	12	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	...	...	3,354	3,354	Henry J. Bishop	8
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	Martin F. Noonan	a
9	...	4	...	...	4	[1]4,646	1	14,934	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	C. Etta Walters	9
10	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	200	200	W. H. Bacon	10
11	...	...	...	6	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3,000	3,000	Frank H. Heath	11
12	9	...	...	...	9	996,772	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	Corrinne Jones	12
13	18	...	...	...	18	368,290	13	117,104	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	2	37	...	56,000	56,000	W. H. Harth	13
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	David G. Adams	14
15	...	2	...	...	2	31,321	1	18,901	2	9,321	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1,392	1,392	Mrs. Hattie Duckett	15
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	L. H. Stokes	16
17	7	...	...	...	7	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Martha H. Zeigler	17
18	1	6	...	...	7	[2]65,500	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	Chester Francis	18
19	2	4	...	...	6	54,290	2	30,222	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	100	5,661	5,761	Lois McKnight	19
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. J. Brigham	20
21	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	C. B. Herreman	21
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	281,581	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guy N. Bjorge	22
23	...	5	...	1	6	*20,000	1	24,350	5	22,100	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	5	5	7	...	9,850	9,850	Herbert Munroe	23
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	Leslie H. Kiel	24
25	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	900	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oscar Haddorff	25
a	...	1	...	...	1	2,590	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. W. Marmon	a
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	Margit Arno	26
27	...	1	...	...	1	[1]11,250	...	...	1	300	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	O. J. House	27
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W. W. Byers	28
29	...	4	1	1	6	6,500	2	3,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	E. A. Lenhart	29
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mary Andrew	30
a	...	2	...	...	2	[18]17,520	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	355	355	Russell W. White	a
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. D. Richards	31
32	...	1	...	...	1	44,107	1	9,000	1	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G. H. Flack	32
33	...	1	...	...	1	13,913	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	L. J. Denning	33
34	3	9	...	...	12	...	2	40,000	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	4	...	980	980	C. Howard McCorkle	34
35	...	3	...	...	3	*88,565	1	38,665	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	W. C. McHorris	35
36	...	13	...	19	32	743,316	6	331,649	14	51,681	...	7	...	...	...	2	2	...	5	46	21	...	9	...	...	...	Minnie M. Wagner	36
37	9	12	...	...	21	[1]1,500,895	9	...	...	...	1	14	...	1	...	3	2	...	17	41	2	35	22	...	...	...	J. Glenn Skinner	37
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. C. Lilly	38
39	...	11	...	...	11	598,347	2	66,035	4	52,216	...	7	2	...	...	...	1	...	9	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	Alvin R. Eggeling	39
40	10	...	...	2	12	239,175	12	69,847	2	27,362	...	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	4	19	6	35	29	...	25,678	25,678	Reese Martin	40
a	1	...	...	...	1	5,846	1	1,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rev. CharlesF.L.Graham	a
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	B. J. McDaniel	41
42	1	1	...	...	2	24,000	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	L. E. Fuller	42
43	9	11	...	...	20	98,000	4	...	2	12,000	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	5	15	...	...	...	W. M. Kirk	43
44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	T. O. Buchel	44
45	18	20	1	...	39	1,833,814	16	861,967	5	590,642	1	10	1	...	[104]1	2	...	...	4	80	28	10	35	29,200	44,334	73,534	L. B. Houston	45
46	10	4	...	...	14	2,275,275	1	182,776	14	1,200,540	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	36	40	...	45,450	45,450	Albert C. Banks	46
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jack Harden	a
47	...	15	8	...	23	*985,000	4	192,500	9	1,100	1	21	1	...	...	4	...	...	6	38	6	46	55	...	81,917	81,917	R. D. Evans	47
48	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	7	8	...	...	21,570	L. S. Rodney	48
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		a
49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. B. Williams	49
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	Roderic B. Thomas	50
51	17	...	...	2	19	[1]1,093,999	17	92,520	3	137,937	...	10	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	44	8	15	43	...	54,548	54,548	Corinne Fondé	51
52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G. S. Cone	52
53	...	1	...	...	1	19,500	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	7	...	...	...	U. W. Prater	53
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Frank C. Heins	54
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	William L. Schupp	55
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. W. S. Ely	56
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[21]	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. E. H. Archer	57
58	...	3	...	...	3	...	4	18,735	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	Paul Fritz	58
59	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	2	3	14	...	16,550	16,550	Butler Perryman	59
60	5	4	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	13	...	10	30	...	...	...	Nat Tanenbaum	60
61	...	1	...	...	1	3,531	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	B. J. Santistevan	61
62	1	5	...	...	6	*65,980	...	...	1	5,275	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	6	3	...	...	...	Glen Worthington	62
63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	R. R. Rasmussen	63
64	...	4	...	...	4	117,562	1	21,555	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	Floyd A. Taylor	64

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total		
	Utah—Cont.															
1	Pleasant Grove	1,941	City and School District	2	3	....	....	....	25	140	525	.....	525	690	M	1
2	Salt Lake City	149,934	Parks and Public Property	29	28	5	34	2	4,547	10,879	17,750	16,126	33,876	49,302	M	2
3	Tooele	5,001	City Manager	1	....	....	....	....	.....	511	1,289	.....	1,289	1,800	M	3
	Vermont															
4	Barre	10,909	Recreation Department[3]	8	4	5	1	....	5,000	2,000	4,000	.....	4,000	11,000	M	4
5	Brattleboro	9,622	Recreation Board	6	6	1	5	....	.....	1,239	3,314	.....	3,314	4,553	M	5
6	Putney	925	Community Center, Inc.	....	2	....	6	8	.....	312	740	250	990	1,302	P	6
7	Rutland	17,082	City of Rutland	4	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,234	.....	.....	1,894	M	7
8	Springfield	5,182	Recreation Commission	4	2	2	56	64	3,500	1,639	4,431	508	4,939	10,078	M	8
	Virginia															
9	Altavista	2,919	Town of Altavista	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	M	9
10	Charlottesville	19,400	Department of Recreation[4]	6	8	2	1	110	214	3,230	3,920	115	4,035	7,479	M&P	10
			Department of Parks and Cemeteries	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,155	[5]1,155	M	a
11	Covington	6,300	Playground Committee	3	1	....	....	....	.....	50	320	465	785	835	M	11
12	Danville	32,749	Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	17	16	1	3	1	761	2,699	7,146	2,220	9,366	12,826	M	12
13	Harrisonburg	8,768	Public Schools	2	....	....	....	....	.....	30	480	.....	480	510	M	13
14	Lynchburg	44,541	Recreation Department	3	13	9	....	....	.....	3,830	9,148	3,720	12,868	16,698	M	14
15	Newport News	37,067	Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	1	....	1	....	....	.....	2,658	3,733	1,068	4,801	7,459	M&P	15
			School Board and Recreation and Playground Board	4	13	....	....	....	.....	1,295	4,320	.....	4,320	5,615	M	a
16	Norfolk	144,332	Recreation Bureau, Department of Public Welfare	5	11	4	....	....	2,377	9,075	10,077	18,450	28,527	39,979	M	16
17	Petersburg	30,631	Recreation Department	1	8	....	....	....	.....	2,000	3,000	.....	3,000	5,000	M	17
18	Radford	6,990	Public Recreation, Parks and Playgrounds Commission	1	1	1	500	850	.....	1,975	2,775	.....	2,775	4,750	M	18
19	Richmond	193,042	Community Recreation Association	11	20	4	13	150	.....	2,780	16,665	.....	16,665	19,445	P	19
			Bureau of Parks and Recreation, Department of Public Works	33	57	14	39	74	14,089	19,325	46,803	12,000	58,803	92,217	M	a
			Colored Recreation Association	3	2	3	15	12	.....	3,803	5,111	1,813	6,924	10,727	P	b
20	Roanoke	69,287	Department of Parks and Recreation	68	13	1	81	45	160,398	12,293	11,031	4,471	15,502	188,193	M&P	20
21	Schoolfield	6,500	Welfare Department, Dan River Cotton Mills	1	2	1	....	....	.....	1,000	3,420	1,232	4,652	5,652	P	21
22	Winchester	12,095	Playground Association	1	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327	M	22
	Washington															
23	Bellingham	29,314	Park Board	5	5	....	....	....	1,400	400	1,920	20,000	21,920	23,720	M	23
24	Centralia	7,414	Park Commission	1	....	....	....	....	561	400	150	1,670	1,820	2,781	M	24
25	Ellensburg	5,944	Golf Course Committee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	844	.....	732	732	1,760	M	25
			Parks Department[3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	.....	2,337	2,337	3,737	M	a
26	King County	504,980	South District Parks Commission[106]	1	6	3	....	....	8,500	4,720	7,220	13,020	20,240	33,460	C	26
			Park Department, Third District[107]	[108]1	....	....	....	....	8,500	6,570	3,000	9,920	12,920	27,990	C	a
27	Longview	12,385	Public Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	27
28	Pullman	4,417	Kiwanis Club	3	3	....	....	....	.....	1,200	1,200	.....	1,200	2,400	M	28
29	Seattle	368,302	Playground Division, Park Department[3]	19	10	24	....	20	16,391	45,339	.....	.....	270,954	332,684	M	29
30	Spokane	122,001	Park Board	32	8	3	....	....	6,415	22,831	19,338	51,259	70,597	99,843	M	30
31	Tacoma	109,408	Metropolitan Park Board	14	10	1	....	....	498	4,695	6,468	17,799	24,267	29,460	M	31
32	Vancouver	18,788	Playground Association	1	10	....	....	....	.....	650	1,850	.....	1,850	2,500	M	32
33	Wenatchee	11,620	Park Department	2	2	....	....	....	600	500	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,100	M	33
34	White Salmon	985	Columbia Union High School Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	758	M	34
35	Yakima	27,221	Park Department	1	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	824	100	924	[6]924	M&P	35
	West Virginia															
36	Beckley	12,852	Recreational and Park Board	2	2	....	....	....	.....	450	450	.....	450	900	P	36
37	Clarksburg	30,579	Playground Council	3	12	....	....	....	.....	1,200	1,600	200	1,800	3,000	M&P	37
38	Fairmont	23,105	Playground Association	12	13	....	3	....	.....	810	2,223	107	2,330	3,140	P	38
39	Hinton	5,815	Board of Education	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	80	700	.....	700	810	M&P	39
40	Huntington	78,836	Lions Club	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	400	200	600	600	P	40
41	Mannington	3,145	Business Men's Association	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	100	250	.....	250	350	P	41
			Municipal Park Board	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	a
42	Monongalia Co.[110]	51,252	County Recreation Council	6	8	....	24	....	.....	400	3,000	800	3,800	4,200	P	42
43	Morgantown	16,655	Recreation Commission	....	1	1	....	....	.....	959	2,400	.....	2,400	3,359	M	43
44	Parkersburg	30,103	Board of Recreation	5	2	1	19	6	.....	1,581	2,385	174	2,559	4,140	P	44
			Department of Streets, Parks and Public Improvements	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	3,349	M	a
45	Ravenswood	1,061	Town of Ravenswood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M	45
46	Wheeling	61,099	Park Commission	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,150	12,134	4,000	12,100	16,100	33,384	M	46
			Oglebay Institute	13	16	10	20	.....	.....	11,672	23,681	4,476	28,157	39,829	M&P	a
			Recreation Department[4]	21	33	2	....	....	1,658	5,524	10,733	3,609	14,342	21,524	M	b
47	Williamson	8,366	Kiwanis Club and Pool and Park Association	3	5	....	2	.....	.....	300	450	500	950	1,250	P	47
	Wisconsin															
48	Baraboo	6,415	Park Board	3	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,422	M	48
49	Berlin	4,247	City of Berlin	1	1	....	....	....	.....	200	400	.....	400	600	M	49
50	Boscobel	2,008	Park Commission	1	1	....	....	....	200	500	1,000	300	1,300	2,000	M	50
51	Burlington	4,414	Park Board	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	745	M	51
52	Chippewa Falls	10,368	Family Service	....	2	2	....	13	.....	1,149	3,335	.....	3,335	4,484	P	52
53	Cudahy	10,561	Board of Education	5	1	....	....	....	.....	1,000	2,000	500	2,500	3,500	M	53
54	Durand	1,858	Board of Education	2	1	....	....	....	.....	250	1,000	.....	1,000	1,250	M	54
55	Eau Claire	30,745	City Council and Board of Education	8	2	....	....	....	.....	800	3,070	.....	3,070	3,870	M	55
56	Fond du Lac	27,209	Board of Education	23	19	....	6	....	201	1,416	3,468	3,622	7,090	8,707	M	56
57	Green Bay	46,235	Board of Park Commissioners	11	20	....	....	....	.....	798	5,259	410	5,669	6,467	M	57
58	Greendale	2,527	Department of Recreation and Adult Education	1	8	1	22	....	.....	1,509	.....	.....	2,860	4,369	M	58

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Paid Leaders: Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Expenditures: Leadership	Expenditures: Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	1	1	...	2	.....	...	.....	1	18,000	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	690	690	Laura Banner	1
2	4	24	...	...	28	[105]442,655	4	.....	9	.....	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	42	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Joe L. Christensen	2
3	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. Gallaher	3
4	...	3	...	...	3	*36,815	1	40,000	...	.....	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Joseph A. Brislin	4
5	...	3	...	...	3	*10,436	...	.....	1	34,531	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Theresa S. Brungardt	5
6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	3,220	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Esther J. Pratt	6
7	...	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	T. C. Roberts	7
8	...	4	...	...	4	[3]3,171	...	.....	1	9,276	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	.....	675	675	Ralph M. Hileman	8
9	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. G. Fitzgerald	9
10	...	6	...	...	6	*31,935	2	38,483	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	.....	1,204	1,204	Nan B. Crow	10
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Frank Davis	a
11	...	1	...	...	1	47,233	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Shelburn Carmack	11
12	...	8	...	2	10	51,626	2	20,644	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	2	.....	.....	.....	Ellen Easterly	12
13	...	2	...	...	2	12,600	...	.....	2	.....	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Claude E. Warren	13
14	8	7	...	...	15	480,593	6	117,740	...	.....	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Myrtle F. Patterson	14
15	...	...	...	...	...	.....	4	116,566	1	69,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	14	.....	10,170	10,259	C. C. Nixon	15
a	...	10	...	...	10	95,463	...	.....	...	.....	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. E. Hoster	a
16	3	16	...	...	19	345,554	6	226,288	...	.....	4	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	19	...	7	26	.....	50,000	50,000	W. P. Hainsworth	16
17	...	8	...	...	8	[1]55,000	1	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	4	...	...	40,000	.....	40,000	R. C. Day	17
18	...	4	...	...	4	16,360	1	50,570	4	13,545	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	8	.....	7,200	7,200	Jack M. Goodykoontz	18
19	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	6	2,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	.....	.....	.....	Rose K. Banks	19
a	6	5	...	21	32	*1,577,214	4	9,257	18	151,879	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	66	3	19	25	.....	41,485	41,485	Jesse A. Reynolds	a
b	...	1	...	...	1	18,915	1	98,483	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Alice H. Harris	b
20	...	11	...	...	11	*239,471	1	8,238	9	17,247	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1	4	4	.....	2,590	2,590	K. Mark Cowen	20
21	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2	11,000	2	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Alan L. Heil	21
22	...	4	...	...	4	[1]10,440	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Clifford D. Grim	22
23	...	8	...	...	8	[1]60,724	1	1,000	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	12	.....	4,410	4,410	Herbert J. Olson	23
24	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Vernon A. Fear	24
25	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Fred T. Hofmann	25
a	...	3	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	a
26	3	...	...	...	3	.....	3	35,680	...	.....	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Vivian L. McBraun	26
a	7	2	...	...	9	21,600	5	98,800	...	.....	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. L. Ingram	a
27	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	[109]1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. J. McNamara	27
28	...	2	...	...	2	9,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. Fred Bohler	28
29	14	25	...	...	39	1,487,582	9	554,323	...	.....	4	21	10	2	...	1	3	1	1	96	9	16	6	.....	.....	.....	Ben H. Evans	29
30	...	11	...	...	11	*1,120,047	1	5,144	...	.....	...	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	52	12	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Mona J. La Dow	30
31	...	9	...	...	9	*173,672	...	.....	...	.....	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	...	24	.....	.....	.....	Alfred R. Hodges	31
32	...	6	...	...	6	3,092	...	.....	2	437	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	1	1	21	.....	3,536	3,536	Carl Gustafson	32
33	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	4	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James Dunstan	33
34	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. F. Breneman	34
35	...	10	...	...	10	[1]96,063	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	George W. Clark	35
36	...	2	...	...	2	25,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Kenneth C. Hunt	36
37	...	10	...	...	10	165,600	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Anthony Folio	37
38	...	13	...	...	13	123,215	...	.....	...	.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Patrick A. Tork	38
39	...	1	...	...	1	3,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. H. McClung	39
40	...	1	...	...	1	22,500	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	M. O. Riggs	40
41	...	1	...	...	1	26,250	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Forrest G. Clark	41
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	D. L. Matheny	a
42	1	8	...	...	9	*13,500	...	.....	3	30,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Evah Miller	42
43	1	1	...	...	2	[1]51,516	2	47,022	2	70,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	13	.....	.....	.....	Alice Van Landingham	43
44	...	5	...	5	10	*25,653	1	9,892	7	13,160	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	6	.....	3,900	3,900	William Ben Bush	44
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ralph G. Shaver	a
45	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. R. Tucker	45
46	...	2	...	...	2	.....	2	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	7	2	...	...	.....	20,000	20,000	H. P. Corcoran	46
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John C. McConnell	a
b	...	17	...	10	27	339,811	...	.....	17	32,935	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	18	6	12	.....	16,200	16,200	Warren W. Pugh	b
47	...	2	...	...	2	[1]10,080	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. R. Sanford	47
48	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	P. L. Stewart	48
49	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ben Grota	49
50	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Robert J. Morrison, Jr.	50
51	...	2	...	...	2	3,500	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Louis N. Rein	51
52	...	3	...	...	3	*11,934	...	.....	2	11,230	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Florence Wiltrout	52
53	...	3	...	...	3	*15,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Joseph H. Kukor	53
54	...	3	...	...	3	4,500	...	.....	1	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	G. A. Hart	54
55	...	7	...	...	7	52,624	...	.....	1	.....	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John Novak	55
56	...	5	14	...	19	[1]87,418	...	.....	4	23,958	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	F. G. Kiesler	56
57	...	13	...	...	13	*218,520	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	M. G. Simonds	57
58	...	8	3	1	12	43,917	...	.....	1	.....	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	G. C. Wertz	58

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Wisconsin—Cont.														
1	Hartford	3,910	Park Committee	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000	M	1
2	Hudson	2,987	Park Board	1	2	....	....	....	1,371	47	502	....	502	1,920	M	2
3	Janesville	22,992	City of Janesville	6	18	....	....	3	21,700	....	....	....	....	52,433	M	3
4	Kenosha	48,765	Department of Parks and Public Property	2	....	....	....	....	....	6,000	1,609	5,327	6,936	12,936	M	4
			Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education	81	44	1	42	140	....	1,724	9,062	2,892	11,954	13,678	M	a
5	Kenosha County[111]	63,505	County Park Department[3]	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,417	....	....	28,314	C	5
6	Kohler	1,789	Public Schools	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	540	100	640	640	M	6
7	La Crosse	42,707	Board of Education	11	7	....	....	....	....	526	2,915	....	2,915	3,441	M	7
			Park Department[3]	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18,522	M	a
8	Lancaster	2,963	Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	2,503	239	285	524	3,027	M	8
9	Madison	67,447	Division of Recreation, Board of Education	65	45	....	....	....	....	10,815	25,668	....	25,668	36,483	M	9
			Board of Park Commissioners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42,771	M	a
10	Manitowoc	24,404	Recreation Department[3]	22	12	1	....	17	....	....	7,542	2,958	10,500	10,500	M	10
11	Marinette	14,183	Recreation Commission	4	5	....	....	....	....	23	800	....	800	823	M	11
12	Mayville	2,754	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	300	[6]400	M	12
13	Merrill	8,711	Park Board	2	1	....	....	....	....	700	1,200	....	1,200	1,900	M	13
14	Milwaukee	587,472	Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education, Public Schools	422	333	32	....	....	27,816	86,420	311,495	173,699	485,194	599,430	M	14
			Bureau of Bridges and Public Buildings	....	....	....	....	....	100,000	33,803	....	77,295	77,295	211,098	M	a
15	Milwaukee Co.[112]	766,885	County Park Commission	33	....	33	....	....	96,278	76,728	73,580	162,580	236,160	409,166	C	15
16	Monroe	6,182	Board of Park Commissioners	4	3	....	....	....	1,285	926	1,594	994	2,588	4,799	M	16
17	Monticello	716	Light and Water Department	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	485	M	17
18	Montreal	1,700	Municipal Recreation Department[4]	4	1	....	1	....	3,378	1,200	1,752	....	1,752	6,330	M&P	18
19	Mosinee	1,361	City Council	1	1	1	11	....	1,200	200	1,400	500	1,900	3,300	M	19
20	New London	4,825	Parks and Recreation Board	2	....	....	....	....	....	900	535	610	1,145	2,045	M	20
21	New Richmond	2,388	Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	400	M	21
22	Oconto	5,362	Board of Public Works	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	350	M	22
23	Oshkosh	39,089	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24,340	M	23
			Department of Recreation, Board of Education	160	23	1	....	....	500	3,500	12,000	2,103	14,103	18,103	M	a
24	Racine	67,195	Department of Parks and Recreation[4]	52	27	4	....	....	12,000	6,800	17,250	25,875	43,125	61,925	M	24
25	Rice Lake	5,719	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	492	....	1,831	1,831	2,323	M	25
26	Sheboygan	40,638	Park Division, Board of Public Works	2	....	....	....	....	2,610	2,740	440	18,900	19,340	24,690	M	26
			Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education	20	15	2	221	45	....	4,765	7,700	3,060	10,760	15,525	M	a
27	Shorewood	15,184	Village and Board of Vocational and Adult Education	29	29	1	....	....	....	26,296	23,216	6,473	29,689	55,985	M	27
28	South Milwaukee	11,134	Recreation Department, School Board	2	2	....	....	....	....	1,113	2,095	....	2,095	3,208	M	28
29	Stoughton	4,743	Park Committee	2	....	....	....	....	....	25	450	....	450	475	M	29
30	Waukesha	19,242	Recreation Board	9	9	....	....	34	....	811	2,105	186	2,291	3,102	M	30
31	Wausau	27,268	Recreation Committee	2	....	....	....	....	250	2,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	6,250	M	31
32	Wauwatosa	27,769	Extension Division, Board of Education	23	29	....	....	....	....	....	5,317	5,001	10,318	10,318	M	32
33	West Allis	36,364	Department of Recreation, Board of Education	130	15	2	....	....	....	11,778	15,603	11,493	27,096	38,874	M	33
34	Whitefish Bay	9,651	Recreation Department, School Board	7	4	....	....	....	....	1,550	1,250	600	1,850	3,400	M	34
35	Wisconsin Rapids	11,416	Board of Education and Park and Pool Board	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,850	M	35
	Wyoming															
36	Casper	17,964	Park Department	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	[6]530	M	36
37	Gillette	2,177	Red Cross, Lions Club and City Welfare Committee	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	350	....	350	[6]350	M&P	37
38	Rawlins	5,531	City Council	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M	38
39	Rock Springs	9,827	Park Department and City	1	....	....	....	....	2,000	640	1,085	2,700	3,785	6,425	M	39
40	Sheridan	10,529	City Council	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,000	M	40
	Hawaii															
41	Honolulu City and County	258,256	Recreation Commission	19	41	15	....	9	....	14,846	56,357	....	56,357	71,203	M	41
			Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	42,437	41,753	....	186,310	186,310	270,500	M&C	a
42	Molokai	5,500	Community Center, Inc.	1	2	3	20	29	....	2,178	6,203	2,548	8,751	10,929	P	42
	CANADA															
	Alberta															
43	Calgary	83,761	Parks Department	3	12	3	....	....	3,800	7,900	3,440	17,460	20,900	32,600	M	43
44	Medicine Hat	10,300	Parks Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,200	M	44
	British Columbia															
45	Vancouver	275,000	Board of Park Commissioners	14	12	....	....	....	....	10,000	5,000	55,000	60,000	70,000	M	45
46	Victoria	42,907	Department of Parks[3]	1	1	....	....	....	2,000	7,100	400	9,000	9,400	18,500	M	46
	Manitoba															
47	St. Boniface	17,995	Public Parks Board	1	....	....	....	....	4,000	500	400	200	600	5,100	M	47
48	Winnipeg	217,994	Public Parks Board	9	17	....	....	....	5,000	40,000	8,000	20,000	28,000	73,000	M	48
	New Brunswick															
49	Fredericton	9,905	Playground Committee	2	2	....	....	6	....	353	617	494	1,111	1,464	M	49

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Paid Leaders: Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Expenditures: Leadership	Expenditures: Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	...	2	...	1	3	.....	...	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Rollin Abbott	1
2	...	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. L. Jones	2
3	...	8	...	...	8	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	18	2	1	6	.....	.....	.....	Arthur B. Lyon	3
4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	2	.....	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. J. Gallagher	4
a	...	8	...	...	8	*219,863	2	17,465	9	153,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	.....	5,300	5,300	G. M. Phelan	a
5	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Herman E. Arndt	5
6	...	1	...	...	1	15,000	...	.....	2	13,500	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Roy A. Ebben	6
7	...	7	...	...	7	[9]3,360	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. W. Bardwell	7
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George E. Ritter	a
8	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. J. McCoy	8
9	...	15	...	...	15	*315,200	...	.....	5	28,289	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. G. Danford	9
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James G. Marshall	a
10	...	8	...	1	9	60,470	1	3,200	7	27,524	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	3	.....	4,547	4,547	Lawrence A. Krueger	10
11	...	4	...	...	4	[1]14,900	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Curtis Minsloff	11
12	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Carl Muench	12
13	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Elnor Seger	13
14	18	23	...	28	69	*[3]3,026,673	5	900,814	28	1,023,644	1	13	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	73	9	5	10	.....	16,380	16,380	Dorothy Enderis	14
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Manuel Cutler	a
15	...	25	...	...	25	[11][3]11,747,510	30	198,187	...	.....	1	21	8	2	...	1	6	...	7	122	7	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Donald Griffin	15
16	...	1	...	...	1	[1]2,100	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. M. W. Anderson	16
17	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Adam Schuler	17
18	...	1	...	...	1	12,480	1	27,179	1	480	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	1,300	75	1,375	G. H. Stevens	18
19	...	2	1	1	4	*29,275	1	5,897	2	816	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Reinold R. Kleist	19
20	...	1	...	...	1	*5,060	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Robert M. Shortell	20
21	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Anna M. Halvarson	21
22	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. C. Krueger	22
23	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	[11]4	[11]3	...	...	...	1	...	...	[11]7	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Charles F. Nolan	23
a	...	...	...	33	33	136,950	1	28,000	6	87,794	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. C. Miller	a
24	3	9	...	3	15	225,209	4	134,725	4	22,500	1	5	3	...	...	2	1	...	1	19	2	4	...	.....	13,798	13,798	E. W. Grover	24
25	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	T. G. Hoff	25
26	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Gordon Z. Rayner	26
a	...	8	...	...	8	*126,511	...	.....	7	21,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Carleton R. Crowell	a
27	...	3	...	4	7	66,991	2	33,251	6	110,782	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. M. Genskow	27
28	...	4	...	...	4	20,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. P. Mann	28
29	...	1	...	...	1	8,190	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Earl Jensen	29
30	...	5	...	...	5	*83,599	...	.....	2	1,320	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	[2]1	12	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Earl A. Lockman	30
31	9	4	...	...	13	70,000	1	3,000	...	.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	2	9	...	.....	.....	.....	I. S. Horgen	31
32	...	7	...	...	7	53,869	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Thomas B. Greenwill	32
33	3	7	...	...	10	406,912	2	3,942	8	160,421	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	2	33	8	.....	.....	.....	Fred W. Zirkel	33
34	3	...	...	...	3	43,200	...	.....	3	3,000	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. A. Wangerin	34
35	...	2	...	...	2	*[15]15,000	...	.....	2	3,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. A. Torresani and Floyd Smith	35
36	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. C. Clemens	36
37	...	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Chester H. Bowen	37
38	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. L. Wallace	38
39	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Carl F. Asiala	39
40	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	M. F. Ryan	40
41	38	5	4	...	47	1,183,485	2	17,054	1	720	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Arthur K. Powlison	41
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	8	12	3	...	1	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. E. Lyons	a
42	1	...	...	...	1	27,004	1	87,166	5	10,060	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Etta M. Peoples	42
43	...	12	...	...	12	*93,526	8	.....	...	.....	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. J. Morris	43
44	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. Ashburner	44
45	...	14	...	...	14	125,000	...	.....	...	.....	3	27	8	...	...	2	1	5	118	16	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Marjorie Shorney	45
46	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. H. Warren	46
47	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. A. Poulain	47
48	...	17	...	...	17	[1]160,000	2	60,000	...	.....	1	3	...	...	...	2	2	1	55	13	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	S. J. Walker	48
49	...	2	...	...	2	[3]3,997	1	1,375	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. A. Shanks	49

Footnotes follow

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: For All Other Personal Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Grand Total	
	Ontario														
1	Cornwall	11,126	Athletic Commission	3	....	3	....	....	1,500	.....	2,822	1,600	4,422	5,922	M&P	1
2	Fort William	30,317	City of Fort William	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	M	2
3	Hamilton	164,719	Playgrounds and Recreation Commission	11	27	1	....	22	1,400	2,052	9,545	250	9,795	13,247	M	3
			Board of Park Management	2	....	2	....	....	.....	5,000	3,000	17,000	20,000	25,000	M	a
4	Ottawa	154,585	Playgrounds Department[3]	17	8	1	....	....	.....	16,033	15,289	25,408	40,697	56,730	M	4
5	Sault Ste. Marie	25,620	Recreation Committee, City Council	1	....	....	....	....	900	1,356	.....	.....	1,905	4,161	M	5
6	Toronto	657,612	Parks Department	149	143	14	....	1298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[6]235,951	M	6
7	Windsor	104,415	Playground Association	11	21	....	....	15	.....	1,239	3,785	236	4,021	5,260	M&P	7
	Quebec														
8	Montreal	1,307,592	Parks and Playgrounds Association, Inc.	7	15	3	42	46	.....	10,494	11,215	5,688	16,903	27,397	M&P	8
			Parks, Gardens and Playgrounds Division, Public Works Department	133	49	109	....	....	.....	49,523	185,500	182,587	368,087	417,610	M	a
9	Quebec	147,908	Playgrounds Association, Inc.	2	2	....	....	....	.....	506	431	500	931	1,437	M&P	9
			Oeuvre des Terrains de Jeux, Inc.	28	19	10	39	151	7,600	2,100	7,780	9,170	16,950	26,650	M	a
10	St. Lambert	6,320	City Council	3	....	....	....	....	.....	155	715	690	1,405	1,560	M	10
11	Sherbrooke	35,487	Park Department	15	....	2	40	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	M	11
12	Verdun	65,927	Playground Commission	1	1	....	....	....	9,600	16,000	500	16,200	16,700	42,300	M	12
13	Westmount	24,959	Parks Department	2	3	1	4	....	.....	2,593	2,457	12,801	15,258	17,851	M	13
	Saskatchewan														
14	Regina	56,520	Recreation Division, Parks Department[3]	26	14	5	....	....	500	5,684	10,776	5,300	16,076	22,260	M	14
15	Saskatoon	42,269	Playgrounds Association	10	6	1	....	....	1,802	2,588	6,066	940	7,006	11,396	M	15

FOOTNOTES

† Under Sources of Financial Support, M — Municipal Funds; P — Private Funds; S — State Funds; C — County Funds.

* Indicates that the agency reporting used the formula recommended by the Records Committee in determining the summer playground attendance.

1. Represents participants only.
2. Leased to a private operator.
3. This department is administered by an official policy-making board.
4. This department is administered by an advisory board.
5. Represents attendance at two recreation buildings only.
6. Expenditures data are incomplete.
7. This report covers major recreation facilities in Clearwater, Compton, Lynwood, and Willowbrook.
8. Represents summer attendance only.
9. This report covers major recreation facilities in Berkeley, Oakland, and several other East Bay communities.
10. One of these leaders was appointed during 1942 on a full-time year-round basis.
11. This department operates only in unincorporated sections of Los Angeles County and is administered by an official policy-making board.
12. Represents attendance at three recreation buildings only.
13. Includes attendance at other recreation places.
14. For seven months the director served as assistant coordinator of civilian defense.
15. The major recreation facilities are located in Leucadia, Ramona, and Solana Beach.
16. Includes attendance at recreation buildings and other facilities in recreation park.
17. This report includes recreation facilities in Maricopa and four other communities.
18. Includes participants at other outdoor facilities.
19. Appointed during 1942 on a full-time year-round basis.
20. This building is leased to a private individual.
21. One of these workers gives part of his time to the Community Building Association.
22. Includes attendance at recreation buildings.
23. Includes daytime attendance at recreation buildings.
24. Represents evening attendance only.
25. Six of these pools are also reported by the National Capital Parks which operate them at certain hours.
26. This course is owned and operated by the City of Leesburg.

the table

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
1	1	...	...	...	1	.....	1	8,000	...	.....	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Joseph St. Denis	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	A. McNaughton	2
3	...	5	...	12	17	*457,827	1	2,500	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	130	John J. Syme	3
a	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	.....	F. E. Marshall	a
4	...	15	...	...	15	244,106	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	E. F. Morgan	4
5	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	M. G. Edison Danby	5
6	6	60	...	2	68	1,613,951	6	301,228	52	115,648	3	21	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	19	...	...	...	...	.....	C. E. Chambers	6
7	...	15	...	...	15	*224,719	...	.....	...	.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	.....	Kenneth S. Wills	7
8	...	8	...	...	8	*232,041	...	.....	1	477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	.....	William Bowie	8
a	44	...	...	29	73	6,418,071	17	1,025,375	...	.....	3	4	1	...	...	...	1	18	17	60	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Lucien Asselin	a
9	...	2	...	...	2	*26,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	J. B. O'Regan	9
a	6	3	...	1	10	713,500	...	.....	...	.....	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	14	...	...	...	...	.....	Alfred Leblond	a
10	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	[21]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	M. J. Rutledge	10
11	2	4	...	...	6	113,000	1	6,000	...	.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	.....	A. Deslauriers	11
12	...	3	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	J. R. French	12
13	...	4	...	...	4	34,268	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	.....	P. E. Jarman	13
14	...	15	...	...	15	*256,836	1	15,204	...	.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	[21]	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	.....	R. J. Vint	14
15	...	3	...	...	3	*22,637	...	.....	...	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	.....	A. L. Tyler	15

27. Does not include $10,661 spent for band concerts.
28. This course is operated by the Division of Golf and the expenditures for its operation are not included in this report.
29. In addition to this expenditure, $9,384 was spent for band.
30. Maintains a program of community recreation for colored citizens.
31. The major recreation facilities are located in Brunswick and St. Simons Island.
32. Acts in an advisory capacity and serves as a liaison group between the public and private recreation agencies.
33. Some of these workers were assigned for services with other recreation agencies in Chicago.
34. This report covers major recreation facilities in Chicago, Lyons, Niles Center, Palatine, Palos Park, Leyden and Thornton Townships.
35. The golf course included in this report is in Rockton.
36. Represents expenditures for golf course only.
37. The major recreation facilities are located in Highland.
38. Represents school expenditures only.
39. Includes participants at all outdoor facilities.
40. Does not include the expenditures for the golf courses and swimming pools.
41. These golf courses were operated by the department's Division of Parks.
42. Represents expenditures for swimming pool only.
43. This report includes recreation service in Zachary.
44. This report covers recreation service in Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Braintree, Brookline, Cambridge, Canton, Chelsea, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Everett, Hingham, Hull, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Nahant, Needham, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Saugus, Somerville, Stoneham, Swampscott, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth, Winchester, Winthrop, and Woburn.
45. Includes attendance at adult athletic activities.
46. Represents attendance at eight playgrounds only.
47. Includes attendance at 20 skating rinks.
48. Promotes and operates a community-wide music program in cooperation with public schools, churches, industries, and homes.
49. Sixteen of these playgrounds were operated prior to July 28th by the Department of Public Recreation and are included in its report.
50. Four additional pools and many of the other outdoor facilities reported by the Department of Public Recreation were operated by the Park Department after July 28, 1942.
51. The major recreation facilities are located on Twin Lakes near Houghton, Mich.
52. The major recreation facilities are located in Crystal Falls, Hematite, and Stambaugh Townships.

53. The golf course is located near Copper Harbor.
54. Includes $5,000 spent from school funds but not classified as to type of expenditures.
55. The bathing beach is in Lakefield Township.
56. The major recreation facilities are located in Big Bay, Gwinn, and near Beacon.
57. These workers gave part of their time to the Department of Parks and Recreation.
58. Includes attendance at the indoor centers.
59. Does not include the salaries of two full-time leaders paid from the Detroit Community Chest.
60. The major recreation facilities are located in Bovey, Calumet, Marble, and Taconite.
61. This report covers recreation facilities and services in Hibbing and several nearby communities.
62. In addition, $15,041 was spent by the Municipal Athletic Association under the direction of the Recreation Department.
63. This facility is operated by a private group.
64. One of these workers gave part of his time to the City Recreation Department.
65. Includes attendance at one recreation building.
66. The major recreation facilities are located in Collingswood, Haddonfield, Haddon Heights, and Merchantville.
67. The major recreation facilities are located in Belleville, Bloomfield, Caldwell, East Orange, Irvington, Montclair, Newark, Nutley, Orange, and Verona.
68. Six of the eight paid leaders were high school students serving only part time.
69. The major recreation facilities are located in Highland Park and Metuchen.
70. The major recreation facilities are located in Clifton, Hawthorne, Paterson, Wayne Township, and West Paterson.
71. The major recreation facilities are located in Succasunna.
72. The major recreation facilities are located in Cranford, Elizabeth, Fanwood, Garwood, Hillside, Kenilworth, Linden, Mountainside, New Providence Township, Plainfield, Rahway, Roselle, Roselle Park, Scotch Plains, Springfield, Summit, Union, and Westfield.
73. This is a 27-hole golf course.
74. The bathing beach is in Angelica.
75. This report also covers recreation service in the villages of Bronxville and Tuckahoe.
76. Some of the major recreation facilities are in the Town of North Elba.
77. Due to a flood the pool was operated only part of the summer.
78. The major recreation facilities are located in Liverpool, Marcellus, Township of Pompey, and Syracuse.
79. Employed until September 1st only.
80. Includes some participation at indoor centers.
81. The major recreation facilities are located in Ardsley, Cortland, Harmon, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Rye, Scarsdale, Tarrytown, White Plains, and Yonkers.
82. Operated by the Bissell Park Golf Club.
83. These are children's pools.
84. The major recreation facilities are located in Bay Village, Cleveland, Fairview, Hinckley, Parkview Village, and Strongville.
85. This report covers recreation service in Berea, Cuyahoga Heights, Euclid, Garfield Heights, Parma, and South Euclid.
86. The bathing beach is in Boston Township.
87. The major recreation facilities are located in McCandless, Pine and Hampton Township and in Bethel and Snowden Township.
88. The Recreation Board promotes a county-wide recreation program and cooperates with local recreation agencies throughout the county.
89. This report covers recreation service in Crafton and Ingram.
90. In addition to operating and maintaining its own facilities, this board also serves local park and recreation authorities in Delaware County.
91. Includes $1,250 contributed by the Department of Parks and Public Property.
92. One of these is a 12-hole golf course.
93. Represents expenditures of Recreation Department only.
94. Includes attendance at playgrounds.
95. Seven of these areas were play lots.
96. Includes participants at 18 recreation buildings.
97. Represents attendance at one recreation building only.
98. Includes $25,000 spent from municipal funds but not through the Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation.
99. In addition to the golf course the department maintains many of the facilities reported by the Playground and Recreation Association.
100. The Major recreation facilities are located in Ashley, Dallas, Edwardsville, Georgetown, Hanover Township, Kingston, Larksville, Midvale, Plymouth, Sugar Notch, Swoyersville, Warrior Run, Wilkes-Barre, and Wilkes-Barre Township.

101. Other outdoor facilities owned by the Park Department were operated by the Recreation Commission.

102. The outdoor swimming pool and playgrounds are located in Berkeley and Valley Falls.

103. This report includes recreation facilities in Kingston, Peace Dale, Wakefield, and West Kingston.

104. This is a 6-hole course.

105. Includes participants at recreation buildings and indoor centers.

106. The major recreation facilities are located in Burien, Des Moines, Enumclaw, Ravensdale, Riverton Heights, and Vashon.

107. The major recreation facilities are located in Kirkland, North Bend, and Preston.

108. In addition to this worker, WPA leaders were used but the number of such leaders was not reported.

109. This is a 5-hole golf course.

110. The major recreation facilities are located in Canyon, Cassville, Core, Daybrook, Dillslow, Evertsville. Hagans, Laurel Point, McCurdysville, Morgantown, Osage, and Sommers.

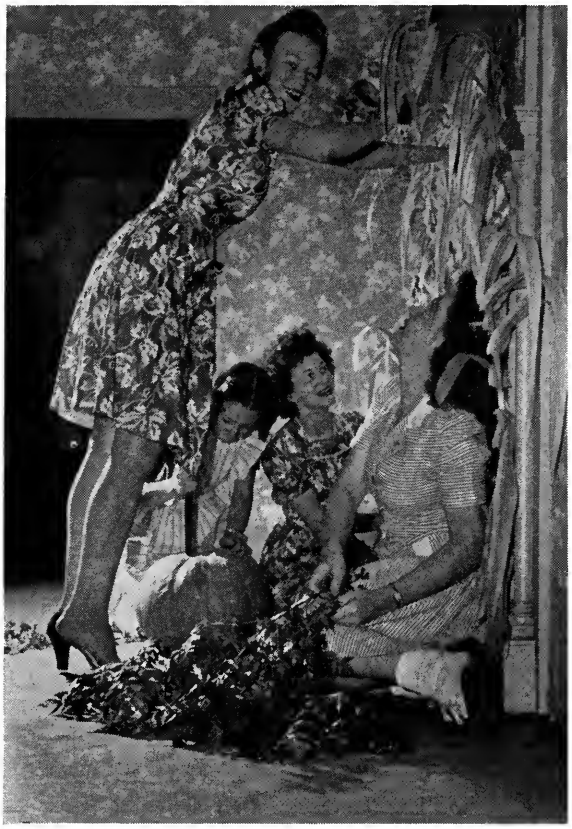
111. The major recreation facilities are located in Salem and Somers.

112. This report covers recreation service in Cudahy, Lake, Shorewood, South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, West Allis, West Milwaukee, and Whitefish Bay.

113. Of this attendance, approximately 78 per cent were spectators.

114. The tennis courts were operated jointly by the Park Board and Department of Recreation.

RECREATION CARRIES ON IN WARTIME



Courtesy Houston, Texas, Department of Recreation

The streamlined recreation programs of 1943 are designed to meet the needs of all citizens — young and old — civilians, war workers, and servicemen and women.

Courtesy Houston, Texas, Department of Recreation

The Service of the National Recreation Movement in 1942

DURING 1942 the war made interesting demands on the National Recreation Association and added greatly to its responsibility for helping communities adapt their programs to meet the needs of civilians, war workers, and servicemen. A number of the Association's field representatives continued their work with the Federal Security Agency, and the Association has redoubled its efforts to publish material on recreation which will be helpful to any war service organization and community group wishing to use it.

Some of the accomplishments of the Association in its twofold program were as follows:

392 cities in **44** states were given personal service through the visits of field workers.

4,078 local leaders were given special training in recreation skills, methods, and program at institutes in which nature recreation, arts and crafts, social recreation, and games were stressed.

37 cities were given personal field service by the Bureau of Colored Work, some of them being visited several times. Time was given to financing campaigns, to conducting local surveys, and to training leaders. Approximately **100** recreation leaders attended the conference held in St. Louis, Mo.

47 cities were visited by the Katherine F. Barker Memorial Secretary on Recreation for Girls and Women, who also conducted **67** institutes involving **3,170** people and led **24** social recreation demonstrations in which **2,230** people participated.

15 cities received the personal service of the Specialist on Recreation Areas and Facilities. In all of these cities the service involved the preparation of comprehensive long range plans for acquiring and developing recreation areas and facilities.

46 industries were visited in **22** cities by a special worker employed for part of the year to help industries and municipal recreation departments meet the recreational needs of industrial workers.

5,026 boys and girls in **139** cities received badges, emblems, or certificates for passing the Association's athletic and swimming badge tests.

6,122 different communities in every state of the Union, the District of Columbia, and **20** foreign countries received help and advice on their recreation problems through the Correspondence and Consultation Bureau. Approximately **35,000** requests were handled by the Bureau, and **4,000** individuals called at the office for personal consultation.

912 delegates from **302** cities in **42** states and the District of Columbia attended the War Recreation Congress held at Cincinnati, Ohio, from September 28 to October 2, 1942. Representatives of branches of the armed forces, government departments, and national and local organizations were present.

1,924 cities and towns, **18** of them in foreign countries, received RECREATION, the monthly magazine of the movement.

2,358 individuals in **989** communities received the bulletins issued by the Association. Books, booklets, pamphlets, and leaflets on various subjects in the community recreation field were adapted to help meet the needs of public and private agencies working on wartime recreation problems.

National Recreation Association

Incorporated

FINANCIAL SUMMARY 1942

Balance January 1, 1942		$ 28,553.02
Receipts		212,227.36
Contributions	$156,183.80	
Other	56,043.56	
Total		$240,780.38
Expenditures		196,747.99
Balance December 31, 1942		$ 44,032.39*

ENDOWMENT AND RESERVE FUNDS

Special Fund (Action of 1910)	$ 25,000.00	Annie L. Sears Fund	$ 2,000.00
Lucy Tudor Hillyer Fund	5,000.00	John Markle Fund	50,000.00
Emil C. Bondy Fund	1,000.00	Katherine C. Husband Fund	884.55
George L. Sands Fund	12,981.72	Leilla S. Kilbourne Fund $5,000.00	
"In Memory of J. I. Lamprecht"	3,000.00	Received in 1942 1,250.00	
"In Memory of Barney May"	2,500.00		6,250.00
"In Memory of Waldo E. Forbes"	1,403.02	Ella Strong Denison Fund**	200.00
Frances Ross Poley Memorial Fund**	6,167.72	Annie M. Lawrence Fund	960.73
Ellen Mills Borne Fund	3,000.00	Frederick Mc'Owen Fund	1,000.00
Other Gifts	175.00	Clarence M. Clark Fund	50,662.20
C. H. T. Endowment Fund	500.00	John G. Wartmann Fund	500.00
Frances Mooney Fund	1,000.00	"In Memory of Joseph Lee"	1,025.00
Sarah Newlin Fund	500.00	"In Memory of Seaman F. Northrup"	500.00
"In Memory of William Simes"	2,000.00	Henry Strong Denison Fund**	50,000.00
"In Memory of J. R., Jr."	250.00	E M F Fund	500.00
Frances R. Morse Fund	2,000.00	Alexander Felman Fund	75.00
Emergency Reserve Fund	155,000.00	William Purcell Bickett Fund $6,531.23	
Loss and Gain on Sale of Securities	10,059.49	Received in 1942 2,206.12	
Ella Van Peyma Fund	500.00		8,737.35
Nettie G. Naumburg Fund	2,000.00	"In Memory of Margaret Hazard Fisher"	1,100.00
"In Memory of William J. Matheson"	5,000.00	Alice J. Shepley Fund	100.00
Alice B. P. Hannahs Fund	1,400.00	Ruel Crompton Fund	1,007.52
"In Memory of Daniel Guggenheim"	1,000.00	Helen L. Jones Fund	504.50
"In Memory of Alfred W. Heinsheimer"	5,000.00		
Nellie L. Coleman Fund	100.00	Received in 1942	
Elizabeth B. Kelsey Fund	500.00	Caroline B. McGeoch Fund	911.08
Sarah Fuller Smith Fund	3,000.00	Caroline R. Reed Fund	885.76
			$427,840.64

*On December 31, 1942, the President of the Association reported obligations for field service amounting to about $36,000. In addition there were certain publications contracted for, the printing of which had been delayed, to the amount of about $3,000. On December 1, 1942, the Association still needed $30,500. Certain work could not be authorized until the Association was sure the funds would be available.

**Restricted.

For the purpose of bequests, the legal name of the Association is National Recreation Association, Incorporated. (Incorporated under the laws of the state of New York in 1926)

National Recreation Association

Incorporated

OFFICERS

ROBERT GARRETT, *Chairman of the Board*
SUSAN M. LEE, *Secretary of the Board*
GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY, *Treasurer*

JOHN G. WINANT, *First Vice-President*
MRS. OGDEN L. MILLS, *Second Vice-President*
SUSAN M. LEE, *Third Vice-President*

HOWARD BRAUCHER, *President*

DIRECTORS

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WORLD AT PLAY

Youth in Agriculture

THE Children's Bureau in 1942 set up a committee on young workers in wartime agriculture which has recently issued a pamphlet, "Guides to Successful Employment of Non-Farm Youth in Wartime Agriculture." This pamphlet sets up minimum standards for the successful employment of non-farm youth in farming now geared to war. Copies may be secured on request from the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. Ask for Publication 290.

Helping Them Keep Cool

KIWANIS PIER is one of the most popular hot weather retreats in Plymouth, Indiana, where young and old enjoy Drubert Beach at Pretty Lake. There was a beach but no pier until the Kiwanis Club came to the rescue. When the call went out for volunteers to donate their evenings to build the pier, a hearty response was received and within two weeks of the date the Club acted to provide funds, the structure was completed and installed.

Army Hospitals Get First-Run Movies

HOLLYWOOD first-run pictures are being brought to the bedside of patients in U. S. Army hospitals in a program introduced by the American Red Cross.

Part of the hospital motion picture service, this new project will bring 16 millimeter first-run movies to bed-patient audiences in military hospitals on a nation-wide scale. The Red Cross now operates the third largest motion picture chain in the United States. It is estimated that before the end of this year, the hospital-ward circuits will cover more than 350 hospitals.

Hamilton's Training Course

HAMILTON, Ontario, Canada, held its seventeenth annual recreation training institute in March and April 1943 when four afternoon sessions were held at the Hamilton Y.M.C.A. Courses were offered in social recreation, group singing and folk dancing, playground administration and similar subjects.

Lamp Clubs in Los Angeles

ENROLLMENT in the Lamp Clubs, conducted for girls by the Los Angeles Department of Playground and Recreation, is much larger now than in any previous years. Activities are being geared to wartime conditions and Lamp Club girls are being trained in child care, nutrition, home nursing, junior first aid, and victory gardens, and are participating in numerous drives sponsored by the Office of Civilian Defense. Many Lamp Club girls sixteen years of age and over are engaged in remunerative occupations, and even younger girls receive compensation for the care of children after school and during evening hours. The girls at present are looking forward eagerly to their annual camp vacation outing in the Griffith Park Girls' Camp.

Last year almost 900 girls attended the camp, and this year an even greater number is expected. The fee has been set at $6 for a one-week outing, including all expenses. "We undoubtedly face a problem in connection with food supplies," writes Mrs. Minnette B. Spector, supervisor, "but we shall adjust our camp menu to national food restrictions,, and we feel sure that as a result of careful planning beforehand everything will function as smoothly as in previous years."

Clairton's Merit System — It is suggested that anyone interested in merit systems communicate with Michael E. Wargo, Director of Recreation in Clairton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wargo has reported on the success of his plan for setting up recreation activities on a "contract" basis and rewarding children for achievement along certain lines by issuing a certificate on completion of the contract. (This plan is for children who wish to participate in such a system.) A general outline of the program giving details of the plan has been issued by Mr. Wargo, who may be addressed care of the Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Affairs, Clairton.

Simple Craft Patterns — Paper patterns for making simple craft projects are made available through a weekly newspaper service published in many cities throughout the country. The patterns are clearly drawn and easy to follow. For more information about this unique craft service write to A. Neely Hall Productions, Dept. R., Elmhurst, Illinois.

Community Center for Salem—Salem, Virginia, a community of about 5,700, has recently purchased a 16-acre estate and an 18-room mansion which will be the city's community center. The $20,100 purchase price of this property was paid out of the general fund of the city.—From *The American City,* March 1943.

Books on Sports — Now ready for distribution—the 1943 *Famous Slugger Year Book* (five cents) with information on the last World Series and All-Star records; and the new edition of *Official Softball Rules* (ten cents). These booklets may be secured from neighborhood sports dealers or from the Hillerich and Bradsby Company, Louisville, Kentucky.

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Music Groups in Kansas City—With the cooperation of the music supervisor of the public schools, the Recreation Division in Kansas City, Missouri, is giving all graduates from the high schools and colleges an opportunity to continue participation in choruses and orchestras. The leader in charge of the municipal band and orchestra will have charge of the instrumental organization, and an outstanding choral leader from the schools has been selected for the chorus.

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Films on Child Care — The New York University Film Library, according to the *Journal of Educational Sociology,* is offering a number of films concerned with the development and care of young children. Several of them deal with play. Information regarding these films and rental charges may be secured from the New York University Film Library, New York University, Washington Square, New York City.

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"Know Your Allies"—A popular educational 16 mm. motion picture film series was recently shown at William Sloane House Y.M.C.A. in New York City. Films are on most of the Allied Nations and cover a season's showing on a weekly basis. Films can be obtained free of charge except in some cases where there is a service fee.

If you desire a copy of the series, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Mr. John T. Seddon, William Sloane House Y.M.C.A., 356 West 34th Street, New York, N. Y., and a free copy of the film list will be mailed to you.

New Play Areas for Sacramento—Play areas in Sacramento, California, will be increased through the gift from Miss Alice A. Miller of a 32-acre tract of land along the Sacramento River and an area of 20 acres east of this property and separated from it by a levee and railroad track. The property, valued at $21,000, is in its natural state and contains many poplar and willow trees, and wild berry and grape vines. The city of Sacramento, to which the property has been deeded, will clear out many small areas throughout the tract, will improve the roads, install comfort stations, and provide picnic tables and outdoor stoves. There will be boating and fishing in the river.

It is hoped later that the size of the tract may be increased through the purchase by the city of an area of over nine acres belonging to an industrial plant.

CCC Building Becomes Recreation Center—Moving an abandoned CCC building from the country to a well-located site in the Negro district has given Las Vegas, Nevada, another recreation center. The building will be renovated and operated by the city recreation department with the cooperation of the USO. Programs for both civilians and servicemen are planned.

As a further step in meeting the recreation needs of the Negro community, the grounds adjacent to the building will be developed by the municipal recreation department for use as a playground. The program calls for outdoor supervision and necessary athletic equipment.

The city council of Las Vegas has given favorable consideration to a new recreation budget of $15,000. If approved it will be three times the amount previously provided. — From *Recreation Bulletin,* Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

IF THE FLESH OF AMERICA BE WEAK!

by
L. B. ICELY
President

If the FLESH of America be weak—even the flaming spirit bequeathed us by our fighting forefathers will gain us nothing.

If the FLESH of America be weak—then even our most determined *will* must be canceled by a fluttering heart.

If the FLESH of America be weak—then our men on many foreign fronts, on ships at sea, and in the air, are lost before the battle begins.

But, thank God, the *SPIRIT* of America today is *willing*—as it was in "seventy-six"!

And the *FLESH* of America, hardened and strengthened by participation in vigorous American sports, is strong, virile, durable—*and can be kept so.*

America's competitive sports and games are her greatest reservoir of fighting and production power.

Essential equipment to carry on these sports and games, in training camps and at home, must be kept available during the war—and to *maintain* the health of those who return after we have won.

Let it not be written in historic words, to be read by generations to come, that in this great war for the Freedom and Peace of mankind, America's *Spirit* was willing, but her *Flesh* was weak.

Be strong, America! Keep strong America—for the job that still lies ahead in war, and in the peace to come. Only from an America in which both the *spirit* and the *flesh* are strong can a shattered world draw new strength and go forward. Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Chicago, New York, other leading cities.

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War Information Films—Children want to play their part in the war effort. They want to know the facts about their country's participation in the war. Recreation leaders are in a position to give them accurate and authoritative information through the use of Office of War Information films now available at service charges as low as 50 and 25 cents. Further information may be secured from the Motion Picture Bureau of the National Council, Y.M.C.A., New York City.

"Gotta Date Tonight?"

- Readers of **Recreation** will be interested to know that articles on teen age recreation which have appeared in recent issues of the magazine have been brought together in a pamphlet under the title, **"Gotta Date Tonight?"**

This pamphlet, presenting as it does practical experiences in providing recreation for boys and girls in their teens, will be a valuable supplement to **Teen Trouble,** recently issued by the Association at 10 cents a copy.

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"The Fight for Freedom"—The Chicago Park District since last October has been presenting a pageant, "The Fight for Freedom," which has aroused much interest and enthusiasm. It is a historical dramatization of what Americans fight to preserve and portrays the continued effort of humanity to attain the longed-for goal of freedom. In this project the Park District has the cooperation of the Chicago branch of the American Federation of Radio Artists with the sanction of the United Theatrical War Activities Committee. The cast is made up of prominent radio stars of Chicago whose services are donated. One scene, "The Melting Pot," is handled by the Chicago Park District.

Further information regarding the pageant may be secured from Ken Carrington, Music-Drama Department, Chicago Park District Administration Building, 425 East 14th Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

A Poetry Contest — From all poems entered in their annual poetry contest, which was open to the 321,000 members of Camp Fire Girls, the work of fifteen-year-old Jan Garthwaite of Madera, California, for the second time was chosen first prize winner. The title of the poem is "Artist." In making the awards two of the judges wrote: "After all, every good poem—even if it happens to be concerned with skylarks and daffodils — is in effect fighting on our side against evil and cruelty and darkness and lies."

It is suggested that anyone wishing to have copies of the poems receiving awards write the Camp Fire Girls, Inc., 88 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

On Recreation Leadership Courses — This year the Los Angeles Department of Playground and Recreation is conducting a home recreation leadership course similar to that held last year when about three hundred volunteers were graduated for home and neighborhood recreation leadership. Twenty-seven new classes are now in operation. The plan involves a ten-week course. After twenty hours of work have been completed a certificate of achievement in the course is awarded. Members of last year's classes have been assigned for specific duties at different playgrounds and their services have been invaluable. Not only do they continue to give effective service, but all the

people graduating from the classes have acquired a new appreciation of what recreation means to their neighborhood, as well as a knowledge of the place of the municipal playground in offering recreational opportunities to citizens.

Revolution in Sports

(Continued from page 155)

parcheesi. Confined to their homes as never before, they are improvising their recreation in the back yard, the living room and the neighborhood playground.

Instead of merely sitting and watching, Americans are participating, many of them for the first time since they were children. And, to their mild astonishment, most of them are discovering that the homespun, back yard sports both provide pleasure and help keep them healthy—at a time when good health is all-important to the success of the war effort.

The War Recreation Services of Several Federal and National Agencies

(Continued from page 138)

which is scheduled to be completed June 30, 1943, also has made substantial contributions in the field of recreation through the construction of facilities and the provision of services. From its inception in 1935 through June 30, 1942, more than 8,500 recreational buildings had been constructed, and about 6,000 had been renovated. In seven years, more than 8,100 parks, and about 12,700 playgrounds were constructed or improved.

The WPA has provided leaders for leisure-time activities of children, young people, and adults. Various indoor and outdoor sports, group games, and folk games have been part of the recreation programs. Classes in craft work have been very popular among all ages. In recent years, the WPA has directed its recreation services to the needs of men in the armed forces and war industry workers. Recreation leaders have provided programs at military establishments at the request of the military authorities.

Through September 1942, the WPA had expended $833,050,000 for the construction of recreational facilities excluding buildings, and $205,896,000 for the provision of recreation services. In addition, sponsors of recreation projects (construction and service) contributed in the same period more than $211,982,000.

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Community Recreation Developments

(Continued from page 131)

funds for recreation and Faribault, Minnesota, authorized a joint school and city program. In Ohio, where a 65 per cent favorable vote is required on referenda involving tax funds, three cities—Canton, Dayton and Lakewood — failed by a small margin to adopt recreation tax levies.

Lake Charles, Louisiana, passed a recreation bond issue for $75,000 to provide three recreation buildings and a recreation area; Youngstown, Ohio, $85,000 to purchase a playfield, and Urbana, Illinois, $12,000 for a service club site. Haverford Township, Pennsylvania, defeated a $225,000 bond issue to carry out a long range development plan.

Program

Special emphasis in many local recreation programs was given to the following: the establishment and maintenance of recreation centers and special programs of athletics and social recreation for servicemen; the organization in war industrial centers of activities to serve the needs of workers and their families; cooperation with the National Physical Fitness Program through the expansion of activities involving vigorous exercise or relaxation, designed to furnish relief from wartime mental and physical strain; major consideration to the teen-age group whose recreation needs have been intensified by the war; introduction in playground programs of activities and projects directly related to the war effort such as sewing for hospitals and the American Red Cross, making games for servicemen, gardening, conservation, salvage campaigns and pageants focusing attention upon such themes as citizenship or Pan American relations; development of diversified neighborhood programs with special emphasis on service to the entire family. In coastal cities outdoor evening activities were markedly curtailed due to the dimout regulations.

The operation by municipal recreation departments of centers and activities for men in uniform was general throughout the country in cities near military establishments. In this respect the state of Florida was outstanding. About 83 out of a total of 114 local servicemen's units in the state were operated by the municipalities, usually through their local recreation department. Men in uniform were also encouraged to take part in the community's normal recreation program and they were commonly granted the use of recreation facilities either without charge or at a reduced fee.

Local recreation leaders have cooperated closely with the civilian war drives of the Federal government, such as the Victory Gardens program, the High School Victory Corps, and the various salvage drives. Local recreation centers were made available and used freely to house local headquarters of various war agencies. In many cities the recreation executive was assigned responsibility for various parts of the local defense program.

Areas and Facilities

Due to the lack of materials there was relatively little expansion of local recreation areas and facilities during the year other than the special war recreation facilities financed largely from Federal funds. New recreation buildings to serve colored citizens were opened during the year in Asbury Park, New Jersey; Champaign and Rockford, Illinois; Greenwich, Connecticut; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; and Ypsilanti, Michigan. A marked drop

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in attendance at most outlying and regional recreation areas due to transportation difficulties was offset by a more intensified use of neighborhood facilities.

In a number of cities, especially along the seacoast, indoor and outdoor facilities were lost to civilian use by reason of their occupation by the armed forces. Fortunately in a few cases the facilities have been restored to community use. Among the cities in the east where such losses occurred are: Portland, Maine; Elizabeth, New Jersey; Washington, D. C.; Miami, Tampa, Daytona Beach, and other Florida cities. On the west coast they include San Diego, Long Beach, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, California; and Seattle, Washington, where eleven areas were wholly or partially occupied by troops. In Washington, D. C., the Congress voted funds to develop new areas to replace several of those appropriated by the armed services.

Notable among 1942 gifts to municipalities for recreation purposes were a 50-acre park and recreation area in Sacramento, California; a $270,000 estate including a fine residence in Bexley, Ohio; and $25,000 for the development of a Negro park in Houston, Texas. Tax delinquent properties were taken over for recreation in a number of cities. St. Paul, Minnesota, acquired thirteen such properties most of which will be developed as playgrounds.

Other Developments

Further evidence of the increased appreciation of the necessity for recreation services during the war was the notable development of new programs on a year-round basis. In 1942 for the first time thirty-one cities employed with local funds full-time superintendents of recreation. Five cities employed full-time directors of colored work for the first time.

The need for additional community recreation facilities and services received careful consideration by the National Resources Planning Board in its study of probable postwar conditions and the development of a postwar public works program. The possibilities for worth-while employment in meeting the present inadequacies in the recreation field were being studied by many local recreation authorities. Dallas, Texas; Baltimore, Maryland; Kearny, New Jersey; and Portland, Maine, are outstanding examples of cities where long range recreation plans were made.

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New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The New Ice-Breakers

By Edna Geister. Harper and Brothers, New York. $1.50.

EDNA GEISTER'S latest book, dedicated to those who create laughter in a world that needs more, adds another party book to her long list of widely used collections of ice-breakers. There are over a hundred games to choose from in this book, classified as to type and use, and they range from active musical mixers to quiz games for small groups. Social recreation leaders who are beginning their activities will find exceedingly helpful chapters on Party Plans and Party Techniques.

Partners in Victory

By E. C. Worman, in collaboration with others. Association Press, New York. $1.00.

A YEAR AFTER the publication of *Soldiers in Overalls* by the Association Press, this booklet has been published to answer the inquiries as to what the Y.M.C.A. movement has done during the intervening year to meet new wartime conditions and what changes have been made which vitally affect the work of local Associations. Though addressed primarily to Y.M.C.A. secretaries, *Partners in Victory* has much to offer recreation workers, especially in the accounts of experiments in leisure-time activities which have been made and of the programs conducted. The booklet is a challenge in its frank facing of facts and its presentation of situations.

The Vegetable Encyclopedia and Gardener's Guide

By Victor A. Tiedjens. The New Home Library, New York. $.69.

A TREMENDOUS STORE of practical information for the home vegetable gardener is to be found in this volume which is divided into three parts. In Part I, the "Encyclopedia of Vegetables," each vegetable is fully described and there are sections on soil requirements, cultural directions, prevention and cure of plant diseases, and avoidance of insect pests. Part II takes into account the increasing interest in growing herbs and treats them in the same way as the vegetables are treated in Part I. Part III, "The Gardener's Guide," brings together all the important general instructions and suggestions which apply to vegetable gardens as a whole. There are many illustrations in this exceedingly practical book.

Long's Bible Quiz

By J. C. Long. George W. Stewart, Publisher, Inc., New York. $1.00.

THIS BOOK IS DESIGNED to refresh and enlarge our knowledge of the Bible. Composed of questions and answers so arranged that they may be used by groups for fun or for study, and by individuals for daily reading through the year, the book consists of a series of fifty-two sets of questions.

At Home with Children

By Charlotte G. Garrison and Emma Dickson Sheehy. Henry Holt and Company, New York. $2.50.

THIS COMMON-SENSE GUIDE to preschool play and training discusses places to play, things to play with, and methods of putting both to the most satisfactory use. Play, indoors and out, toys and playthings, crafts, books and stories, music, pictures, holidays, parties and excursions are all included, and simple practical suggestions for their utilization are offered. The book is based on the assumption that "a child's play life is serious business—for the child. It should be a matter of equally serious but not solemn interest for all grownups concerned." Accordingly the book should be an invaluable aid to parents in learning how to enjoy and understand their children.

National Anthems of the United Nations and Associated Powers

By Lorraine Noel Finley, Bryceson Treharne, and Robert Schirmer. Boston Music Company, Boston. $1.00.

WHILE THE TERM "United Nations" refers only to the twenty-nine countries which signed the United Nations Declaration at Washington, the editors of this book have felt it desirable to include in the collection the national anthems of those other countries which, by declaring war or breaking off diplomatic relations and cooperating in other ways with our government, have definitely aligned themselves on the side of the forces of freedom and democracy. Among these countries are a number of South American countries, Iceland, Iran, and others. The words are given in the language of the country presented, as well as the English version. The music, too, is presented. In addition, there is a sheet containing the flags of the Associated Powers.

Fun with Cards

By Dale Adams. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

A WIDE VARIETY OF CARD GAMES from Gin Rummy to Spread Eagle will be found here. There are games to suit any mood and any occasion, and there is a section for the lone player who delights in Solitaire.

Fun with Music

By Sigmund Spaeth. Sales Results Company, 117 West 48th Street, New York. $.25.

MUSIC BECOMES a real recreation under Mr. Spaeth's skillful interpretation, "an honest source of enjoyment, a medium of self-expression," to use the words of Michael Gore who has written the introduction to this booklet. It contains forty popular old-time favorites, gives us 101 ways to enjoy music, suggests games, tricks, and stunts with music, and offers tips for the amateur song writer. There are, too, suggestions on how to play piano by ear.

Cooking, Carrying, Camping on the Appalachian Trail.

By S. W. Edwards. Obtainable from the author at Box 37, Forest Glen, Maryland. $.25.

The second edition of this manual for beginners, little changed from the first edition, contains a wealth of material on all the details of hiking and camping which make one a happy and successful traveler on the trail.

Key to Wartime Washington and the United Nations.

Magazine Division, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

For those of us who think of wartime Washington as a maze of bureaus and offices where finding one's way about would be a hopeless venture, this booklet comes as a godsend. It is designed primarily as a guide to magazine editors and writers cooperating in the dissemination of war information, but it is a source of information in which every citizen is interested.

Pair Skating and Dancing on Ice.

By Robert Dench and Rosemarie Stewart. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York. $2.00.

This book, designed for both the average ice skater and the professional, gives easy-to-follow, step-by-step directions to any couple who wants to pair up on ice just for the fun of it or as professionals. In addition to directions for dance steps, spirals, jumps and spins, and other figures, the book contains some special instructions for beginners and information on equipment and skating terms.

Recreation in the Home.

Published by the Auxiliary Organizations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Salt Lake City, Utah. $.25.

This 140 page booklet is dedicated to fathers, mothers, and children in Latter-day Saint homes, but it might equally well have been dedicated to families everywhere. While there are some references to the activities of the Mormon church and some historical data in the opening and closing chapters of greater interest to members of this church than to others, there is a wealth of material on home play which all families will want. Music, drama, dancing, reading, storytelling, conversation, radio, games, backyard play and play materials, and hobbies are all discussed and very definite suggestions are given. There are also chapters on special days and events, fun and food, and manners at home and abroad.

Here is a timely and rich storehouse of information on home centered recreation.

Young America at Play.

By Clara Evans, Graham Haswell, and Earl Johnson. The University Publishing Company, Lincoln Nebraska. $.60.

This booklet will fill a real need especially for teachers in rural or small elementary schools. The games described have been arranged to meet varying needs and abilities, and they have also been designated as to the type of activity required. Directions are given for at least ninety games, a few of them singing games with music, and suggestions are offered for dramatic plays.

Teaching Athletic Skills in Physical Education.

By Henry C. Craine. Inor Publishing Company, Inc., New York. $2.75.

During the author's fifteen years of experience in teaching athletic skills in secondary-school physical education classes, he has collected, improvised, and adapted hundreds of competitive skills activities. From this material the 215 skills activities presented in Part II were selected as the most effective in actual practice. Part I deals with the athletic skills teaching program, which was based on

IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS for RECREATION LEADERS

Just Published!

Arts and Crafts: A Practical Handbook

By Marguerite Ickis

A manual of first importance, a comprehensive reference book for both beginners and teachers. It covers in detail the following subjects: Pottery, Leathercraft, Weaving, Puppetry, Metalcraft, Papercraft, Silk Screen, Textile Printing, Whittling, Printing Press and Bookbinding. Here indeed is a guide to those who wish to learn how to make these things and enjoy the satisfaction of their own handiwork.

6″ x 9″, Cloth, Illustrated, $2.50

A Camping Manual

By R. Alice Drought

This thoughtful and careful analysis of real camping is a boon to the many physical educators who spend their summers in camp work. The author is an internationally known authority who writes freely of her own experience in all types of camp work. If you are interested in the setup and management of a successful camp, this is the book for you.

6″ x 9″, Cloth, Illustrated, $2.00

The Junior Book of Camping and Woodcraft

By Bernard S. Mason

In this new book by the author of the now famous *Woodcraft*, the full scope of campcraft and woodcraft is set forth with amazing simplicity and vividness. By word and picture the facts are made to stand out so that no one can miss them. With the great wealth of information in this volume, anyone can camp successfully, any time and any place.

8½″ x 11″, Cloth, Illustrated, $2.00

Building Morale

By Jay B. Nash, Ph. D.

A stimulating book which will be an inspiration and help to all recreation leaders. Dr. Nash explains morale in simple language and shows how important it is in our daily life and, in turn, how vital to the life of our country.

5″ x 8¼″, Cloth, $1.00

Standard Titles You Should Have On Your Reference Shelf

Europe At Play by L. H. Weir, Special Price, $5.00
Parks: A Manual of Municipal and County Parks by L. H. Weir 2 volume edition—per set $20.00
In one volume 4.50
The Organization and Administration of Playgrounds and Recreation by Jay B. Nash, Ph. D., $3.00
Woodcraft by Bernard S. Mason, $3.00
The Party Book by Mary Breen, $2.50

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THE WAR has created a shortage of experienced and trained playground workers. This summer playground authorities must use as leaders many persons whose preparation for such service has been very limited. The pre-summer institute will be more essential than ever before and training programs will need to be conducted throughout the season.

To help playground authorities plan and conduct their training institute and in-service training programs, the Association offers a new booklet, *Training Your Playground Leaders—An Institute Syllabus.* It contains lists of topics for discussion and study with detailed outlines and reading references for each, a suggested institute schedule, and practical ideas for institute procedure.

Price $.35

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

personal interviews and the results of a questionnaire designed to discover the problems that physical education teachers face in teaching athletic skills in their classes.

Fun for Boys and Girls.

By Cappy Dick. Greenberg: Publisher, New York. $2.00.

This book, first published in October, 1942, and now in its second printing, is packed full of novel projects showing youngsters how to make their own toys and games out of simple materials available in every home. And, in addition, there are a large number of tricks, puzzles, stunts, riddles, and mental games.

New Patriotic Songs.

G. Schirmer, Inc., New York. $.50 each.

Two new songs recently published come as a result of the war. One of them, *Let's Sing a Song of America* by Renee Wright, has a fine, brisk courage and rousing music. *Our Country* composed by Jacques Wolfe, though a solo song, may be used for group singing. It is strong and inspiring in both words and music.—*A. D. Zanzig.*

Urban Planning and Public Opinion.

By Melville C. Branch, Jr. The Bureau of Urban Research, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. $1.00.

The public opinion survey on which this research is based is believed to be the first national opinion survey directed toward the general field of planning and, more specifically, toward the field of urban planning. It tells what city dwellers think about city improvement and cites the lack of good, reasonably priced housing as an outstanding problem facing cities. Asked what they would like to see done to their neighborhood to make it a better place to live in, city people emphasized the need of better streets and street facilities, neighborhood cleanliness, and the removal of dilapidated or empty buildings. They called for more municipal parks and playgrounds.

The survey showed that almost twice as many city dwellers want to own a home as do at the present time, finding in home ownership a sense of security, personal independence, and pride of possession.

Modernistic Chip Carving.

By Vic Mankin. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee. Paper bound, $1.25; cloth, $1.75.

This form of chip carving is done with only one simple, inexpensive tool, the skew chisel, in the use of which skill may be easily developed. Once this skill is acquired, it is easy to beautify a large variety of objects. Not only methods of carving, but the subject of designing is discussed.

Humor in American Song.

By Arthur Loesser. Howell, Soskin, Publishers, New York. $3.75.

Mr. Loesser has given us in a single volume a panorama of American musical humor which reaches back to the satirical songs of the Revolutionary period and makes its way down to the humorous ditties of World War I. Minstrel songs, college songs, barbershop ballads, parlor pleasantries, and Army and Navy ditties all have their place. Cowboys, sailors, coal miners, and workers have a voice in this book. There are songs of circuses and food, and other subjects about which songs have been created for hundreds of years.

How to Draw Locomotives.

By Paul B. Mann. The Studio Publications, London and New York. $1.00.

Locomotives have always had a fascination for boys, and in spite of the attraction the airplane has at the present time the locomotive still fills an important place. This attractive booklet shows what methods of drawing have been found most satisfactory. The book is interesting because of the historical background it presents, both in content and illustrations tracing the development of the locomotive since its invention.

History Sings.

By Hazel Gertrude Kinscella. The University Publishing Company, New York. $1.50.

Here is the story of the growth of music in America. Beginning with Columbus and the first story to be written about music in the New World, the book runs the full gamut of three hundred years of musical progress. There are 147 stories moving from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Mexico to Hudson Bay; from early composers to present-day writers of music; and from sacred music to folk tunes and ragtime.

America's Natural Wealth. A Story of the Use and Abuse of Our Resources.

By Richard Lieber. Harper and Brothers, New York. $2.50.

For the benefit of the layman Mr. Lieber, a long-time friend of the cause of conservation, tells the story of the extent, use, and wastage of America's natural wealth. In terms of minerals, water, forests, land, scenery, and recreational opportunities, the theme is developed both as a record of accomplishment and as a challenge to future efforts at conservation.

The Principles of Physical Education.

By Jesse Feiring Williams, M.D., Sc.D. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. $3.00.

In this, the fourth edition of Dr. Williams' standard textbook, he has included much new material and has related a great deal of the information to the war emergency. At the ends of chapters appear new statistical information, tables, references, and questions.

Addresses and Proceedings of the National Education Association 1942.

National Education Association, Washington, D. C. $3.00.

This book comprises the eightieth annual volume of *Addresses and Proceedings* of the National Education

Association of the United States. It contains a record of the meetings and activities of the Association and its departments, committees, commissions, and councils during 1941-42. The book is a valuable record of the part that the N.E.A. played in the first year of the global war.

Let's Look at the Plant World.

By David S. Marx. The Botanic Publishing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. $3.00.

This volume explains "what makes the wheels go round" in the plant world. It tells how plants live, how they grow, how they utilize their environment for their own ends, and how they contribute to the environment of others. The book is profusely illustrated.

Five and Ten.

By Roberta Whitehead. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $.85.

This delightfully illustrated book for children of school age describes a shopping tour through the five and ten cent store.

Toward Democratic Living at School.

Association for Childhood Education, 1201 Sixteenth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. $.35.

This booklet, the first Membership Service Bulletin for 1943, has been prepared primarily for members of the Association for Childhood Education, but the specific examples it offers of developmental processes in democratic living in the child's everyday experience should be helpful to all workers with children.

Ways of Dealing with Absenteeism as Part of the War Production Drive.

War Production Drive Headquarters, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

Designed as a guide for plant labor-management production committees, this publication discusses causes of absenteeism, but the chief emphasis is on the means of solving the problem. The pamphlet outlines the organization and functions of a labor-management committee with a subcommittee on absenteeism to secure the facts, study the causes, and plan the remedies.

Farm Aides—A Guide for Group Leaders.

Prepared jointly by Camp Fire Girls, Inc., Girl Reserve Staff, National Board, Y.W.C.A., and Girl Scouts, Inc. Womans Press, New York. $.25.

This year an army of high school girls will descend upon the farms of America to help meet the shortage of farm labor. To make this experience an educational one for the girls and the work they do valuable to the farmer careful supervision will be necessary. This attractively illustrated booklet offers important information on a variety of subjects for those who will supervise the young farm workers.

Toys in Wartime.

Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

This practical handbook offers suggestions to parents on making toys in wartime from discarded material available in any home. It also contains a valuable discussion of the importance of play and playthings in the life of the child.

Housing Yearbook 1942.

Edited by Coleman Woodbury and Edmond H. Hoben. National Association of Housing Officials, Chicago. $3.00.

Many housing officials contributed articles to this publication. In addition to the articles which give a picture of housing developments, there is a directory of housing agencies, both official and unofficial, operating in the field.

Men of Tomorrow.

Edited by Thomas H. Johnson. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.00.

In 1941-42 the Lawrenceville School in New Jersey carried on a most interesting educational experiment when it conducted a series of nine lectures addressed to the student body by outstanding men and women in various fields. These essays have now been assembled in a single volume by Thomas H. Johnson of the English Department of the School. The nine lecturers were: Samuel Eliot Morison; Robert H. Jackson; Herbert Agar; Reinhold Niebuhr; James Phinney Baxter, 3rd; John Erskine; Earnest A. Hooton; Arthur Krock; and Pearl S. Buck.

Services to the Orthopedically Handicapped.

Obtainable from Office of Superintendent of Schools, 21st Street and the Parkway, Philadelphia. $.50.

In this volume we have the report of a study made under the auspices of the Trustees of the Widener Memorial School for Crippled Children and the Board of

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Public Education of Philadelphia. It was prepared to help the cause of crippled children everywhere, and its suggestions for programs and administrative procedure should be exceedingly helpful for all concerned with the care of physically handicapped children.

Community Life in a Democracy.

Edited by Florence C. Bingham. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Chicago, Illinois. $1.00.

This book is the third of a series of publications issued by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers dealing with the three major areas in which the organization is working in behalf of children and youth—the home, the school, and the community. It is addressed to the typical community-minded American citizen and deals with the nature and preservation of the American way of life. A score of leaders have contributed articles. The subject of recreation is discussed by Weaver W. Pangburn of the National Recreation Association under the title, "The Unifying Bonds of Recreation."

John H. Chase

WORD HAS COME to the Association of the death of John H. Chase, Executive Secretary of the Youngstown, Ohio, Playground Association. For thirty years Mr. Chase had been the leader in the Youngstown recreation program. He had formerly been a professor of geology at Youngstown College, where he insisted that his students spend much of their time outdoors instead of over books. He had also been active in settlement work. He was a pioneer in the recreation field.

In 1935 Youngstown, Ohio, observed John H. Chase Day, when some 3,500 persons turned out to cheer him. The previous year he had received a medal for his community services.

Uncle Sam Drops in and Reviews His Army of Stay-at-Homes.

By Mignon Quaw Lott. Obtainable from the author at 1114 University Avenue, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. $.25.

Two pageants are included in this pamphlet, one of the "Programs with a Purpose" series. The first one, written for the Agricultural Extension Division of Louisiana State University, was presented at the Farm and Home Convention in August, 1941. The second, "Americans All!" was written for a 4-H Club group. This pageant was written around the Latin-American theme and features twenty countries in South America.

Golf.

By Patty Berg and Otis Dypwick. Barnes Dollar Sports Library. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

This book is a composite of all the ideas and teachings of the world's most successful golfers. It is designed to give a broad grasp of the fundamentals of good golf and is a valuable aid to self-teaching for anyone wishing to learn to play golf the correct way. The book is illustrated by over eighty photographs, all showing Miss Berg's method of play. Each is the result of painstaking effort to illustrate correctly the form and methods of the champion.

The Record Book. Second Supplement.

By David Hall. Smith and Durrell, New York. $1.50.

The Second Supplement to *The Record Book* lists and evaluates all the best recordings released during the past twelve months, and it is an essential companion volume to the enlarged edition of *The Record Book*. In addition to the listing of records, Mr. Hall explains the improvements and developments in the field of recorded music and discusses the effect of the war upon the industry.

Small Community Economics.

By Arthur E. Morgan. Community Service, Inc., Yellow Springs, Ohio. $.25.

This interesting booklet suggests how through cooperative methods and the application of practical economics rural life may be enriched. Regarding leisure-time activities Dr. Morgan says in urging the use of cooperative effort: "A single major park and recreation de-

(Continued on page 194)

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Education for Victory, May 15, 1943
Summertime in the All-Day School Program

The Guardian, May 1943
Let's Sing About It! by Dorothy Van Kirk

Journal of Educational Sociology, May 1943
Civilian Aid in the Armed Forces' Educational Program, by Francis Keppel, secretary, Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation
Recreation in Cooperatives, by Ruth Charpenning Norris

Journal of Health and Physical Education, May 1943
Are Sports Enough? by Eleanor Metheny

Motive, April 1943
Recreation in Community, by Olcutt Sanders
Service Beyond College Walls, by Lauriel Eubank

The National Elementary School Principal, April 1943
The City Elementary School and Community Relations, by C. L. Miller

The Nation's Schools, May 1943
A Small School System Takes Over Community Recreation, by James A. Lewis
First Under the Lanham Act, by J. Allen Hickerson
In a Navy Town Schools Take Up the Burden, by Charles Bursch

Parents' Magazine, May 1943
Westchester Children's Workshop, an Experiment in Self-Expression, by June P. Wilson

Parents' Magazine, June 1943
Build a Gadget Playground, by Barbara Leonard Reynolds

PAMPHLETS

A Self-Help Community Program by Anthony Sorrentino
The Welfare Bulletin, February 1943

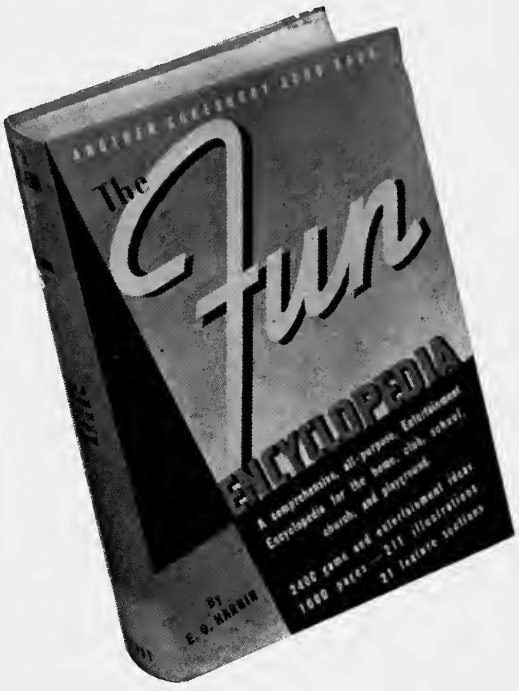
America's Leaders of Tomorrow Are Talking. Discussion outline on problems facing young people today
Compiled by a committee of staff members from American Council on Education, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and American Country Life Association

Annual Report 1942. Emphasizes new features in the development of the Play Schools Association
Play Schools Association, Inc., 1841 Broadway, New York City

Bulletin on Community Organization for Recreation.
West Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers, 707 Chesapeake and Ohio Building, Huntington, West Virginia

Counselor's Manual.
Sherwood Forest Camp, Tray, Missouri

A Comprehensive, All-Purpose Entertainment Plan-Book for Playground, Camp, Club, School and Home.



A necessity for recreation and camp directors, this fun library of over 1,000 pages presents more than 2,400 plans for parties, entertainments, games, stunts, indoor and outdoor sports.

211 drawings, charts, and diagrams showing how games are played, how materials and equipment are made, and how playing fields are laid out.

An encyclopedia of clean, wholesome fun for everyone from eight to eighty!

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Abingdon-Cokesbury Press

Nashville, Tennessee

Excerpts from the National Anthems of the 21 American Republics. Arranged for piano by Luis Guzman

Issued by the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

Farm Aides, a Guide for Group Leaders. Camp Fire Girls, Inc., Girl Reserve Staff, Y.W.C.A., Girl Scouts, Inc.

The Womans Press, New York City. Price 25 cents

Games Children Like.

Association for Childhood Education, 1201 16th Street. N. W., Washington, D. C. Price 20 cents

Plays and Games, Where to Find Them.

Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers, Recreation Committee

Social Recreation. 1943. Sponsored by Recreation Council, Community Chest of San Diego, California

Songs Children Like.

Association for Childhood Education, 1201 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Price 20 cents.

Stories Children Like.

Association for Childhood Education, 1201 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Price 20 cents.

Summary Report of Recreation-for-War-Workers Conference. April 18, 1943, Toronto, Ontario

Welfare Council of Toronto and District, 100 Adelaide Street, W. Toronto

The Handbook on Interstate Crime Control.

Prepared by the Interstate Commission on Crime, November 1, 1942

To: Mothers and Fathers of the Nation's Wartime Children, Everywhere, U. S. A.

Prepared by the U. S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 192)

velopment, located in the most suitable and beautiful spot available, might serve the entire region. . . . Regional cultural interests similarly could be developed. Music and lectures that would be unavailable to any one community might be within reach of the region as a whole at a cultural and community center near the middle of the area."

25 Non-Royalty One-Act American Comedies.

Compiled by William Kozlenko. Greenberg: Publisher, New York. $2.50.

A collection of one-act comedies for adults—all with American settings and with gay situations and amusing dialogue. Most of the plays have been tested by successful presentation on the stage. Among the playwrights represented are Betty Smith, Robert Finch, Stanley Kauffmann, and others.

Here's How! A Guide to Economy in Stagecraft.

By Herbert V. Hake. Row, Peterson & Company, Evanston, Illinois. $2.00.

This compilation of scenery fundamentals presents the solution to some of the producer's toughest problems. It is a practical guide to the amateur scéne builder and shows how the desired ends may be achieved at a minimum expense. There are many illustrations and diagrams to clarify the text.

Hiking, Camping and Mountaineering.

By Roland C. Geist. Harper and Brothers, New York. $3.00.

All who would know the essentials for enjoying to the full the pleasures of hiking, camping and mountaineering will find them in this volume written out of an extensive experience in this field. Intensely practical in all its suggestions, the book is an encyclopedia of information for those who would get the most from the out of doors.

Rainbow Packet—Children's Friendship Frontiers.

Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Rainbow Packets are arranged in three series. Each contains an envelope devoted to the Friendship Frontiers via Africa, Syria, Mexico, China, India, Japan, and Thailand. Information is given on the customs of each country, the games played, and there are stories about the country and other material of interest. Each set contains a children's map of the world with instructions for coloring and cut-outs of dolls in costume for each country. All three sets follow a similar plan in their contents. A set of seven envelopes, constituting a packet, may be secured for 25 cents.

25 Vegetables Anyone Can Grow.

By Ann Roe Robbins. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.50.

This book is intended for the people who would convert a barren strip of land in their backyards into "neat rows of flourishing vitamins and minerals," and for the home gardener who would aid his country in the present emergency and supplement the family larder with stored and canned vegetables. The book not only gives instructions for growing vegetables but tells how to store them and how to preserve them by canning, drying, and brining.

Grow Your Own Vegetables.

By Paul W. Dempsey. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50.

This new edition of Mr. Dempsey's practical manual, with its recent discoveries in the technique of vegetable gardening, includes "The Twenty-Minute-a-Day Garden," by Albert C. Burrage, Jr.

Children Object!

By Sabra Holbrook. The Viking Press, Inc., New York, N. Y. $2.00.

In the schools of New York City there is an organization known as "Youthbuilders" composed of what might be called citizenship clubs—groups of young people who object to the common attitude toward children because they feel sure they have a definite contribution to make to their school, their country and the future of the whole world and want to play their part in the present crisis.

This book tells of concrete achievements Youthbuilders have made in such matters as order in the city playgrounds, collection of scrap, sale of war bonds and stamps, and the development of true understanding of what democracy really means.

Everyday Birds.

By Gertrude E. Allen. Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park Street, Boston. $.85.

This book gives simple facts about six common birds—robins, crows, chicadees, woodpeckers, ducks, and wrens. The subject matter written to be of interest to children is accompanied by pictures which will give the children the fun of recognizing them. All of the material was tried out on nursery children to make sure it would be understandable and interesting to them.

THE BUYERS' GUIDE

Check list of advertisers using RECREATION from June 1942 through June 1943

(A) Indicates Advertiser
(E) Exhibitor at the War Recreation Congress in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 28 - October 2, 1942

Publishers

A E The Abingdon-Cokesbury Press
810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.
(A number of publications on parties and games)

E Association Press
347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
(Books on recreation activities)

A E A. S. Barnes & Company
67 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.
(Books on health, physical education, recreation, sports, dancing, and pageantry)

E Beacon Press
25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
(General List)

E C. C. Birchard & Company
221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
(Music, including singing games and recreational music)

E Stephen Daye Company
Brattleboro, Vermont
(General List)

E E. P. Dutton and Company
300 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
(General List)

E Eldridge Entertainment House, Inc.
Franklin, Ohio
(Publishers of Dramatic Books)

E Greenberg Publishers
67 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.
(General List)

E Harper & Brothers
49 East 33rd Street, New York, N. Y.
(General List)

E Manual Arts Press
Peoria, Illinois
(Shop Practice and work books)

A Paull-Pioneer Music Corporation
1657 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
(Book on the Dance)

E Pocketbooks, Inc.
1230 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
(General List)

E Public Affairs Committee, Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.
(Publishers of pamphlets on nutrition, health and social welfare)

E Survey Associates
112 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y.
(Magazine Publishers)

E University of Chicago Press
5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
(Books on Sociology, Education, Recreation)

A E Womans Press
600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
(General List)

Handicrafts

A American Handicrafts Company
193 William Street, New York, N. Y.
(A complete line of school and playground handicraft materials)

A A. Neely Hall Productions
Dept. R, Elmhurst, Illinois
(Craft Patterns for practical playtime projects)

To Readers of RECREATION:

We are bringing to the attention of our readers the names of the advertisers who since the publication of the last YEAR BOOK have taken space in the pages of the magazine, thus helping to provide the financial support which has made it possible to make RECREATION more effective. We believe our readers will wish to show their appreciation of this service by turning to these advertisers as need arises for the products they have to offer.

Do not neglect to read the advertisements appearing in RECREATION. They can be of practical help to you.

A P. C. Herwig Company
121 Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Cord Handicrafts)

Playground Equipment and Supplies.

A W. A. Augur, Inc.
35 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y.
(Nets for tennis and other games)

E Brunswick-Balke-Collender
629 South Wabash Street, Chicago, Ill.
(Pool and Billiard Tables)

A Mer-Kil Chemical Products Company
107 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
(Athlete's foot preventative)

A E Playground Engineers, Litchfield Mfg. Co.
Litchfield, Michigan
(Playground Equipment)

E J. E. Porter Corporation
120 Broadway, Ottawa, Ill.
(Jungle-Gym, climbing structure for playgrounds)

Surfacing

A Gulf Oil Corporation
Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Gulf Sani-Soil Set for treating playgrounds, tennis courts and other areas for dust control)

Films

A Y.M.C.A. Motion Picture Bureau
347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
(Distributors of Films for Recreation)

Sporting Goods and Games

A Diamond Calk Horseshoe Company
4610 Grand Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
(Complete equipment for official horseshoe games, including rules, instructions, horseshoes)

A E P. Goldsmith & Sons
John and Findlay Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio
(Equipment for all sports)

A E Hillerich & Bradsby Company
434 Finder Street, Louisville, Ky.
(Manufacturer of Slugger Baseball and Softball Bats)

E Virginia F. Lockette
1184 Prospect Street, Westfield, N. J.
(Badminton Score Cards)

E Lowe & Campbell Athletic Goods Company
Chicago, Ill.
(Sporting Goods)

A National Association Service
3017 Glenwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio
(Games, "Party Capers")

A E Rawlings Manufacturing Company
Lucas Ave. and 23rd St., St. Louis, Mo.
(Manufacturer of Athletic Equipment)

A Sells Aerial Tennis Company
4838 Belinder Road, Kansas City, Kansas
(Manufacturer of Aerial Tennis Dart Game)

A Two-Way Bowling Corporation
114 East 32nd Street, New York, N. Y.
(Portable bowling game)

A E U. S. Paddle Tennis Association
185 Mercer Street, New York, N. Y.
(Manufacturer of Paddle Tennis and Mini-Golf Equipment)

A E W. J. Voit Rubber Corporation
Box 250, Arcade Station
Los Angeles, Calif.
(Rubber balls for all types of games)

A E Wilson Sporting Goods Company
2037 Powell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
(Sporting Goods)

Schools

A University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Courses in Case and Group Work)

A University of Wisconsin
(Summer Courses in Recreational Leadership)

Miscellaneous

E Association of American Playing Card Manufacturers, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

(Arrco Playing Card Co., Brown & Bigelow, E. E. Fairchild Corp., U. S. Playing Card Co., Western Playing Card Co. Makers of playing cards)

A Royal Typewriter Company
2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
(Typewriters)

E Youth Leaders Digest
P. O. Box 510, Peekskill, N. Y.

The Flag of the United States

". . . I am not the Flag; not at all. I am but its shadow.

"I am whatever you make me, nothing more.

"I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become.

"I live a changing life, a life of moods and passions, of heartbreaks and tired muscles.

"Sometimes I am strong with pride when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly. Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me, and cynically I play the coward. Sometimes, I am loud, garish, and full of that ego that blasts judgment.

"But always I am all that you hope to be and have the courage to try for.

"I am song and fear, struggle and panic and ennobling hope.

"I am the day's work of the weakest man and the largest dream of the most daring.

"I am the Constitution and the courts, statutes and the statute makers, soldier and dreadnaught, drayman and street sweep, cook, counselor, and clerk.

"I am the battle of yesterday and the mistake of tomorrow.

"I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why.

"I am the clutch of an idea and the reasoned purpose of resolution.

"I am no more than what you believe me to be, and I am all that you believe I can be.

"I am what you make me, nothing more.

"I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation.

"My stars and stripes are your dreams and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith because you have made them so out of your hearts. For you are the makers of the Flag, and it is well that you glory in the making."

—From an address before the employees of the Department of the Interior by Secretary Franklin K. Lane on Flag Day, 1914.

"I WANT to re-emphasize as strongly as I can the community responsibility to provide adequate facilities for wholesome leisure-time activities locally. Recreation programs that will attract young and old are all the more important now because of travel restrictions, limited equipment, and lack of materials for new commercial construction.

"More and more people must use their ingenuity to find their own recreational outlets close to home. This year, home tinkering, bigger and better gardens, setting up a carpenter's bench—all these hobbies and many others assume new importance. Let's do the simple things that refresh our energies and thus help the war effort."—*Charles P. Taft* in *Recreation Bulletin,* May 1, 1943. Recreation Division, Office of Community War Services, F.S.A.

When the Boys Come Home

OUR BOYS in the armed forces grew up in a country which increasingly gave them places to play baseball, softball; places to swim and to skate; places which provided the necessary leadership for music, for making things with one's hands, for participating in all kinds of dramatic plays. Increasingly our boys had a place dedicated to them, belonging to them—to all the people—where they could be assured of comradeship; a place where decency was assumed as a matter of course.

When our boys come back they will ask us: Have you kept all this up? Have you kept the home fires burning? Can we take up where we left off?

After the first World War one of the first big jobs of the American Legion posts was to campaign for recreation centers for the younger brothers of the American Legion men and for their own children. This was a major satisfying interest of the returned soldiers. They had seen what recreation did for themselves. They wanted recreation kept up on the home front for their families and for their neighbors. In maintaining our recreation centers we are keeping faith with our boys now in Africa, in India, in China, in Europe, in Guadalcanal and Attu; with our men who are fighting or waiting to fight for us all.

Our fighting men are having a chance to face what really matters in life. One of the things they want for themselves and for others is the chance for comradeship, for the enjoyment of beauty, for participating in sports, for sharing in neighborhood and community life. We must keep for them the cultural recreation opportunities they have found so important to satisfying daily life.

Howard Braucher

JULY 1943

July

Photo by James Kilpatrick, Detroit News

At Sundown

Detroit playground children learn how to fold the flag correctly

"Y" Recreation on the Night Shift

By

ELINOR S. BECKWITH
Publicity Secretary
Philadelphia Y.W.C.A.

Courtesy Philadelphia Record

ALTHOUGH WORLD WAR II has glamorized the woman worker and focused attention on her as a *new creation,* she is not new within or without the Y.W.C.A., and for many years has been quietly taking her place in the industrial world. World War I resulted in the establishment within the Y.W.C.A. of an industrial department specializing in recreational-educational activities of, by, and for women workers, but for the first time in twenty years or more there is a universal interest in the woman worker.

This has aroused public interest and has made it possible for the Philadelphia Y.W.C.A. to secure community support through the War Chest for an emergency war workers' program. Steps were immediately taken to meet the need for recreation for those members of the Y.W.C.A. working on night shifts, and in May 1942, the first midnight program was initiated at the "Y."

The program was initiated, planned, and carried out by a group of war workers with the help of staff members. Men were included from the beginning, not only for sociability, but for assistance in transportation and in "seeing Nellie home." Beginning with childhood games — jump rope, jacks, and similar activities—and with game room activities and canteen, the program immediately became popular and attracted such growing numbers that it was necessary to establish a second night's program at the same hours, from midnight to 4:00 A. M. Subsequently late programs covering these hours have been opened in two other branches of the Y.W.C.A. in different sections of the city—Kensington and Frankford. All of these programs, each somewhat different, attract enthusiastic groups of men and women war workers on the 4:00 P. M. to 12:00 P. M. shift, as well as those who finish their work somewhat earlier or later than these hours.

"Isn't everyone too tired to want to do anything but sit?" you may ask. Here's the answer.

At Southwest Branch, where the program was started, game room activities, cards, checkers, and other quiet games are still popular along with dancing. Dancing with a juke box, however, has never attracted the numbers anticipated, although special dances where an orchestra is present are most popular. Badminton for a mixed group has been a favorite, with gym, basketball, and swimming especially popular with the men.

Discussion periods on unions, job problems, war marriages, and similar subjects were requested and have aroused real interest among a group of men and women who meet weekly during the late program.

Kensington Branch, which also has a pool and gym, finds little interest in quiet games and much more demand for sports and dancing. Occasional sings and special features, such as cigarette dances, are very popular. The girls bring packages of cigarettes to be sent to servicemen—"a gift from the production line to the firing line."

An entirely different atmosphere from that of the typical Y.W.C.A. building exists at the Frank-

ford Branch which lacks a gymnasium and swimming pool but is housed in an attractive converted house. The group enjoys the game room, dancing, and informal socializing and snacks which they prepare in the kitchen.

As is true with all programs in the Y.W.C.A., whether at midnight or midday, those who take part also do the planning. Men, as well as women, entirely new to the Y.W.C.A. have welcomed this opportunity to take their responsibility as representatives of the group in carrying out plans and give no indication that they are merely "tired out war workers" who want only to be entertained.

Workers attending the shift programs come from Federal war plants, the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia Quartermasters' Depot, and Signal Depot being perhaps represented by the largest numbers. Shipyard workers, too, are coming, some from Sun Ship and Cramps. Private plants are widely represented, particularly concerns manufacturing electrical equipment where large numbers of women are employed, such as Philco, R.C.A., and others.

In Philadelphia at the present time the private agency sponsoring a shift program has a real opportunity to meet a need. A local ordinance prevents public recreation for any group after two o'clock in the morning, but this ruling does not apply to private agencies. Under these conditions reputable public recreation centers cannot meet the needs of second shifters when the program must be carried on until at least four o'clock in the morning. The Y.W.C.A. program is therefore a demonstration which we hope will show the need for further expansion of other facilities for the second shifters.

It is important to keep in mind in considering shift workers' recreation that a large number of workers are on rotating shifts. One month they may work during the day from 8:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.; another month on the second shift, 4:00 P. M. to 12:00 P. M.; and the third month from 12:00 P. M. to 8:00 A. M. We are therefore endeavoring within our program to provide activities at different hours so that this group may stay together no matter on what shift they work in any particular month.

Accordingly morning activities featuring dancing are offered those who finish work at 8:00 A. M. When the group changes its shift to daytime, the usual evening activities which have always been operated are, of course, available to them. In other words, we are trying to plan a complete program which will meet the needs of all workers at whatever time they may be working. We do not wish in any way to separate shift workers from the group who were already participating before the war.

Another factor to be considered is that with the 6-day, 48-hour week which is a minimum for the majority of workers, Sunday recreation activities are important. A new Sunday diversion is a supper-and-social program at Central Branch sponsored by women defense workers to entertain servicemen. These women, working six days a week, find Sunday evening a logical time for their recreation. And a natural outlet for their desire to do something for the servicemen is the hospitality which they can offer them. We are also contemplating opening this program to men war workers.

A common assumption about war workers' recreation is that it must necessarily be carried on near war plants. Our experience has not demonstrated that this is universally true. There seems to be some correlation between residence and the place where activities are offered, but not necessarily between the center and the plant. In other words, people in Philadelphia are more likely to go to the recreation center which is nearer their homes than the center which is nearer their work.

The most positive factor, however, which seems to determine whether a person comes to any of our centers is not so much location as the fact that friends are participating and the program is sufficiently interesting to attract her. It is a common occurrence for many of the participants in our program to travel an hour each way from the plant to the recreation center, and from the center to their homes. These facts are offered not to belittle the importance of decentralized programs but to stress the response to a program representing workers' interests.

The usual problem of limited leadership to cover the different centers restricts the variety of our activities. Our experience has shown, however, that war workers want something more than mere entertainment and that they have a real interest in mental as well as physical activity. They are also willing to take

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From the initiation of the Emergency War Workers' Program in May 1942 through March 1943, 532 meetings have been held at the four branches of the Philadelphia Y.W.C.A.; there has been a total attendance of 15,173, and 3,271 individuals have participated.

Photo by Martin J. Ford *Courtesy Long Beach, California, Recreation Commission*

Omaha's "Swell-Elegant" Center

By H. M. BALDRIGE

MERE MENTION of the Service Men's Center in Omaha's beautiful Union Station brings forth the Army's most descriptive adjective "swell-elegant." Here a man can get a shower, sleep, food, more food, and play for almost 18 hours out of every day. The average time spent by each serviceman is about three hours — between trains.

The story of this Center is one of unselfish citizens who had the will and determination to do something about a real problem. Omaha is the center of heavy troop activity from all directions. It is located mid-way between both coasts and equally distant from California and the gulf, and there is considerable changing of trains at this Nebraska center. Although it is an attractive city, unfortunately a bleak, desolate and unattractive wholesale district surrounds Union Station.

Investigation revealed that an average of three or four hundred soldiers changed trains every day, and the average length of time that they had to wait in the Union Station was three hours. This was not long enough for a movie or any recreation, but gave the men just enough time for a quick walk through the neighborhood. After this experience in Omaha, the average soldier's morale dropped considerably, and the city was asked to do something about it.

Omaha people immediately set to work on this problem. The Chairman of the Citizens' Committee of the USO was local attorney Malcolm Baldrige. The problem came first to him and he selected one of Omaha's most efficient and well-known women, Mrs. Irving Allison, to take responsibility for correcting this problem and from then on the story centers around the ability and untiring activity of this woman.

The committee heads went to William Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific and Omaha's outstanding citizen, and briefly sketched the problem for him. They had a real story to tell and it clicked immediately with him.

He decided then and there that Omaha must have a servicemen's center; that it should be the best and the finest center in the United States; and that it should be located in Union Station. He called a meeting of all the railroads who lease the building jointly with the Union Pacific and won approval for this project.

Mr. Jeffers immediately called in a contractor and a decorator; he approved plans and costs and ordered the finishing and furnishing of adequate space at the station. In an unbelievably short time the beautiful and attractive rooms were ready

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American Red Cross

Recreation in Army and Navy Hospitals

By CAROLYN J. NICE
Recreation Consultant
Military and Naval Welfare Service
American Red Cross

WHAT TYPE of leisure has the hospitalized serviceman? It is not the earned leisure of the working man or soldier, but an enforced leisure which is an adjunct to his illness. His use of this leisure time must replace the satisfactions usually associated with his work. In addition, it should provide the relaxation and rejuvenation that generally comes from the enjoyment of leisure.

Men who are confined to a hospital have new, if only temporary, adjustments to make. Illness places an additional strain upon servicemen and thus increases the responsibility of the recreation worker in creating a program that will serve the patients. Because the soldier must be ready to do a full day's active duty when he is discharged, there are many patients who are able to be up and around but not well enough to be discharged. Opportunities for participation in the recreation program must be provided for these convalescents as well as for the bed patients who will be confined for a longer period.

As the Army and Navy see it, recreation is not simply an adjunct to medical care. Its value for both able-bodied and hospitalized men of our armed forces is recognized. The importance attached to these recreation programs is a direct outgrowth of the success achieved in public and private recreation during the last ten years.

Men in uniform have left their normal social groups and are cut off, for most of the time, from contact with the civilian population. The armed forces and civilian groups have recognized the need for supplying them with recreational activity that is familiar and will relieve the tensions of military life.

In the hospitals the American Red Cross, as the authorized civilian agency, is responsible for recreation as an integral part of its medical social work program. This program has expanded tremendously in Army and Navy hospitals during the last eighteen months as the number of men in the armed forces has been increased and the hospitals enlarged.

American Red Cross Photo

Easy-to-do crafts help to pass away the long hours of convalescence

Facilities

The physical set-up and the staff are the first factors to be considered in establishing a recreation program. Army station and general hospitals have recreation buildings varying according to the size of the hospital. The lower floor contains a recreation hall, library, writing room, and offices. The recreation hall has a stage,

with dressing rooms, at one end; it is provided with a 35 mm. sound projector and a screen for movies and will seat from 150 to 500 patients. The library and writing room are furnished attractively with cane furniture, writing desk, and book shelves. There are offices for the social work and recreation staff, and in the hall a reception and information desk. Staff quarters and guest rooms for visiting relatives of seriously ill patients are located on the upper floor. The buildings are built by the Army and furnished and staffed by the American Red Cross.

American Red Cross Photo

A Red Cross Gray Lady fills in as a fourth in a touch-and-go game of Chinese Checkers

The Navy hospitals usually have recreation rooms containing office space for the recreation worker, writing rooms, and a large general hall in which movies can be shown. They are built by and furnished by the Navy, and the movies which are shown are also provided by the Navy.

The Staff

The American Red Cross hospital staff consists of medical social workers, psychiatric social workers, and recreation workers. The administrative head of the staff is a social worker with the title of field director (in Army and Navy general hospitals) or assistant field director (in station hospitals).

Recreation workers are selected on the basis of training, experience, and personality. College graduates, who have majored in sociology, psychology, or education and have had experience in community or institution recreation programs, have had more opportunities to develop the approach, method, and skills for conducting successful programs than most other groups. They have a working knowledge which, with a flexible approach, resourcefulness, initiative, an even disposition, and a suitable personality enables them to make the necessary adjustments and adaptations.

Since few people have had previous hospital recreation work, the most usable experience is that of community or institutional recreation. The adjustments which must be made to the hospital environment and to military regime make it imperative that workers should not also have to learn recreation philosophy and method.

Because of the nature of the job, the mental, emotional, and physical disabilities encountered, and the unhappy prospect of battle casualties, the recreation worker should be a mature woman with emotional stability and with wide experience in dealing with people. She needs to be pliable in her thinking and flexible in making adjustments, unruffled by trying circumstances or changing situations. She must be able to accept discouragement and combat it effectively, to step into any situation and lend a constructive hand whether the job is recreational or not. Yet she must also know the recreation job. She needs a fund of information and a variety of skills. Having these is only the beginning; they must be used to aid in the patients' recovery.

The worker must sense little indications of interest and build upon them with care. Her ability to draw out the talents and abilities of some patients, and to stimulate those who lack them, may well be the test of the program. She must know

when to encourage and when to let the patient alone, when to drop a hint and when to work carefully and patiently to encourage participation.

Activities

Hospital activities must have medical approval and be designed to aid in the recovery of the patients by making a contribution to their experience in enjoyment, creative skill or social relationships. In doing this, they release the aggravated tensions that come from mental, emotional, or physical strain.

The prefix *re* in the word recreation means creating again something which has been experienced by the individual or for which he has the innate capacity. This places an obligation on the worker to see each person as an individual, allowing him to select or assisting him in selecting the creative experience in which he wishes to participate and from which he will derive satisfaction.

The activities in the program cover a wide range of interests and abilities and must be adapted to the individual. Illness is both physically and mentally debilitating, and many things that appeal to men who are well hold no interest for those who are ill. The framework of the program must be flexible enough to adjust readily to the changing patient population with its wide range of abilities and interests. There is no "typical" hospital program, but there are a number of phases which are considered in planning the program at every hospital.

Everything that takes place in the hospital is directed toward the single end of the patient's rapid and complete recovery. Opportunities to develop creative skills, to adjust to social situations, and to enjoy entertainments and hobbies make a valuable contribution toward this end. Illness aggravates the strains that are already placed on soldiers, and recreational activities contribute to the release of these tensions. In order to accomplish this there must be some element which will provide for individual growth and development beyond the mere acquisition of activity skill.

In planning the activities in an Army or Naval hospital, there are two phases to be considered. One of these is the passive type of entertainment program. Of these, the most popular and most universally appealing is the movie. With this in mind, the Red Cross has provided equipment for showing regular feature pictures in Army hospitals. The films are recent popular releases which may be playing currently in theaters all over the country. They provide amusement and entertainment for the evening and often are the topics of conversation among the patients for several days. In addition, they have a particular value in that they may be a common experience of the soldier and his friends and relatives in the home community.

Community groups and men from the post provide other forms of entertainment—plays, orchestras, and choral groups as well as talented entertainers. Often there are members of the military or community who have something special to contribute. In many sections, country dances may offer a new experience to the soldier or sailor who watches or participates. Boys who come into the service from Italian, Puerto Rican, Indian, or other cultural groups may offer the dances or music that are part of their folklore. Occasionally movie or radio stars visit the camps and spend part of the time at the hospital entertaining the convalescents in the recreation hall and visiting the wards to talk with boys who are confined to their beds.

Informal Activities

For the most part, these entertainments take place in the early evening. The more informal activities in which the patients take part occur in the morning and afternoon. In this phase of the program, opportunities for renewing or initiating a wide range of experiences are made available. Small craft workshops have been started in some hospitals. There materials are available for modeling in clay, sketching, painting, woodcarving, mask making, working with leather and occasionally with metal. There are many variations in the interests that develop. In a Navy hospital, the ability of one sailor to make belts of square knotting in cord may spread through the wards and develop so that other and more difficult projects are attempted. The presence of an Indian in the hospital may be the start in making small looms for Indian bead work

"Hospital recreation programs can be neither static nor stereotyped. There must be constant change and adjustment in meeting the needs of patients. Thus our progress in the development of a hospital program in the days ahead will make a real contribution to the recognition of the therapeutic value of recreation. The responsibility lies with the recreation workers in hospitals today, for it is on the success of their program that our hope is predicated."

and then carrying through to the making of many articles. This capitalization of the abilities of various patients for their own benefit, and that of others, is one of the best outcomes of the introduction of crafts.

Some crafts are more easily adapted to the patients in the wards than others, with the result that the ward program may be more limited in the variety of mediums in which a patient can work. This is due in part to the very nature of any hospital ward in which tidiness is an absolute necessity. The use of a craft cart to carry materials and partially finished articles to the wards, at the time when work may be carried on, has done much to broaden the program. Airplane modeling has been a popular ward craft as has square knotting, sketching, and some types of clay modeling.

In all of these, the craft skill acquired and the satisfaction derived from the finished articles are important. The enjoyment that the patient gets from the activity, his increased skill and knowledge, all form a part of his experience and enrich his personal resources.

With the first edition of each hospital newspaper that has been published by a small group of patients interested in writing, many others have discovered interest in writing, illustration, or cartoon sketching. These publications vary in content according to the patients, and often contain contributions on everything from the current hospital scene to discussions of philosophy. The tone may be serious, humorous, or satiric. Many patients have composed poetry and verse for the first time.

Sometimes the interest in writing coupled with a flair for music has developed into writing a ward, hospital, or company song. Appreciation for music is almost universal. The radio-phonographs are rarely quiet, and the choice of records varies from name-band recordings to symphonies and operas. Groups gather around the piano for informal singing, and often the enthusiasm shown is so great that an evening for everyone is devoted to singing old favorites and learning new songs. Men who have played the guitar, mandolin, violin, or piano before entering the service find these informal afternoons and evenings a time when they can contribute to the enjoyment of the whole group. Instruments for this purpose are donated to the hospitals by interested individuals.

Informal dramatics have been a new experience for many of the patients and one which they have enjoyed. Talents discovered during charades or a party night may be developed through pantomime or dramatic readings. These in turn may lead to more pretentious attempts in short plays and skits. Here again, group interest may result in the writing, staging, and dramatization of an original short play, as it has in several of the hospitals. These plays are enjoyed by the entire patient group, and the audience feels a close kinship for the production as a hospital affair.

Community groups have contributed a great deal to the social recreation programs of the hospitals. Girls from surrounding towns, chaperoned by women from the community, often make a long bus trip to attend a party or dance for the patients. Decorations and refreshments and the general organization for such a party are usually taken care of by patient committees with the help of the recreation staff. There have been a number of very clever themes used for dances and parties for such occasions. In one instance, the idea for a Fiesta party resulted in a mural of Mexican figures painted on brown wrapping paper, with the bold colors of the mural carried out in the other decorations. The orchestra added a touch of South American music in their introductory numbers. Some of the patients painted the mural and decorated the hall; another group took complete charge of refreshments.

Occasionally a group may come to the hospital to provide entertainment and then stay for a party planned for them by the patients. Members of the Red Cross Hospital and Recreation Corps act as hostesses for a particularly successful form of social entertainment—the Sunday afternoon teas which are held in many recreation halls. Patients, visitors, members of the medical detachment, nurses, and doctors gather informally during the afternoon to play games, listen to music, or chat informally while tea is served.

Since much of a patient's time is spent in reading, provision is made for library service. At Army general and Navy hospitals, the Army and Navy supply a regular library with trained librarians. In the Army station hospitals, books come from the Victory Book Campaigns and are donated by local groups. Current magazines and newspapers are supplied. The library and lounge are popular, and the book circulation is very high. Many patients help catalogue and arrange books, and sometimes take responsibility for charging them in and out. Volunteers, the Hospital and Recreation Corps, help in both types of libraries, often having

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Pete Moses Discovers Art

By ALICE GILBERTSON
National Recreation Association

THIS IS, IN PART, the story of eight-year-old Pete Moses of Danville, Virginia. It might have happened to any little boy in any city. It is the story of how Pete, en route to find an after-school "coke" found instead a new interest and something which will be important to him all the rest of his life. Of course Pete doesn't think of it as profoundly as this—he just knows he had an afternoon of real fun, that ended up with . . . well, here's the story —

Preceded by not a single lesson, a drawing by Pete was exhibited in the Danville Arts and Crafts Exhibit last February. Quite a mention of Pete and his drawing appeared in the Danville papers. It all happened this way —

Pete was moseying along the heart of downtown Danville, fixing to get himself a "coke" or a bag of popcorn for his afternoon pick-up, when he happened to look in the big window of what was usually an empty store. He saw several strange things—paintings hung on the walls as they hung in museums and people, lots of them, walking around looking at the pictures. Over in one corner, a lady was doing something with clay. Over in another, a man seemed to be carving wood. Lots of people just stood and watched all these goings-on.

A young pal of Pete's, "Butch" Higgins, joined him outside the store. In one window they saw a beautiful handmade four-foot model of England's famous ship, "The Empress of Asia," complete to tiny electric lights winking through the portholes. Pete and Butch didn't know that the ship represented the spare time of three full years of Gary Johnson, son of the Superintendent of Schools in Danville. A handsome large scale miniature stage coach occupied the opposite window—a year's work by the same Gary Johnson.

The door of the whatever-was-going-on was open. Other people were walking in so Pete and Butch decided to walk in too. They learned that it was an exhibition of arts and crafts—whatever that meant. Pete had heard of crafts at the summer playground, and of course, he knew lots about art museums.

The two boys joined a group watching the clay lady. The mud whirled around in her hands while one of her feet worked a pedal, lickety-split. The clay seemed alive. It made Pete's hands twitch to try it out for himself. From the questions of some older people, Pete learned that the clay lady was making a pretty vase just like the one on the shelf behind her. In another corner, a man was carving interesting things out of wood. Pete thought how much his mother would like one of the small wall shelves and decided to ask for one of those "carve" knives for his birthday.

One of the pictures on exhibit suddenly took Pete's eye. Its subject was a dog that looked quite a bit like "Shep," a neighborhood pet in the part of the city where Pete lived. Butch noticed that the card on the picture said it had been drawn by an eleven-year-old girl from their neighborhood. Now that they both knew the creator of something at the exhibit the boys felt more at home.

Casting a Ballot

Under the spell of his new feeling of ease, Pete commented on the exhibits that interested him. Some of his remarks were amusing as well as original. They grew more so as he warmed up to the inspection. He found that people were voting on the picture they liked best. Say, this was fun! By the time Pete was ready to cast his ballot for "Shep," he was really getting into the spirit of the thing.

In fact, as he handed in his vote, and the vote lady smiled at him, he spoke right up, "I can draw, too," he informed her.

"Well, how about handing in one of your works," the lady said. "That's what this exhibit is all about — it's a showing of what people right here in Danville can do in painting or drawing."

"Let every artist, every creative worker, every man and every woman who has the power to touch our lives with beauty, know that he is indeed wanted, commanded to do his best. Let him who can, sing, dance, act, write, paint, create, and keep alive in men the desire to live.

"And you who labor and are heavy laden in shop and factory, farm and mill, in the ships on the seven seas, in the mines and fox holes, in the kitchen and the schools, lift your heads and look into beauty's face, catch her laughter and her sun, not only that you might live, but also that you may find the living worth the pain."

—Angelo Patri.

So right after school the next afternoon, Pete was back at the Arts and Crafts Exhibit. Under his arm, he carried the drawing he had spent about six hours on last night. At least, it seemed like six hours . . . anyway, he'd used all the time between supper and going to bed.

After several attempts at picturing a big tangle of fighter planes over Australia, he had decided to draw something easy. His picture showed the house at the end of Willow Street that some of the kids said was haunted.

When Pete found the lady he'd talked to the afternoon before, she remembered him right away, and when she unwrapped his picture, quite a few of the other people gathered around. The first thing he knew, someone was hanging it up right with the best of the exhibit. It was the biggest moment of Pete's life—worth all his hard work of the evening before. These people didn't seem to think it was funny that the only thing he had found to draw on was rough drawing paper. He appreciated hearing a couple of women comment on the clouds in his drawing. He'd worked hard on those clouds. They seemed to look even better when the drawing was hung against the wall. Pete looked at the drawing for a minute, then all of a sudden he felt a little queer and decided to scram.

But his thrill wasn't over! The next day at school one of his teachers stopped him in the hall, and he learned that the story of his drawing was in the paper with his name and everything. Just imagine! "The youngest exhibitor at the Arts and Crafts Show in its third day at 510 Main Street."

But Pete was just one of the Danville people that the Arts and Crafts Exhibit interested and influenced. Many of the men learned the beginnings of carving and woodworking—a wonderful release from war jitters. Among other things, the women learned how to make their own table cloths by linoleum block printing. Hundreds went away from the exhibit, thinking of art, not as something in a remote museum, but as a diverting form of self-expression open to them and their neighbors.

All in all, the Arts and Crafts Exhibit proved to be one of the most interesting projects ever initiated by the Recreation Division — one that earned the interest, enthusiasm, and participation of the whole community. The majority of people who attended expressed the hope that the exhibit would become an annual Danville event. There had been previous showings of professional art in this Virginia city, but there had never before been an exhibit which also displayed the works of amateurs, and which showed crafts as well as arts. The exhibit proved that the amateur entrees made up in the colorful, human-interest quality of their effort anything they might have lacked in professional technique. The display of amateur as well as professional work encouraged other people to go and do likewise.

Courtesy Recreation Department, Houston, Texas

". . . art, not as something in a remote museum, but as a diverting form of self-expression."

How did the arts and crafts idea all begin? Ellen Easterly, Director of Recreation in Danville, has arts and crafts for her own personal hobby. She is a firm believer in creative self-expression as a real release from life's monotony. She has seen it lift the business of living for people of all ages from a humdrum plane to something vital and alive.

With the idea of promoting greater interest in cultural crafts right in Danville, Ellen Easterly

assembled a list of people known to be either artists themselves or interested in arts and crafts. One person suggested a couple of names, another two more. Her list grew to fifty.

A Community Enterprise

She wrote a letter. Expressing the view that "we have not fully explored our cultural art here in Danville," the letter pointed out the city has "many persons gifted and skilled yet the public has not fully developed a community feeling of pride in the works of our artists." It went on to say, "We want this to be a community enterprise where everyone will be free to exhibit his works," and also pointed out that perhaps there were some who would like to learn certain types of handwork—develop crafts as a hobby.

Twenty-five people appeared at the first meeting in answer to the letter. A chairman was chosen by the group. Interestingly enough, he was a young businessman, himself an amateur artist and craftsman, and manager of Danville's Sport Shop.

The committee, appointed to locate the best place for the Arts and Crafts exhibit, secured an empty building in the heart of the downtown section. Another committee interested the schools. The Supervisor of Schools was put in charge of the elementary schools and their art. The high schools sent their exhibits. Entry day was February 20th for the amateurs—six days later for the professionals.

For the actual exhibit, one committee was in charge of the professional display. Another handled the amateur works. The original group was divided into committees-of-one to keep the exhibit going. It ran for the week of February 22nd, from ten in the morning to nine at night. On duty for two hours each, five people a day kept the exhibit open and operating.

Over 200 spectators attended the first day. Heavy hours were right after lunch and after five in the afternoon. Works exhibited ranged from water colors, oils, charcoals, and etchings, to skilled wood, soap and clay modelings and even hand-wrought pewter. About fifty amateurs entered their works, and nine professionals were represented. Further interest among the exhibitors themselves was added by having those amateurs who received the largest number of votes display their work with the professionals.

So high did interest run that a professional Danville artist now living in Texas sent a letter giving permission to open her Danville studio and select any works the committee wished to exhibit. Another well-known professional, home on a quick visit and fired by the general enthusiasm, spent an entire evening putting the finishing touches to an oil and sent it up to the exhibit the next morning.

To hold the fickle interest of the public, window exhibits were changed every day. One day it was colorful basket weaving from the elementary schools. Another day, the 10 x 6 inch muslin depicting the flags of the Allied Nations, also the work of the elementary schools, was displayed.

Gourds for the Exhibit

The unusual was not lacking. One Danville woman, known for her many intriguing hobbies and unusual collections, raises gourds for a hobby. So successful in her gardening that gourd stems of 8 inches are not unusual. An artist as well as collector, she paints the gourds in Mexican designs. Besides the gourds, this enterprising woman contributed a 4 x 8 frieze which depicted in painting the various uses of gourds — as masks, waterwings, whistles, salt and pepper shakers, dry measures, soup strainers, baskets for all uses, drinking cups, and soap dishes.

The papers not only carried full stories daily, but editorialized. One message quoted the famous educator Angelo Patri's stirring words, "War is the ugliest curse that can fall upon men, and every bit of beauty that can be salvaged, preserved or created, is precious beyond price. Now more than ever the world needs the sculptor and every other artist who can bring a touch of beauty to our daily living."

Besides presenting community amateur work for the first time, the exhibit brought together the whole community. Colored citizens, too, were invited to exhibit their work. Although sponsored by the City Recreation Division, details were taken care of by a citizen's committee—participation as well as interest was community-wide. Danville's Arts and Crafts Exhibit is an example of what other recreation departments can do to counteract the tragic losses of war, so vividly pointed out, recently by a prominent national economist when he said that "wealth sufficient to equip full two universities sank in the North Sea with the destruction of the two ships, the Bismarck and the Hood."

An exhibit such as Danville's is an interesting answer to the conclusion drawn by *Fortune* Magazine, after its survey of 10,000,000 high school

(Continued on page 242)

The Case for Games as England Sees It

Our readers, we feel sure, will want to know what our British allies are thinking about games in the present crisis. This article originally appeared in the London *Spectator,* and rights for its use in this country were secured by the British Information Services exclusively for *Recreation.*

AT A RECENT SESSION of the B.B.C. Brains Trust, the perennial question was once more raised as to whether, in this country, undue attention is paid to games. A woman speaker who thought that this was so said that in the interests of a better world she would prefer her son to be good at scholarship rather than at games. Given so bald a choice probably most people would agree with her. But proficiency at games need not, of course, be incompatible with proficiency at work. Wisdom, more to be desired than both, is not necessarily the fruit of either, and as a part of our national education there is surely a good deal to be said for games.

There are no doubt many crafts, apprenticeship to which provides much of the physical fitness and dexterity that the playing of games helps to produce, as even the most grudging must admit. But in a modern industrial civilization many scores of thousands of people must inevitably lead an administrative, clerical or otherwise sedentary life.

Man, as a species, may or may not have been biologically intended for this. But such a life is, at any rate, very different from that which his survival has compelled him to live for the enormously greater proportion of his history. Throughout this time he has been a hunter, a warrior, a manual laborer, an adventurer. His existence and health have depended on his bodily activity, the speed of his reactions in an emergency, and the wit which has resulted from the experiences so gained; and, apart from this, he has seemed to possess, as a species, an apparently non-utilitarian instinct for playfulness and play.

This has expressed itself, particularly perhaps among the Anglo-Saxon peoples, in a natural and extremely widespread love of games and allied physical recreations. A few years before the war I had occasion to interview upon this topic an unselected and consecutive series of one hundred fifty London working boys and one hundred London working girls, all between the ages of sixteen and twenty. Of the one hundred fifty boys, only eight had no outdoor hobby or recreation, and only seventeen, as it happened, belonged to such bodies as the Boy Scouts. But sixty-three regularly played cricket and football, seventy-two were cyclists for pleasure, forty-one were swimmers, fifty-nine were country campers whenever they had the chance, five were cross-country runners and six were gardeners. None of these boys was under any sort of compulsion. Their leisure was theirs to do with what they liked.

Courtesy British Information Services

This also applied to the girls, of whom eighty-one regularly went out for country walks, forty-one were tennis players, fifty swimmers, nineteen country campers, nine cyclists for pleasure, two track runners and three gardeners.

Too much should not be deducted from such relatively small figures. But they do at least suggest that the organized school games meet—at any rate for a large number of normal children—some deep desire apart from anything that they may do in the way of actual physical education. But even from this point of view they should never, in an industrial nation, be too lightly regarded.

Most games, and especially the ball games and such a recreation as boxing, open up—in a general atmosphere of *joie de vivre*—new channels in the growing child for the coordination of eye, ear, and the voluntary muscles, and provide special opportunities for the development of sense and muscle cooperation. With this is associated a cumulative and satisfying feeling of physical self-confidence which can prove nothing but helpful in after life, however or wherever lived. Later, when elementary proficiency has been acquired, these games afford chances for the exercise of mental judgment and rapid decision in conditions themselves not crucial but admirably suited as a preparation for conditions in which they may become vital. And it is difficult to see how all this could be done as well, if at all, in the classroom or laboratory.

"... Every moment may be put to some use, and that with much more pleasure than if unemployed. Do not imagine that by employment of time I mean uninterrupted application to serious studies. No; pleasures are, at proper times, both as necessary and as useful; they fashion and form you for the world; they teach you characters and show you the human heart in unguarded moments." — From *Letters of Lord Chesterfield* (1694-1773) to his son.

But games, at any rate as played by the great majority, have a socially educative aspect at least as important. They are governed by rules accepted as necessary for their proper enjoyment but which must nevertheless be obeyed. Most games involve playing with and adapting oneself to others, sacrificing oneself from time to time in order to attain a common end and conforming—whatever one's private feelings — to the decision of the umpire or referee with grace and good temper, though not necessarily with slavishness.

If a referee or umpire, by common consent and after experience, shows himself to be incompetent, he can be replaced. But in any particular game he is the appointed judge whose ruling holds good. All this combines to form an experience that must surely be valuable for life in whatever political or economic form of society; and again it is difficult to see how this could be secured so well, if at all, in a classroom, library, or course of physical training.

Finally, as generally played by the great majority—and not only in this country—games of all sorts have gradually developed a common standard of what is called sportsmanship, which is, after all —and however it may be decried—not altogether ethically unworthy. It recognizes that games are not to be won at all costs or unfairly. It recognizes that a man who is down is not to be kicked—or at any rate deliberately. It recognizes that if a doubt exists the benefit is to be given to the other player or the other side. It recognizes that minor blows and strains are to be taken good-temperedly and without self-pity. It recognizes that the happy loser is as entitled to his meed of applause as the winner. It recognizes that the winner should be modest, or at least appear to be so. It recognizes that a game is never lost till it is won; and surely this is a code or, at least, a general attitude that might well be of some use in the building of a better world.

"A study of games is sufficient proof that competition is inherent in many of them. I accept competition, then, because it is a fact and, I think, of value not only in play but in life. A game is a problem, and those who *play* it accept the challenge for its solution. Competition has no element of jealousy, envy, hatred and unfairness; it is a process of abetting one another in progressively greater achievements in individual efforts and in cooperative group interaction in which winning is not the chief source of enjoyment, but only one incident, even though an important one, in that it marks the final step in the solution of the problem. . . . Competition, then, has its rightful place because it is an inherent part of many games, but it has no place in many of them, not in such sports as swimming, skiing and skating, which are not competitive in any sense, and when they are made so they tend to lose their intrinsic value for the participants."—*Neva L. Boyd* in "Play as a Means of Social Adjustment," from *The Journal of Health and Physical Education.*

What They Say About Recreation

"WE MUST CARRY OVER to the new world that is to be our present understanding of the importance of conserving human values and natural resources as a foundation for individual well-being and national safety."—*Minnetta A. Hastings* in *National Parent-Teacher,* January 1942.

"We are a united nation today in the fullest sense, and this unity will be expressed in the songs which will be sung in our homes and factories and by our armed forces."—*Gene Buck* in *The Etude Music Magazine.*

"Hobbies are important. It makes little difference what the hobby is—wood-carving, book collecting, sailing, farming or any other avocation. . . . What is needed today is calmness, steadiness, equanimity and relaxation."—*Edgar V. Allen* in *Cracking Up Under the Strain.*

"At the moment we are facing dark days, and in these days the morale of our people and the spirit of determination will benefit through contact with great music."—*Dr. Thomas S. Gates.*

"What is of greater value to the parent than the increased regard and companionship which is cultivated through playing with children?" — From *Home Recreation in Wartime,* Los Angeles Department of Playground and Recreation.

"Happiness is an end result; it is not a means by which the goal is attained. The winding path that leads to the goal is one of mental poise and emotional wholesomeness—the highway of zest leading to the hilltop of satisfaction and inner content."—*Donald A. Laird* in *More Zest in Life.*

"What is lovely never dies but passes into other loveliness—stardust or seafoam, flower or winged air."—*Thomas Bailey Aldrich.*

"The importance of parks and recreation in times of national crisis can scarcely be overstressed. The first line of defense lies in the soul of a people and is anchored deeply in the land. In times of stress men and women draw peace, strength, and understanding from the hills, the forests, the waterways—places where quiet abounds." —*Harold L. Ickes.*

"A happy man understands the laws he obeys. That is the difference between him and the unhappy man. . . . Knowing about things, noticing how things fit together—that is just what happiness is."—*Robert P. Tristram Coffin* in *National Parent-Teacher,* January 1942.

"I would be happy to see my children enjoying the spectacle of sports but happier to see them sharing in them."—*Will Durant.*

"Now, when more leisure hours may have to be spent at home indoors, a library card is an insurance policy, a wise investment in free entertainment. Are the boys and girls in your family regular library borrowers? Are you?" From *Bulletin No. 1,* Los Angeles County Defense Council.

"In measuring the value of recreation, we are so obsessed by the numbers who now participate that we have forgotten all about the intensity or quality of their experience."—*Aldo Leopold.*

"The quieting effect of trees and the open country, the absorption of one's interest in birds and animals and the quiet country folk, are antidotes for propaganda and war hysteria, and one regains that perspective which is an essential of democracy."—*Isabel* and *Monroe Smith.*

"Let us carry the spirit of achievement from the playing fields and the pursuit of hobbies to the defense of our country."—*A. S. Barnes and Co.*

"A well-balanced life requires play as well as work, an alkali, if you may so put it, to neutralize the corroding acid of the 'fret and fever' in our lives."—*Dr. Eli Moschowitz* in *The New England Journal of Medicine.*

"Each neighborhood has its own place and its own duties toward the nation of which it is a part. For it is in the neighborhood that we find roots, that we begin to understand our life, that we find fellowship, and that we begin to work together for a common goal." — From *Report of Greenwich House.*

"We must, in the interest of national defense, build up, not diminish, the gardening spirit."—*J. Horace McFarland.*

Joseph Lee Day in San Francisco

Following the same general plan used in 1942, the San Francisco, California, Recreation Commission is completing plans for its 1943 celebration of Joseph Lee Day on Friday, July 30.

LAST YEAR the Day's activities were opened with a special Joseph Lee Day proclamation issued by Mayor Rossi. During the week of July 31, open house was held in city playgrounds where all activities were dedicated to Mr. Lee's memory. Municipal street cars carried window cards with the text "National Joseph Lee Day Open House on Neighborhood Playgrounds," and there were bulletin board notices on all playgrounds. The daily newspapers, thirty neighborhood papers, and recreation bulletin notices carried word about the program.

Camp Matthew, a municipal camp, and the Sigmund Stern Grove were the scenes of special ceremonies. At its summer meeting the Golden Gate Story League listened to the "Sunshine Fairy," a story written by Joseph Lee.* During the week of July 31 storyteller members of the League and playground directors told this story on all the city playgrounds.

At every servicemen's dance during the week there was a pause and a brief mention of the meaning and observance of Joseph Lee Day. An attempt was made to secure observance at the evening gymnasiums during the week by sending 120 notices to the groups using these facilities.

Central Play Day

A central Play Day was held at one of the playgrounds to which all playground groups had been invited. District programs were scheduled during the week and all playgrounds conducted programs and held open house. Featured in these programs was a wide variety of sports, games, plays, music and dance activities and novelties, swimming activities including a water ballet. Playground directors told their groups of the ideals and life work of Joseph Lee and the reason for the national observance of the Day. Over 100 recreation centers participated.

The Mayor's proclamation and bulletin board notices were displayed in the main room, the music room, and the children's room of the Public Library and in the Library's twenty-eight branches.

Miss Alicia Mosgrove, Recreation Commissioner, wrote and broadcast a program dedicated to Joseph Lee, interviewing five children about their recreation interests. Gertrude A. Freese, a member of the Department, gave a radio address on the life of Joseph Lee, a history of the recreation movement, and told how the San Francisco Recreation Department is answering today's needs. The drama group under the supervision of Drama Supervisor Hester Proctor presented "Salute to Recreation," a dramatic sketch written by members of the group. So successful were these programs that program managers of local radio stations suggested a series of weekly programs by the Recreation Department.

Store Window Displays

Downtown stores in San Francisco have always devoted a great deal of space in their windows to Joseph Lee Day. Last year, however, President Roosevelt had designated July 30 and 31 as Victory Days in the war bond drive, so the stores devoted considerable space to war bonds. Nevertheless, thirteen downtown member stores of the Retail Association and two florist shops gave conspicuous treatment to the Mayor's proclamation, Mr. Lee's picture, and a statement prepared by the San Francisco Recreation Department.

For the 1943 Joseph Lee Day in San Francisco, programs of special features have been submitted by component departments, including music, drama, dance, athletics, and swimming; and units of specialized interests, including junior museum, municipal camp, handcraft, servicemen's activities, etc.

In addition to one central Play Day, zone Play Days and programs on all units have been planned and will include the presentation of Joseph Lee certificates of award to winners in major events.

Directors of each playground were also asked to submit the selection of a place on the playground—such as the field house, baseball diamond, court, etc. — for ceremonial dedication during Joseph Lee Day exercises. Plans have been made for securing "more time" on "more air" in spot radio announcements—advance and current, interviews, dramatic programs, and special features.

Efforts to inform workers, war and industrial workers especially, about the opportunities offered

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* See back cover.

Joseph Lee's Favorite Games

As part of the program for Joseph Lee Day, why not play some of his favorite games?

JOSEPH LEE DAY this year is July 30. As part of a recreation program dedicated to his memory we suggest the playing of some of his favorite games—games which he not only considered among the finest from a recreational point of view but also the ones from which he got the most personal enjoyment.

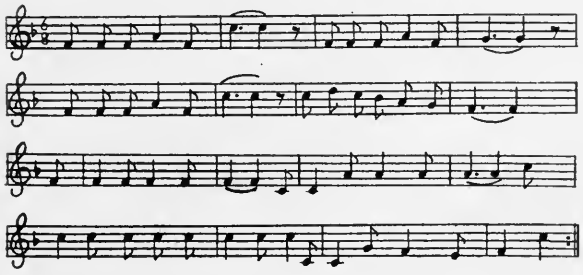
They are old games, which means that they are good games. They have survived many centuries, have been given new names, have been constantly adapted or revised by innumerable children—and they are still being played wherever a large group gets together.

Joseph Lee has so much to say in his book *Play in Education* about singing games that it is difficult to pick out any one paragraph. We have chosen this one, however, since it flings a challenge to the play leader on every playground:

"As to the particular story or drama to be enacted in the ring games, the children themselves are not particular so long as they have the two essentials, the circle and the dance and song. The dramas of love, or of trades or household occupation, even of medieval mythology, which the traditional ring games represent, are survivals of grown-up games and dances. There is opportunity here—which Froebel has so well made use of—to select those stories which we think most worth telling and to eliminate those that are stupid or convey an undesirable suggestion."

Looby Loo

(Singing, circle game)

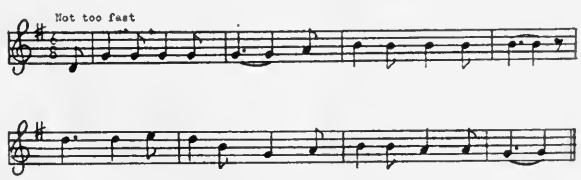


Chorus

Here we go, Looby Loo— (circle skips to left)
Here we go, Looby Light—(" " " right)
Here we go, Looby Loo— (" " " left)
All on a Saturday night— (" " " right)

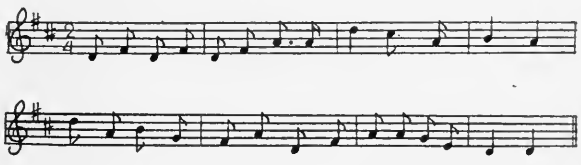
1. I put my right hand in—(thrust right hand into circle)
   I put my right hand out—(withdraw right hand)
   I give my right hand a shake, shake, shake—(suit action)
   And turn myself about—(turn in place)
   (Repeat chorus and action after each verse)
2. I put my left hand in, etc.
3. I put my right foot in, etc.
4. I put my left foot in, etc.
5. I put my curly head in, etc.
6. I put my whole self in, etc.

The Farmer in the Dell



1. The farmer in the dell, (Circle formation, Farmer in the middle. Circle moves to left during all verses except the last.)
   The farmer in the dell,
   Heigh O, the Derry O,
   The farmer in the dell,
2. The farmer takes a wife, (Farmer chooses anyone from circle.)
   The farmer takes a wife,
   Heigh O, the Derry O,
   The farmer takes a wife,
3. The wife takes the child, etc. (At each new verse, the newcomer chooses.)
4. The child takes the nurse, etc.
5. The nurse takes the dog, etc.
6. The dog takes the cat, etc.
7. The cat takes the rat, etc. (On last verse, circle halts and everyone claps. The cheese stays in circle and becomes The Farmer for the next game.)
8. The rat takes the cheese, etc.
9. The cheese stands alone, etc.

Roman Soldiers



Make two lines, each with joined hands, about six feet apart, facing each other—one Roman and one English. The Romans come forward three steps, click heels, and retire three steps on one verse, and the English do the same on the next verse. Alternate until after 14th verse. After that, all players move in a single line simultaneously.

(Continued on page 243)

Courtesy Playground and Recreation Association, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The Mayor Takes a Hand in Recreation

By ESTHER B. WILHELM
Mayor's Conference on Wartime Recreation
Buffalo, New York

"TO HELP make America strong, fit to fight and serve on all fronts; to help make America invincible, for it takes unbeatable and buoyant spirits as well as strong bodies to win in war; and finally, to help make democracy live by completing the mobilization of the home front, I have called in the City of Buffalo a Conference on Wartime Recreation to be opened by a rally at the Kleinhans Music Hall on Monday evening, March 8. . . .

"Whereas the purpose of this Conference is to stimulate and promote, in aid of the war effort, physical, mental, and spiritual fitness on the part of the citizens of Buffalo.

"I, Joseph J. Kelly, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, do hereby summon all citizens of our city to unite in support of this mobilization of our home front to the end that Buffalo, fit and fighting, shall do everything in its power to support America's war effort by thought, word and deed."

So ran the Mayor's Proclamation, published far and wide by a cooperative press and radio stations.

Came March 8th. The Philharmonic Orchestra Chorus, a hundred strong, singing "America" a cappella, was joined by the audience of over nine hundred citizens. . . . Distinguished speakers . . . a panel of experts in many recreational fields . . . questions popping at them from all corners of the auditorium . . . eager answers . . . ripples of merriment over a question or answer now and then . . . an underlying understanding of the seriousness of the situation. Did the city respond to the Mayor's clarion call? Did it show itself ready to do its part in the organization of the recreational home front? The answer is YES with a capital Y!

Now, that inspiring evening did not just happen nor were the twenty-six different interest groups that met on three succeeding evenings during the next two weeks whisked out of a hat.

You want to know the why, who, and how behind what is believed to be the first Mayor's Conference on Wartime Recreation to be staged in this country— or any other, for that matter? You want to know because you might like to do something about such a conference in your town? Well, we'll give you the low-down, and what's more we'll guarantee that if you follow the recipe, with a dash of local seasoning, your results will be as heart-warming and as productive of community cooperation as you could possibly wish.

The Reasons Back of the Conference

When Buffalo was born in the early nineteenth century, its strategic location had already destined it to become the industrial city it is today. The imminence of war and then the war itself magnified that destiny until it has become one of the country's leading war production centers. Thousands of its inhabitants have become war workers,

and these are supplemented by many more thousands who came to the city to take war jobs. Men's and women's and children's lives, too, have been literally turned topsy-turvy by the swing shift and the graveyard shift.

Again because of its location and its consequent population, Buffalo became a vital link in the induction chain for the western end of this populous state. There is a constant flow of men and women passing through the city on their way to the armed services; there is a permanent group of men and women in uniform here for recruiting, induction, guard and anti-aircraft duties.

Finally, there are the rest of the people who live in Buffalo—neither in uniform nor in war plants—housewives, teachers, businessmen, those carrying on their ordinary peacetime jobs as best they can during this period of stress and strain, of tension and bewilderment.

Affecting the lives of all those folk could be found the eternal problem of money—too much or too little. Too much in many instances where high wages and overtime wages put money into thousands of pockets there to burn its way out, sometimes burning its owners; too little in other instances where the wages and salaries, standardized on a prewar or even depression scale, mean real deprivation. Delinquency, both child and adult, reared its ugly head. Many of the real values of life, for which the war itself is being fought on wide-flung fronts, were slipping, temporarily at least, into oblivion.

There you have the problems in a nutshell, problems repeated in many communities in the country, and the Mayor, sensing them and determined to take the proverbial stitch in time, called his Conference on Wartime Recreation.

A limited number of sets of programs and resolutions from the Conference are available, and may be secured on request from Mrs. Esther B. Wilhelm, General Secretary of the Mayor's Conference on Wartime Recreation, Department of Parks, Buffalo, New York. Requests should be accompanied by ten cents to cover the cost of postage.

The Purpose Behind the Plan

As long before the Conference as December work was begun on the tremendous number of details involved, the framework gradually emerged, and the purpose of the Conference was publicized generally and made known on the thousands of invitations that were mailed to the citizens of Buffalo — "To stimulate and promote physical, mental, and spiritual fitness on the home front by:

1. "Ascertaining and verifying facts regarding the recreation needs and facilities of the area for servicemen, industrial workers, and the general community.

2. "Stimulating, promoting, and coordinating recreational expansion in any field or locations where facilities are found inadequate.

3. "Devising means for the dissemination of information concerning recreational facilities—municipal, philanthropic, private, and commercial—to all persons living within the area."

Who Did the Job?

Acting as honorary chairman himself, the Mayor appointed the Commissioner of Parks, the Hon. John A. Ulinski, as general chairman of the Conference. The Conference headquarters were established in the City Parks Department in the City Hall, and work began in earnest.

Under the chairmanship of Commissioner Ulinski, a cabinet committee of fifty-four appointed by the Mayor was organized, this consisting of city department heads, civic leaders, and representatives of a wide cross-section of recreational interests.

A working committee of six was selected from the cabinet to act as a steering or executive committee. Then, to coordinate the related groups for the Conference sessions, thirty-five organization coordinators were appointed and fifteen activities coordinators were asked to plan and be responsible for the individual sessions. To a resolutions committee, elected by the cabinet committee, was given the responsibility of whipping into shape the resolutions that would come from the various activity sessions through the resolutions subcommittees in each group.

Lists of organizations and individuals were painstakingly prepared. Contacts were made with thousands of organizations and individuals by mail and in person, and organizations were invited to send delegates to the Conference sessions. Hundreds took an active part in planning the program and carrying these plans to completion.

How the Plan Worked Out

Chairman Ulinski gave the main address at the opening session of the Conference and set the theme, as the following poignant extracts show:

"We must first obtain, understand, and disseminate all the facts relating to recreation in this emergency.

We need to use far more effectively the facilities we have. Their use must be extended to all of our people and at times regeared to our present-day occupational hours. Private, semipublic, and public resources should be expanded to the full — physical training programs because of their value to all who participate in teaching courage, initiative, team play, and in developing physical stamina; cultural recreational programs, such as fine arts and music, must be made available in coordinated programs offered to our warriors, industrial workers, and those whose shoulders are carrying the normal burdens of our pursuits. . . .

"How to keep the large domestic forces fit, alert, and vigilant; how to provide relaxation to the ever-increasing army of industrial workers who are under extreme strain—that is the question. We know that limited budgets have left normal recreational problems unsolved, and the war has created new ones. Industrial and military communities present a vexatious problem, but our facilities, already overtaxed, must be made available in a planned way. . . . There is an influx of industrial as well as military population in this area. Their needs, as well as those of our own citizens, present the problems that this Conference has been called to solve. . . .

"You who represent the home front of Buffalo and the Niagara Frontier are to be highly commended for your keen and lively interest. This weighty problem can be solved by cooperation and by an insatiable desire to help. You bear living testimony to both. The specialized conferences which will follow are to aid the agencies, private as well as public, in the solution of their problems. The indefatigable spirit of the various committees exemplifies success for this fine undertaking. Radio, newspapers, personnel managers, industrialists. social agents, recreational specialists, educators, businessmen, civic leaders, laborites, artists, musicians—here is a fusion of all the human forces on the Niagara Frontier that are working together toward the solution of our recreational problems. . . . Let us in this community produce healthy stalwarts in industry, 'fit and fighting' men and women who shall strain themselves to pass the ammunition to our heroic boys on the several war fronts, uninterruptedly and energetically. Only then can we, the citizens of this locality, be proud of the part we have played in placing Buffalo and the Niagara Frontier as leaders in the solution of these war recreation problems."

"Recreation is not a luxury during wartime. It is the backbone of our character building and our morale building. Especially during war it should be vigorously maintained and, where necessary, expanded."

Hon. *John A. Ulinski.*

Activities Sessions

Three evening sessions, devoted to special activities and held in a centrally located high school, followed, two in the next week (March 12 and 16) one in the following week (March 19). In this connection it should be noted that all sessions of the Conference took place while the ban on pleasure driving was in effect, but the OPA considered it of such paramount importance that it expressly granted permission for the use of private cars where a convenient means of public transportation was not available. At these activity sessions there was a sustained attendance of between two and three hundred each night.

Each of these three sessions was preceded by a general half-hour session with a speaker, after which the groups divided into their several interests and retired to separate rooms. Each had a theme, and an outline of the sessions will give an idea of the scope of the Conference.

March 12th—"Make America Strong"

Fit to fight and serve on all fronts. Keep in trim for Victory.

Subjects: Baseball (hard and soft), cricket, soccer, handball, skiing, skating, tobogganing, hockey, hunting, shooting, fishing, bait casting; tennis, badminton, squash, volleyball, golf, horseshoes, archery, basketball; swimming, rowing, and water safety; track and field; commercial — bowling, roller skating, riding, pool, billiards.

March 16th—"Make America Invincible"

It takes unbeatable and buoyant spirits as well as strong bodies to win the War!

Subjects: Art interests; conservation (outdoor activities—camping, hiking, nature study; crafts; dramatics; music; photography (still and movies); radio; reading, study, research and writing; special interest (hobbies).

March 19th—"Make Democracy Live"

Save transportation — Grow food in Victory Gardens. Revitalize home and community recreation. Mobilize the home front.

Subjects: Victory gardens; home and neighborhood recreation; homemaking, home economics; nutrition, home nursing, home decoration; lectures, discussions, debates and forums; patriotic celebrations and parades; scheduled and special programs; social activities, dancing, cards; young adults—programs in social action; youth group.

At each of these group meetings those present were asked to register, each organization represented was invited to explain what contribution it can make in the special field being considered, the group explored ways to provide adequate wartime recreation facilities in such field, and finally, the

consensus was crystalized into resolutions looking toward a practical program of recommendations that it is hoped will produce the desired action.

Each chairman of the activity sessions was asked to provide himself with a secretary to take minutes (the Office of Civilian Mobilization helped out splendidly with its volunteers!), and these, together with two typed copies of each resolution adopted by the activity session were filed at Conference headquarters within two days after the group meeting adjourned.

"We Resolve"

Following this series of activity sessions the resolutions committee on March 26th was presented with a group of ninety resolutions framed and adopted during these sessions. This interested and hard-working committee of 111 men and women devoted the best part of a day to considering and reworking, to avoid duplication, the resolutions for presentation to a joint meeting of the cabinet committee, coordinators, session chairmen, and activities chairmen of all sections which was held on March 27th in the Council Chamber in the City Hall. This series of seventy resolutions was duly adopted with slight revisions.

Action, Please!

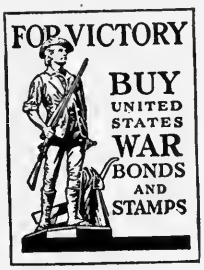
Because of the scope and force of the resolutions, Commissioner Ulinski requested the cabinet and general resolutions committee members to continue to function as members of a general committee, and as such a committee was unwieldy in toto the Commissioner then appointed sixteen of its members to an executive committee.

At the first meeting of the executive committee on April 2nd the seventy resolutions were reviewed, and the General Secretary was requested to notify the various committee chairmen and department heads who had been asked to take action under the several resolutions.

This involved setting up fourteen subcommittees to accomplish concrete objectives. The outline shows the roads down which the community is traveling toward its desired goals.

1. Sportsmen's clubs to handle leadership and instruction on fly and bait-casting and juvenile fishing in city-owned lakes and ponds.

2. Music committee to plan and stimulate park and neighborhood concerts and community singing.



3. Dance committee to plan and promote park-plan dancing properly policed for general citizenry, defense workers, and servicemen.

4. Committee of the clergy to assist in the development of neighborhood programs.

5. Health committee to promote and publicize the "Importance of Health" campaign.

6. Young adults to stimulate the inclusion of young adults into the bodies planning and functioning in programs pertaining to social action—debates and discussions in neighborhood groups and in smaller social gatherings.

7. A committee of nine (three from the City War Council Recreation Committee, three from the County War Council Recreation Committee, three from the Council of Social Agencies)—to call meetings of representative community or neighborhood groups to plan recreational programs for the neighborhoods where the citizens find it desirable after the city has been subdivided into practical districts by the City Planning Commission in cooperation with the Recreation Division of the Parks Department.

8. Homemaking committee to cooperate with any neighborhood groups that may be set up as well as individual organizations wishing aid in any of the homemaking fields.

9. Craft committee to cooperate with neighborhood groups that may be set up as well as individual organizations wishing aid in any of the crafts.

10. Dramatic committee to cooperate with neighborhood groups that may be set up as well as individual organizations wishing aid in any of the dramatic fields.

11. Art committee to cooperate with any neighborhood groups that may be set up as well as individual organizations wishing aid in arts.

12. Public information committee headed by the Librarian of the Buffalo Public Library, using libraries and branch libraries and other established institutions as information centers.

13. Water safety committee to stimulate interest in and promote instruction in swimming and water safety.

14. Patriotic celebrations and parades committee to cooperate with neighborhood groups.

Widening Fields

Other resolutions pertaining to fuller use of city parks, the Education Depart-

(Continued on page 241)

Information Please!

A House-to-House Recreation-Interest Survey

How to provide recreation for the growing number of war workers is an acute problem. *Partners in Victory*, by E. C. Worman in collaboration with a number of secretaries for Service in War-Industry Communities, discusses this subject in connection with other problems involved in a consideration of Y.M.C.A. policies and progress in war-industry communities, and of adjustments made in the past year to meet wartime conditions. We offer here some extracts from the book.

THE WAR Recreation Committee of Rome, New York, requested a subcommittee to make a spot survey of the city to ascertain the type of recreation desired by its citizens. The following steps were followed in making that survey:

1. A questionnaire was prepared by the committee.
2. The city engineer's office assisted by listing every tenth address on the tax maps.
3. These addresses were divided into blocks of ten for convenient handling.
4. The Civilian Defense Volunteer Office lent enough workers to make the survey. These were trained by the committee and sent into the homes to gather information.
5. Volunteer workers from the Office of Civilian Defense summarized the check sheets and turned the results over to the committee.
6. These results show that 453 men's questionnaires were returned properly filled out, and 531 were completed for the sampling of the women of the city. Both together totaled 984 fully completed questionnaires.
7. The results for each item were changed to percentages of the whole to show what proportion of the men and women of the city were interested in each of the 121 items listed.
8. The activities receiving the highest coefficients of interest were listed in order. (See Tables 1, 2, 4, 5, following.)
9. Those items in which both men and women were to participate were combined into a separate compilation (Tables 3, 6, and 7) by adding their coefficients of interest as compiled from both the women's and men's questionnaires. This coefficient of interest shows the approximate percentage of the questionnaires on which each item was checked. If the sampling is a true one, and we believe it is, the interest coefficient should give a basis for making a fairly safe guess as to the number to provide for in a recreation program.

TABLE 1

The First Ten Coefficients of Interest in Various Activities for the Winter Season, as Expressed by Men

Listening to the radio	16.8%
Reading	11.8
Bowling	10.7
Football	8.1
Card parties	6.4
Movies	5.8
Theater	5.6
Conversation	5.3
Dancing	4.2
Bridge	3.8

Other activities, in the order of their interest, are: basketball, billiards, boxing, ice skating, Red Cross work, Camera Club, Civilian Defense, parties, loafing, listening to the victorla, concerts, visiting, carpentry, playing musical instruments, apparatus work, religious training, choral singing, playing in the band, miniature railroad, and shuffleboard.

TABLE 2

The First Ten Coefficients of Interest in Various Activities for the Winter Season, as Expressed by Women

Listening to the radio	32.7%
Reading	24.0
Movies	19.6
Needlework	17.4
Card parties	15.7
Knitting	15.7
Parties	10.0
Dancing	9.8
Conversation	9.8
Parent-teacher work	8.6

Other activities, in the order of their interest, are: child care, cartooning, visiting and entertaining, concerts, loafing, ice skating, bowling, Red Cross work, collecting stamps and coins, community sings, bridge, first aid, interior decorating, cooking, solo artists, religious training, Civilian Defense, listening to the victrola, dress designing, writing letters, English study, tobogganning, choral singing, lectures, debates and forums, playing musical instruments, swimming, library, amateur radio, U.S.O., nature study, painting landscapes, tramps and trail, ping-pong, art appreciation, carpentry, shuffleboard, roller skating, skiing, amateur dramatics, basketball, badminton, volleyball, shooting, gymnastics, archery, athletic apparatus, horseback riding, writing, snowshoeing, lifesaving,

hunting, public speaking, Camera Club, painting still life, painting figures, woodcarving, pottery, basket weaving, and play reading and study.

TABLE 3

The First Ten Coefficients of Interest in Activities for the Winter Season, as Expressed by Both Men and Women

Listening to the radio	24.7%
Reading	17.9
Movies	12.7
Card parties	11 0
Bowling	9.1
Conversation	7.6
Dancing	7.0
Social parties	6.1
Bridge	5.6
Ice skating	5.3

Other activities, in the order of their interest, are: Red Cross work, concerts, visiting and entertaining, Civilian Defense, listening to the victrola, religious training, solo artists, choral singing, playing musical instruments, swimming, ping-pong, roller skating, shooting, and horseback riding.

TABLE 4

The First Ten Coefficients of Interest in Activities for the Summer Season, as Expressed by Men

Fishing	16.7%
Baseball	16.4
Radio	14.6
Reading	12.7
Conversation	9.3
Camping	9.3
Swimming	6.0
Boating	5.8
Bowling	5.8
Movies	5.8

Other activities, in the order of their interest, are: gardening (flowers), theater, card parties, horseback riding, golf, football, cycling, basketball, dancing, badminton, backyard games, bridge, horseshoe pitching, Civilian Defense, victrola, carpentry, picnicking, loafing, Red Cross work, concerts, musical productions, visiting and entertaining, Camera Club, gardening (vegetables), ping-pong, billiards, boxing, lifesaving, softball, caring for pets, playing musical instruments, religious training, parties, playing in the band or orchestra, unclassified hobbies, handball, gymnasium apparatus, shooting, tennis, writing letters, croquet, lodge meetings, and choral groups.

TABLE 5

The First Ten Coefficients of Interest in Activities for the Summer Season, as Expressed by Women

Needlework	33.8%
Listening to the radio	32.6
Reading	24.1
Movies	18.2
Picnicking	15.9
Swimming	12.9%
Knitting	12.9
Dancing	12.6
Card parties	11.6
Conversation	11.4

Other activities, in the order of their interest, are: the theater, collecting stamps and coins, parties, dress designing, child care, cycling, visiting and entertaining, camping, tennis, loafing, cartooning, concerts, cooking, first aid, roller skating, Red Cross work, bridge, horseback riding, parent-teacher activity, community sings, fishing, musical productions, boating, religious training, Civilian Defense, solo artists, tramp and trail, golf, playing of the victrola, interior decorating, archery, bowling, gardening (flowers), billiards, croquet, letter writing, baseball, English study, ping-pong, lectures, library, lodge and clubs, nature study, playing musical instruments, amateur radio, badminton, horseshoe pitching, choral groups, U.S.O. activities, debates and forums, carpentry, shooting, art appreciation, backyard games, volleyball, amateur dramatics, hunting, shuffleboard, Camera Club, public speaking, writing, painting figures, painting landscape, gymnasium apparatus, football, handball, lifesaving, gardening (vegetables), and handcrafts.

TABLE 6

The First Ten Coefficients of Interest in Activities for the Summer Season, as Expressed by both Men and Women

Listening to the radio	23.8%
Reading	18.0
Movies	11.9
Fishing	11.1
Conversation	10.4
Baseball	10.1
Swimming	9.5
Picnicking	9.3
Camping	9.1
Card parties	8.2

Other activities, in the order of their interest, are: theater, dancing, cycling, parties, boating,

(Continued on page 240)

Partners in Victory, **an Association Press publication, though designed primarily for workers in the Y.M.C.A. movement, is so challenging a document and contains so much of interest and practical help for recreation leaders conducting activities for workers in war industries that copies are now being made available, at $1.00 each, from the National Recreation Association.**

Recreation in War

Much is being said and written these days about the values of recreation in wartime. An editorial which appeared in the November 1942 issue of *The Journal of Health and Physical Education* presents these values so convincingly that we are reprinting the statement.

THE CURRENT discussion in the papers over the curtailment of school sports naturally arouses interest in the importance of all recreations during wartime. Even though our President some years ago officially gave out a statement in support of maintaining healthful recreational programs, there still seems to be some doubt that such programs are serving patriotic ends. There is a feeling, for example, that the customary peacetime recreations divert our people's time from more needed war pursuits, that they use up tires and materials, and that they detract people's attention from the grimmer aspects of the war.

But let us look at the other side of this question.

True, we are a nation at war. Our energies are rapidly being converted to the immediate aim of self-survival and the more remote aim of accomplishing a permanent peace. We find ourselves forced to take stock of our resources; resources not only in the form of armaments, civilian protection, commodities, man power, and physical fitness, but also of those intangibles of the human spirit—morale and the will to win. Thus considered, recreation assumes its rightful place as a boon in this day when discouragement and tragedy stalk our everyday life; for recreation is meant to uplift and to uphold and not to tear down and destroy. Recreation cheers the human spirit; it is a *re-creative* tonic for a tired body and weary soul; and more than that, it is an avenue for self-expression—an outlet for eager muscles and for eager impulses.

Truly, then, recreation has its place in a nation at war—and an important place. We are all being called upon to work harder than ever before. More and more, the limits of endurance will be reached. We must take heed, therefore, of some of the common phenomena that we have tacitly come to accept as wise and in the nature of forethought. The musician does not keep the strings of his instrument taut all the time; the drummer has learned to loosen the head of his drum when it is not being beaten; the athlete knows better than to try continuously to break his record. And so in the same sense, none of us can work all the time at sustained pressure. Physiologists tell us that when we are completely tired we need rest or sleep; but that when we are only partially tired we can get relaxation and even recuperation by doing something different from the thing we have been doing. Here is where recreation comes in to supply a felt want. It offers a variety of activities that in turn offer change. And in change there is relaxation.

Specifically, then, we are ready to state some of the essential contributions of recreation to a nation at war. It will help us to relax from the constant tension of attending to the war. In our chosen recreative pursuits we can forget — even though temporarily—the scare headlines of the newspapers, the repetitious news broadcasts of the radio. We can retire to a world of harmony, creativeness, and sociability; one without strife. Thus refreshed, we find a therapeutic agent for the mental stability so needed in these days of worry and trial. *And, paradoxically, for this very reason, it can be said that any recreation that helps us to forget the war will help us to win the war.*

But more than that! We can by judicious selection of recreative activities put recreation to work in our patriotic cause. We can engage in physical activities that will help to build physical fitness, not only for ourselves as individuals but for the nation collectively. Certainly those activities that contribute to optimum health, to rugged development, to endurance, to personal safety, and to combative spirit have survival value in the emergency at hand. One's work today is not of the type that gives such all-around physical preparedness. Therefore it must be supplemented by those forms of physical exercise that best train the individual to perform difficult feats with ease and economical expenditure of effort. Total-body exercise has its place in giving this optimum of conditioning and service.

Assuming mental stability and a body trained to its peak in health and skill, are there other special services that recreation may be called upon to render? The answer is *yes*. Recreation is being called upon to furnish a community of interest

(Continued on page 242)

Boston's New Playground

"Few men in history of whom we know so little have left a more enduring monument than the one in whose memory this noble gift is dedicated today."—*Dr. Charles H. McIlwain.*

THE SITE of the house where John Harvard lived and of the meeting house in which he preached more than 300 years ago has now become a playground where the boys and girls of Boston will enjoy many happy hours in years to come.

An alumnus of Harvard, who remains anonymous, purchased this property on Town Hill in the Charlestown section of Boston and deeded it to the University with the expressed hope that the University would in turn give the property to the city of Boston as a playground. Municipal authorities met the expense of converting the property to a playground area and on May 2 the John Harvard Mall was dedicated.

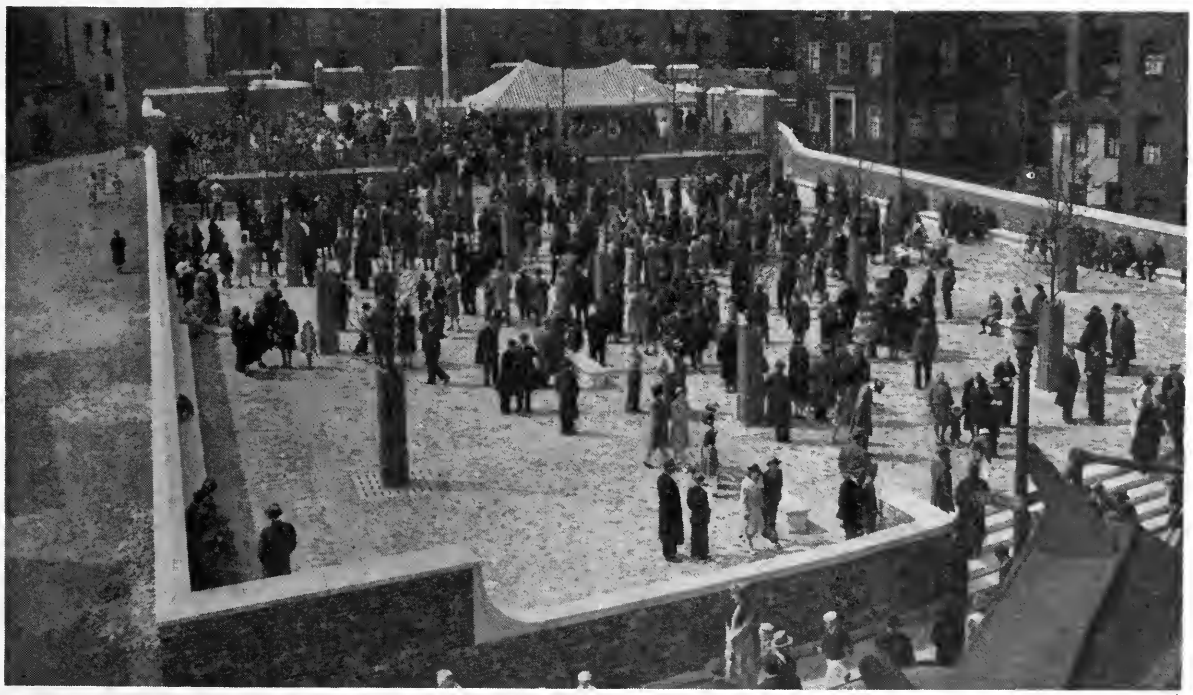
Town Hill is an historic spot. Here in 1630 came John Winthrop and his company of about eight hundred, making the strongest settlement in Massachusetts Bay and leading shortly to the settlement of Boston.

John Harvard came to Town Hill as a puritan minister from England in 1637 and lived there until he died the following year. He left half his estate and his complete library of over four hundred books to a college which had been established just two years before, and for this benefaction the Great and General Court of Massachusetts Bay "ordered that the Colledge agreed upon formerly to bee built at Cambridg shalbee called Harvard Colledge."

At the dedication exercises for Boston's new playground special messages were delivered by President James B. Conant and by Dr. Charles H. McIlwain, Eaton Professor of the Science of Government at Harvard. Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts was also present and spoke briefly.

In making the presentation to the city, Dr. Conant said: "We take a moment today from the thoughts of a desperate war in order to hold a simple ceremony. In one sense our gathering this afternoon has no relation to the bitter struggle in which the nation is now engaged. We launch no ships, review no troops, present the country with neither arms nor amunition. Rather we open a peaceful playground for the young, a pleasant breathing space in a city's turmoil. Yet in so doing

(Continued on page 246)



Harvard University News Office

After Retirement—What?

By MARVIN S. PITTMAN

Professor Winstead has his answer. What are you doing to find yours?

GROWING OLD in years but keeping young in body, mind and spirit is an art. It is a fine art with some. Youth lingers with Bernard Shaw, Henry Ford, Senator Carter Glass, and a few others who, like them, have maintained their youth by the prosecution of thrilling interests — writing books, manufacturing automobiles, or leading battles for political progress. They have been too busy to be conscious of birthdays, and time has passed, therefore, too swiftly to leave a deep impression.

Unhappily, all of us are not so fortunate in the nature of our work or the conditions of our employment. Most of us work under conditions which make us continually conscious of the passing of the years. Insurance policies, employment conditions, retirement regulations, and of course our friends remind us of the accumulation of birthdays. Rules are made and enforced which require our retirement from our chosen vocations at certain age limits, regardless of physical vigor, mental penetration, or moral power.

This fact has raised serious social, economic and governmental problems. But while the public is making up its mind as to the best methods of dealing with these issues, Robert Whitthorn Winstead, Professor of Latin at the Louisiana State Normal College, has solved this problem for himself. During the many years that he has been teaching, he has learned and practised a variety of leisure arts with happy results. They have provided relaxation from his work throughout the years and now they constitute a refuge to which he may turn with confidence and satisfaction.

Since 1908 Mr. Winstead has been teaching at the Louisiana Normal College. His tenure as a teacher is now coming to an end. In compliance with the rules, he must turn his back upon his classroom and take up other pursuits. Fortunately he has a bag full of interesting tricks—golf, fishing, hunting, music, creative arts, and church work—any one of which would be an asset for most men as they approach the tape line marked "Retirement."

First of All—Community Service

Professor Winstead's interest in and knowledge of golf is the outgrowth of the needs of the Louisiana Normal College and the community of Natchitoches for wholesome physical sports. Twenty years ago he did not know a golf course from a race track, a niblick from a putter. The college owned a large and beautiful tract of land adjacent to the campus and ideally suited for a golf course. Its students needed recreation and education for their leisure and golf was in the air. Other colleges were establishing golf courses, so, why not Louisiana Normal? It had the land. It had the need. All it lacked was a leader

Fisherman Winstead on Natchitoches' Cane River

—someone who would look after the planning and construction of the course and then get the students to use it. Always willing to help out, Professor Winstead volunteered his services and was chosen for the job. So the job was done—well done. Salary? Nothing, of course.

When Professor Winstead teaches his last class at Louisiana Normal College and closes and locks his desk, he will know, from long association with hobbies of many kinds, just how to spend his leisure most enjoyably.

Presently the lovely little city of Natchitoches, with a population of from 4,000 to 5,000 removed from the current of traffic by the red Red River and seven long miles, decided that it also should fall in line with the trend of the times and take up the sports in vogue among its city neighbors. It, too, decided to have a country club and a golf course. So once again "Prof" Winstead was commandeered and put to work on the job of planning and perfecting another golf course, at the same salary he had received for the job at the college! Again the job was well done, and the Natchitoches course is worthy of the admiration of the critics and is a delight to the experts—the chaps who really know. When they come to play and want competition, real competition, they call for Robert Winstead, the golf playing, Latin teaching, college professor.

Fishing—An Art

While golf is a somewhat recent sport for the professor, fishing is an art which he learned away back when he was carrying buck-eyes and rabbit feet in his pockets for good luck, bearing stone bruises on both heels, and vying with red heads for honors in the mulberry trees. The creeks and small rivers that ran out of the Tennessee hills, where he was reared, were filled with fish sixty years ago—trout, bass, bream. He learned how to catch them with a pin hook, an art which makes him a master fisherman now on Natchitoches' Cane River where fish abound.

Fisherman Winstead no longer uses a pin hook. He has all sorts of fancy reels and hooks, strings and bags, boats and baits, but they aren't really necessary for his fun. When he "quits professoring," he says, he's going back to Shady Bend on Duck Creek and fish as he used to in his boyhood days—pin hook, ground puppies for bait, bare feet, stone bruises and all that makes catching fish real fun and eating them a boy's paradise.

A wise hunter is one who adjusts his hunting to his environment. A hunter who can get satisfaction only when he can kill lions, tigers, polar bear, elk, mountain goats or deer, is limited in opportunities to enjoy his sport and finds the sport very expensive —too limited in fact and too expensive for a professor in a Louisiana Teachers College. Even bear, deer, ducks, geese, and game birds are protected by game laws in Louisiana and good hunting grounds are far removed from Natchitoches, even when the hunting season is on. For that reason, Professor Winstead selects the type of hunting which lasts the year round and at the same time has genuine sport in doing it. Of course he hunts quail in season. He has excellent dogs and guns to suit the occasion. Squirrel hunting is indulged in occasionally, but his real sport is hunting birds of prey — particularly hawks and crows. Anyone who can bag those clever birds is worthy of a distinguished service medal as a real sportsman!

Mr. Winstead does the greater portion of his hawk and crow hunting while driving his auto. He drives along the highways and country roads until he sees a hawk or a crow. Before the bird knows it, he is only another notch on the professor's game log, which acquires hundreds of new notches each year. This sport with the gun not only protects the watermelon and peanut patches and chicken yards of the farmers, but also relaxes the nerves and strengthens the body of the professor.

Selecting, buying, repairing, and remodeling guns is an interesting by-product of Mr. Winstead's hunting. He keeps a well equipped armory with guns to suit his needs. He has a Crossman air rifle with which to shoot rats and sparrows, a .22 caliber repeating rifle for squirrel hunting, two Winchester pump guns of different gauge for quail and duck hunting, and two guns for his main sport of shooting predatory birds, one improved Hornet rifle and a Lovell rifle. Besides these, all of which are in perfect condition for use, he has a collection of antiquated gun and pistol models that would be an asset for any museum.

Music

But Professor Winstead does not depend upon the golf links, the rivers and lakes, or the woods for all his recreation. Many hours are made delightful by music from his guitar or 'cello, by singing or by listening to the world's best music on the phonograph or radio. It was in an old-fashioned Tennessee "singin' skule" that he learned the

(Continued on page 247)

Houston Takes Inve

Like many another city, Houston, Texas, went on a wartime schedule in 1942. How the Recreation Department adjusted its program to meet new needs is described here in extracts from the annual report.

Walking the broomstick at one of those affairs-without-men which the ladies have learned to like

The shuffleboard courts are especially popular with war workers and older men who are retired

WARTIME ACTIVITIES played an important part in the program of the Houston, Texas, Recreation Department during 1942.

With the cooperation of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Red Cross, and individual volunteer instructors, war classes and production groups were begun in all park clubhouses late in 1941. These groups, including the Red Cross first aid, home nursing, nutrition, knitting and sewing, continued throughout the year, with new ones being formed as others finished. Consumer education and canteen classes were added later in the year. A by-product has been the old-time neighborliness they have fostered. Victory dinners and luncheons were a practical application of the principles taught in the nutrition classes.

The large dances for servicemen held in the city auditorium last year had to be abandoned for several practical reasons early in 1942. Civic clubs were encouraged to continue their dances, picnics, and other entertainments for servicemen. The Sunday afternoon open house at the Recreation Clubhouse was continued, and monthly dances were held at the Playhouse. More than forty service clubs, social clubs, and other organizations have extended their services through cooperating with the Department and its War Activities Committee in these affairs.

A crowd of neighborhood "gypsies" turns out for an evening of fun around a huge community pot of stew at Milroy Park

ory of a Year at War

The Department, as a participating member of the Council of Social Agencies (except financially), has members of its staff serving on various committees of the Council. One, officially representing OCD, studied recreation and service needs of the youth of the city and held an institute for volunteer leaders in November. The commercial art classes being taught by one of these volunteers, a professional artist, at the Recreation Clubhouse and at Eastwood Park are notable among the results of the institute.

Even though a major part of the recreation facility building program was suspended, 1942 still shows some noteworthy accomplishments. The new building in Moody Park was dedicated and put into operation in February. Floodlights were installed and sidewalks, shuffleboard and horseshoe courts were built at Montie Beach. Kelly Courts, the second Negro housing project, was opened, and the Department supervised a recreation program staffed by WPA. Playground equipment was put in at Denver Harbor and Love Parks, and barbecue pits were built at Stude, Montie Beach, and Moody Parks. Plans made for walks at Moody will be carried out early in 1943. Other facilities would have been constructed during the year expect for the wartime restriction on building.

In spite of the fact that the athletic program was curtailed in some respects because of wartime conditions, an increase in participation was noted in a number of activities such as swimming, which ran up the greatest number on record. The induction of young men into the armed services paved the way for the younger children to use the facilities formerly reserved for the older players. The athletic program was taken into the neighborhoods where it served the juniors better. This was caused partly by the temporary loss of the gymnasium in the city auditorium, which was turned over to the Marine Guard in the summer.

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These Houston girls are getting right down to the important business of having fun

The barbecue oven at the Playhouse provides a sheltered fire on a rainy afternoon. Husbands in the Army, boy friends in the Navy, but they can still have fun!

More Athletics Now, Not Less

By HOWARD G. RICHARDSON
Assistant Supervisor of Health and Physical Education
State of Virginia
Richmond, Virginia

AS WE ENTER the New Year, there seems to be a wave of uncertainty among some athletic directors in high school about this year's athletic program. The hysteria has entered the ranks of the boys who are our high school athletes, and they are anxiously asking the question, "Will we have athletic teams this year or do we have to drop the various sports for the duration?" These boys should be told that there is every reason to believe that the program will not be cut, but rather enlarged under a new set-up. The new type programs call for a greater number of boys participating on competing athletic school teams. This brings to mind several questions which need further clarification.

Reprinted from
School Activities
February 1943

"What can we do about the transportation problem?" The situation of traveling is getting worse, not better. We did not have automobiles or buses using gasoline for transportation in the early days, but we did have athletic competition. Is there any reason why we can't have our athletic competition now, but set up on a basis different from that of our peacetime program? Our new program must be geared on a wartime basis, and this means a curtailment of trips, especially any long trips.

We must be determined not to use private cars or special hired buses to transport teams. This means that buses which transport school children only, should not be given authority to transport teams from the school which gives this bus company business. Furthermore, we can use the trains and public buses which follow regular public schedules. Of course, it means much inconvenience for those in charge of transporting a team, and it means longer traveling time, but it can be done. If buses which follow regular routes are used, we are not using any more tires or gas than ordinarily would be used. Furthermore, it is paramount that short trips to easily accessible schools be scheduled. It is also suggested that a series of games be arranged with each neighboring school; i.e., School A plays School B a series of best two out of three games. The most that either school travels is two trips, and since the schools are near each other, the amount of traveling is a minimum, and each has potentially three games on its schedule, at least two games.

We should have more and more, then again still more athletic competition among representative teams on the above suggested basis. Furthermore, this competition should not be for public consumption. It should be arranged to suit students of competing schools. Is there any reason why we should not have athletic competition after school during the week, thus eliminating all night competition and all week-end games. Perhaps this may not satisfy "Joe Public" or many friends of the boys on the teams, but it would satisfy our war effort to conserve on transportation and to enlarge upon healthy athletic competition. Perhaps many of the evils of professionalism—playing for scholarships, proselyting of athletes, etc.—would disappear. This in itself would justify the new proposal.

Perhaps you may be one who is saying that the new suggestion means going back to an intramural program and abandoning the varsity program that we now have. In reality it means the promotion of a larger intramural program and the organization of a large extramural program, which is the varsity program without the public glamour. Is there anything wrong in promoting a program of extramural athletics as an outgrowth of intramurals instead of a varsity program? Furthermore, there should be no fees charged to see these games, and when they should be played is up to the schools participating.

The next problem one might ask is "Can we get equipment?" If you now

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"We need competition, and if we are interested in athletics and its promotion, we will continue to have more athletics and not less, regardless of what restrictions might be placed on our athletic directors. Cancellation of schedules is not solving any problems; it is accepting defeat. Do not cancel schedules; carry on as the boys in uniform do. Athletic-trained boys make the best boys in uniform. Again—not less but more athletics to help in the war effort. That is one way to do our part."

New York City Holds a Championship

By JAMES V. MULHOLLAND
Director of Recreation
Department of Parks

REALIZING the importance of recreation for youth during wartime, the Department of Parks in New York City conducted a Spring Sports Championship during the months of April, May and June. A suitable incentive was necessary for the success of such a tournament, but this problem was solved by Park Commissioner Moses, who arranged with the New York Community Trust for a donation of $10,000 for prizes.

The city of New York was divided into districts and eliminations were held first in the park playgrounds, then in the districts. District winners competed in the borough eliminations and finally there were interborough competitions. Prizes were awarded to district, borough and city-wide winners. The city-wide prizes consisted of war bonds to the winners of individual sports championships and items of luggage to the members of the winning teams. The runners-up received leather brief cases and umbrellas.

The activities which were scheduled for this Spring Sports Tournament included baseball, basketball, boxing, roller hockey, handball, horseshoe pitching, paddle tennis, track, ping-pong, punchball (girls), softball, shuffleboard, and swimming. The age classifications in the various activities varied according to the interest in the particular sports. All boys and girls between twelve years and eighteen years were eligible. Approximately 40,000 individual entries were received, and 900 teams registered. As a result of this large entry and the interest of spectators, the attendance in the playgrounds increased considerably during the past few months.

Publicity is extremely important for a Sports Championship. In New York City we had attractive posters placed in all the cars of the subway system, and entry blanks were mailed to schools, churches, civic organizations, boys' and girls' clubs, and practically every organization dealing with youth in New York City. All neighborhoods in the city cooperated for the success of the championships. Several radio announcements were made and the Board of Education cooperated by permitting radio broadcasts to many of the large schools.

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Spokane's Civic Horse Trader

By FRANK J. TAYLOR

One man's fifty years of devotion to bigger and better parks and playgrounds have increased the park areas of Spokane, Washington, 1,000 per cent.

"AUBREY WHITE'S the best civic horse trader in town," a citizen of Spokane, Washington, told me. "By talking individuals and corporations out of 1,500 parcels of land he's given us more park area per capita than any sizeable city in America."

Not so long ago the banks of the Spokane River, which meanders through the very heart of Spokane, were an eyesore of dumps, dilapidated buildings and squatters' hovels. Today the city has acquired over 80 per cent of that land and converted it into beautifully landscaped parkways. There is a public park or playground within five minutes walk of every home. And promotion of home gardening has won Spokane first prize as the "City Beautiful" in national contests four years running. For all these accomplishments energetic, seventy-six-year-old Aubrey White is responsible.

White arrived in Spokane over half a century ago, a young down-easterner from Maine. On days off from his bookstore job he explored every woodland, dell, and river bend in and around Spokane. He made a map of his wanderings and, for fun, indicated the areas that he thought should be parks in the Spokane of the future.

After acquiring a modest fortune in the East as representative of Spokane mining and railroad interests, White returned to Spokane to find the city in the midst of a building boom. At a mass meeting to organize a "150,000 Club" to boost the city's population to that figure, White, to everyone's amazement, opposed the idea.

"What we need to do," he told the meeting, "is to make Spokane a better place to live. We ought to start on our park system now, so that later we won't have appalling expense tearing down blocks of buildings to make parks and playgrounds." His enthusiasm was so contagious that a "City Beautiful" club was formed. Before long, the people voted a $900,000 bond issue for parks.

His first move as chairman of the nonpartisan park board of outstanding citizens was to have landscape architects lay out a fifty-year park development program. To his pleased surprise, 85 per cent of the sites recommended by the experts appeared on the map of proposed parks which he himself had prepared years before.

In seven years the $900,000 was all in parks and the board's work was done.

One Man Park Board

But not Aubrey White's. With no official standing, he became Spokane's one-man voluntary park board. Systematically seeking owners of still more land that he wanted, he dickered for cheap prices. Whenever he found a bargain, White went to some rich Spokane citizen. "If I had five hundred dollars more I could get that land for a city park," he explained. Usually he got it. Before long, he had developed a sure-fire list of donors: "my powerhouse," he calls them.

Gifts of Land

A good many acres of the river land he wanted were old railroad rights of way. After the boom collapsed, it became fairly easy to persuade owners that if they gave away land to the park system they would save considerable in taxes and still keep out competitors. This approach netted almost a thousand acres.

A variation in what White calls his "horse trading" is to get tip-offs from tax collectors when property is to be sold for taxes. If it fits into his park scheme, he tells the owner: "You're going to lose the land anyway. Why not sell it to us for seventy-five dollars? We'll assume the back taxes." If the owner accepts, White finds a donor, the land is deeded to the park board, and the tax collector cancels the back taxes, since the property now belongs to the city without the cost and nuisance of foreclosure. By this method Aubrey White has picked up over six hundred parcels.

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The story of Aubrey White and his efforts to make Spokane "the city beautiful" is reprinted here by permission of the publishers of the *National Municipal Review.*

Are They Fit for Combat?

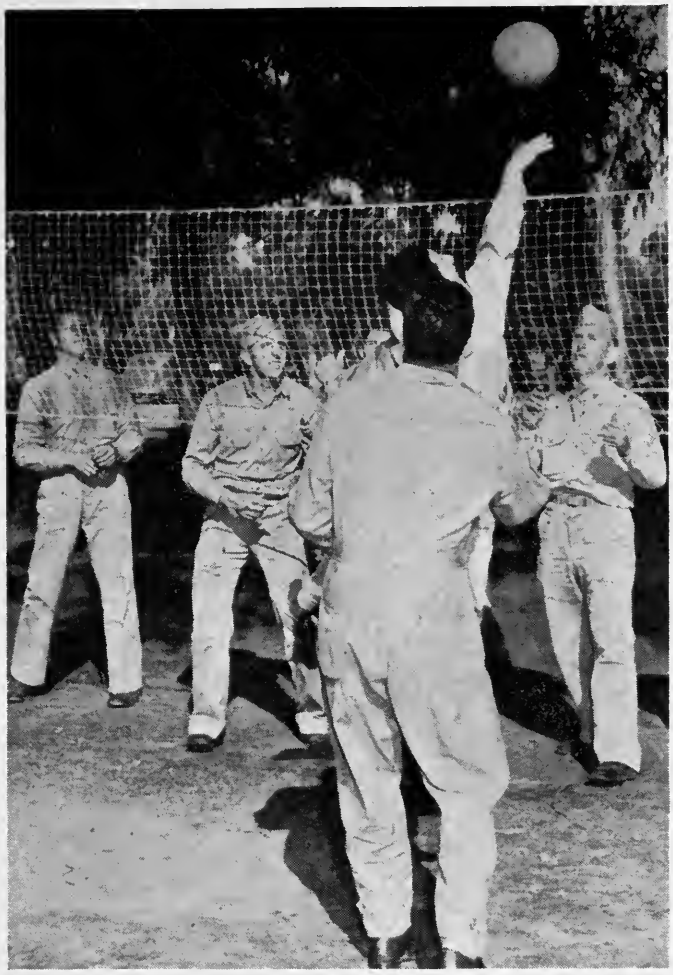

Photo by Martin J. Ford Courtesy Long Beach, Calif., Recreation Commission

Dr. Clark W. Hetherington wrote this article a few days before his death in December 1942. For many years he was known as a leader in the field of physical education.

By CLARK W. HETHERINGTON

OFFICERS AND LAY commentators frequently assert that the boys in the army are "physically fit." The President of the United States on his recent trip was assured that this was true. Medically it may be true, and "health fitness" should be determined by the physicians in the service. But fifty years of study and research on this subject including a study of these problems during World War I and now again the same problems in the present Global War give the background and basis for the following statements.

There should be a distinction made between "medical" or "health fitness" and "physical fitness." A man may be in perfect health condition and yet totally unfit for violent activity. Conversely he may be at the highest point in "physical fitness" for vigorous activity and then be laid low by an infection or functional disturbance. And neither of these is necessarily correlated with "temperamental fitness" for combat service or with "morale."

In the matter of "physical fitness" for combat service, a great proportion of the boys now in training are not "fit"; the medical examination by the physician does not determine "fitness." Few doctors are competent to determine it. Further, the general impression among army officers seems to be that if the boys can hike thirty miles a day they are "fit." *They are not;* and hiking is *not* a complete test. Subject the boys to a series of neuro-muscular tests (tests that determine their muscular strength and skill on one hand and endurance on the other), and the great majority of them are distinctly not "fit" for actual combat service.

In those branches of the combat service where the machine does *not* do the work, there is need of supreme fitness. At any time these boys may be required to undertake violent activity in face to face combat with rifle or bayonet. At times they may be subjected to long periods requiring supreme effort. At present the best candidates for this type of fitness are high school and especially college athletes or other boys who have been continuously active in athletics or in an occupation requiring considerable daily muscular labor. In contrast the great majority of American boys are pathetically lacking in "physical fitness." The test is the ability

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Good Food in the Open

New Wrinkles in Camp Cookery

By FRANK M. RICH

Mr. Rich's article has been reprinted from the January 1943 issue of *Hunting and Fishing.*

CAMP COOKERY is a noble art. What the real expert can do with a hole in the ground, or a tripod of stones, exceeds belief. But the innocent bystander does not have to be a master of culinary science to appreciate that even an expert, with a makeshift fireplace, uncertain weather, capricious fuel and only a brief quarter hour from grub sack to sword swallower, is at a serious disadvantage as compared with even a second-rate rival who works with tested fuel, under cover, in a standard fire-box, with all the time in the world to perfect the operation — all day, and again all night, if the nature of the food makes long cooking necessary.

The two pieces of cooking apparatus that give these advantages are a camp stove and a fireless cooker. The ones offered here call for nothing more difficult to find than an old 5-gallon square oil can, a plug top gallon paint pail, a plug top quart can and a cellular cardboard box, 12 x 12 x 14" or thereabouts.

Two more utensils, included for good measure, are a combined broiler, toaster, fork, tongs, stove hook and can lifter, made from two feet of heavy wire; and a combined reflecting oven, frying pan, corn popper and food container made from 1-gallon rectangular oil or varnish cans.

This homemade stove of ours has an outstanding advantage over others. Under a generous, hopper-shaped fire-box with griddle-holes, is an ash pit, to be filled with wet sand or mud, which extinguishes sparks, and makes the bottom cool enough to rest on any wooden support. The stove conserves fuel. Two quarts of store charcoal or bits saved from the council fire will burn an hour. It starts immediately, if a few wisps of excelsior, long shavings, ravelled hemp cord, crushed paper, cedar bark or other tinder, preferably what has previously been used to clean greasy (not wet) dishes, is laid over the cracks in the bottom of the fire box, and the charcoal piled on top. Be sure not to crowd the cracks and so cut off the draft.

"We here offer a new kit for producing good food in the open," the author announces. . . . "The appliances, we are happy to say, need not cost anything, even the price of Marshall's cigar. They can be made by anyone — campers, Scouts, fishermen, or even youngsters in the backyard — out of discarded materials available anywhere — cans, pasteboard boxes, and wire."

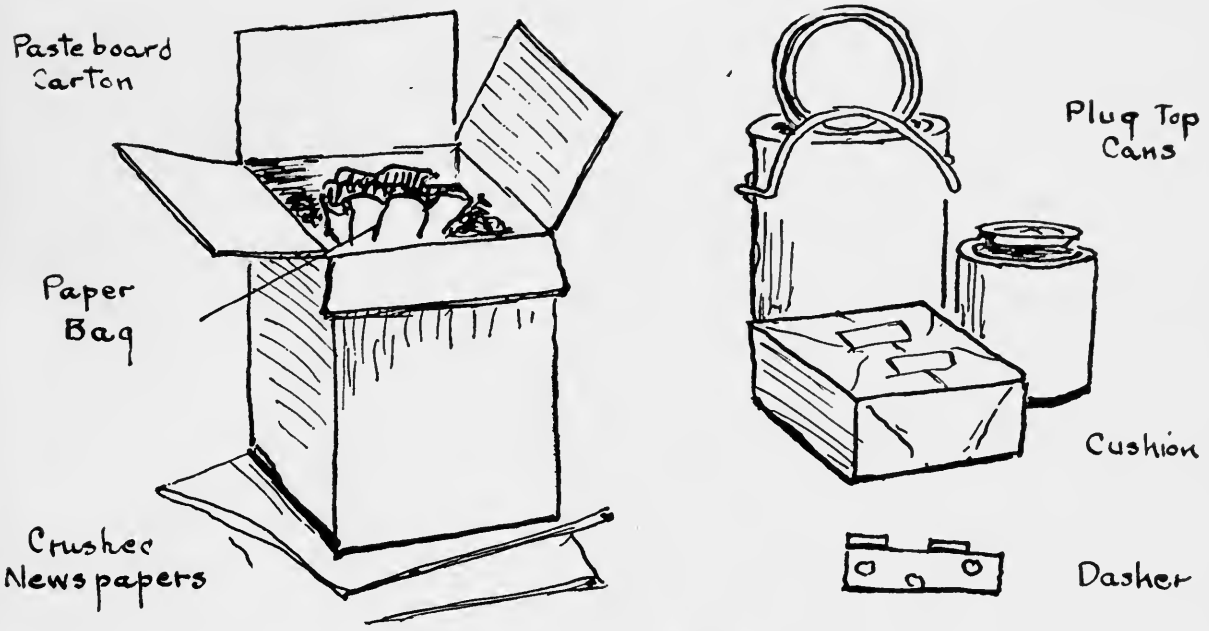
Putty Knife Strategy

The triangles of tin, rolled to form the rims of the griddle holes, and the pieces bent inward to make the bottom of the fire box can be cut with an ordinary can opener, of course, but it is better strategy to use a putty knife or other thin blade, held obliquely and tapped with a billet of wood. The knife cuts straight, and turns sharp edges in, protecting the maker from jagged cuts and scratches. However, tin is a treacherous thing to work with, and a pair of stout gloves is the better part of valor. In cutting the various lines, it is better to leave the flaps attached at the corners as long as possible; then as the flaps are cut loose, dull the edges by scraping or filing. Nail holes for the wire links that hold the bottom of the fire box would better be made before the tin is cut. A shortened clothes pin makes a good tool to roll up the tin around the griddles holes, and to bend the narrow flaps around the turned edges of pans.

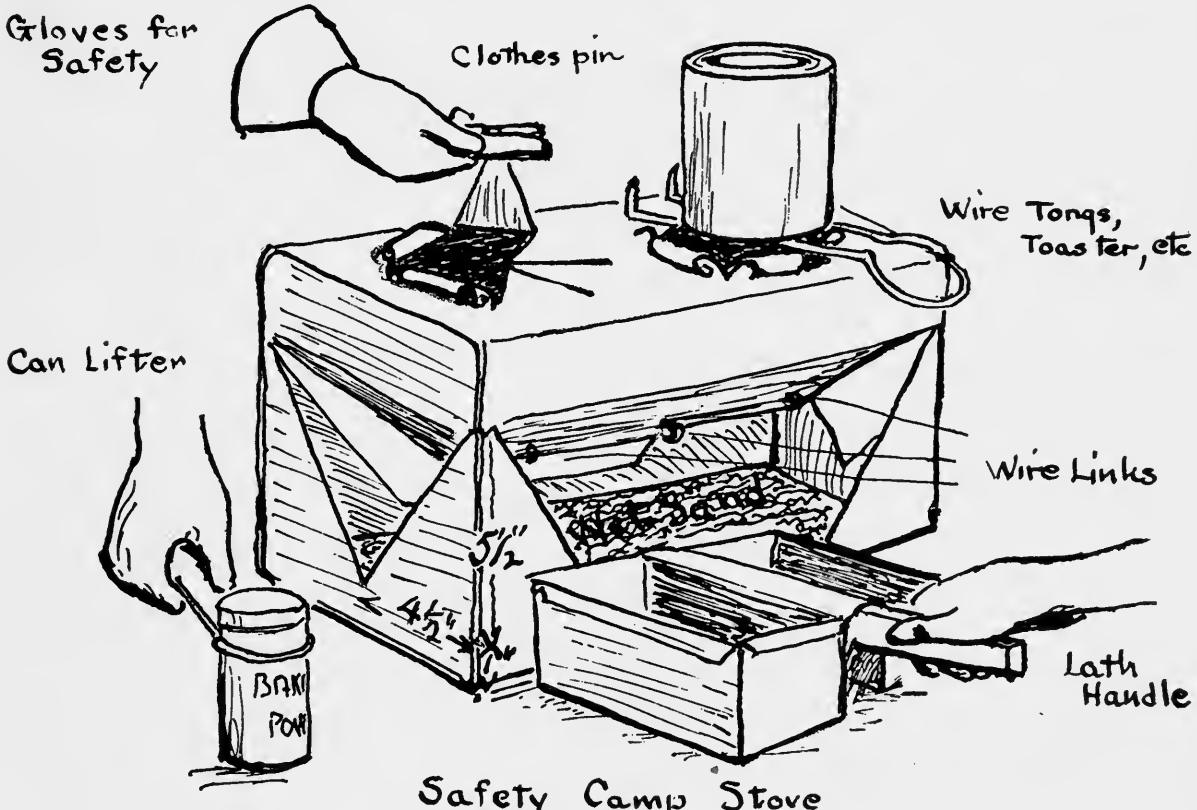
To make the frying pans, cut rectangular gallon cans on a center line across the ends and along one side. Saw or file notches in the seams ¼" from this line, and the finished edge around three sides of each half pan will be easy to turn down. A half-inch strip connects the two pans and forms a support for the foot of lath which serves as a removable handle.

The fireless cooker consists of a gallon pail full of boiling hot food, kept so by a covering of two or three large paper bags, one inside the other, and outside this a wall of crushed paper or other heat-insulating material at least 3" thick, packed rather firmly inside a cellular pasteboard carton. To fit neatly, the handle of the pail needs to be bent at an angle of 90°, about an inch from the ends.

To permit the air to enter when the steam condenses, and prevent warping caused by atmospheric pressure, a small hole should be punched



Fireless Cooker and Ice Cream Freezer



Safety Camp Stove

Courtesy Hunting and Fishing

in the cover of the can and filled with a bit of cloth.

Setting Up the Cooker

To set up the cooker, fill the 12 x 12 x 14" carton 3" deep with crushed newspapers. Put the empty pail into the bags; set in the middle of the carton and pack insulation around to the level of the top of the can. Close the mouth of the bags with a twist, and lay a large opened sheet or two of wrapping paper on top of the can, and fold the corners to make what is going to be a tight-fitting removable cushion of insulating material to fill the empty space in the top of the box. Fill the cushion and fold the remaining wrapping paper neatly over the top and seal with a few strips of gummed kraft paper.

Remove the cushion. Open the bag. Push the pail in all directions to loosen it, so that it can be slipped out and in without disturbing bags or insulation. The cooker is now ready for service.

A quart can or jar is convenient to put inside the gallon, either to cook other foods, baked meats or beverages, separate from the main dish, or to fill up the space with water needed for long heating. If other cans are not available, old paint cans can always be made serviceable by soaking in lye solution. Ordinary 12 ounce baking powder boxes are convenient for biscuits and brown bread. Here again, a pinhole in the cover is a good precaution. Gas from baking powder, if not allowed to escape, has been known to enliven the occasion with a surprise explosion.

A safe can lifter can be made from a 2' strip of heavy wire bent like tongs, with a loose fitting ring between two handles. For convenience in reaching into the kettle the ring should be at a 45° angle to the handles. Bend the ends of the handles in the opposite direction, at an angle of 90°, to serve as stove hook, or toasting fork. These tongs, laid over the griddle hole, will support small cans over the fire. When it is necessary to pour liquids out of the frying pans, the wire handles can be placed along the stick, hook downward over the near edge of the pan, and the pan cannot fall.

Dinner for Four

Now for a game or fish dinner for a party of four which will go down in history! Start with the fire used for the preceding meal. If you have plenty of bread, just put on a quart of water in the little kettle and forget what we say about muffins. Put on another quart in the big kettle. If you are going to tackle the muffins, a pint in each kettle instead of a quart, will do. Put the reflecting ovens in place in the ash-pit openings on each side of the fire box. Cut the fowl, rabbit or other meat or fish into individual portions and put into the ovens close to the fire to sear over and carmelize for a while. Now peel 4 four-ounce potatoes and an equal amount of onions, carrots or other vegetable and let them also roast a while in the reflecting oven.

While turning the meat and vegetables occasionally, you stir up the muffins. Mix four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a half teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of butter or other fat and a couple of tablespoonfuls of milk powder, if you have it, with 1/3 cupful of water. Grease the inside of two 12-ounce baking powder boxes. The dough you have mixed will fill them about 2/3 full. Put on the covers and set them on the ash pit at the ends of the firebox to bake a while, turning them over and around frequently.

Have a quart of water boiling in the pail and put in the meat or fish. If fish, wrap the individual portions in kraft or parchment paper and put all into a cheese-cloth bag, or else make up your mind to have chowder. Boil 10 to 30 minutes, depending on the toughness of the meat, then set into the cooker for five minutes to heat up the insulation. Take the kettle out, being careful to replace the cushion. Add the vegetables and a teaspoonful of salt. Put the biscuit cans on top, covers up, and boil again five minutes. Replace all in the cooker and tie up tightly, to cook by its own heat five or six hours.

At the next mealtime start a new fire. Put the reflecting ovens in place and a frying pan with a little bacon or other fat on the griddle. No waiting! Dinner starts immediately. Serve the warm broth. Let the potatoes and vegetables brown a little in the reflecting ovens, while the meat does the same in the frying pan. Slice the muffins in two and let each person toast the outside of one for himself. The time saved on this meal by having the food already cooked is ample to prepare the next one the same way.

So far, nothing has been said about dessert, but if you have the makings, we can treat the party to ice cream

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"It is fun to hike, to camp, to feast one's eyes on the rolling green hills or the sparkling water; but somewhere along the way, part of the day's enjoyment will center itself around the next meal that is to be cooked and eaten to satisfy the appetites sharpened by the long trail!"—*Trail Cookery for Girl Scouts.*

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

AGRICULTURE. A good book for city boys who are volunteering for work on the farm this summer is "Getting Acquainted with Agriculture," by George P. Deyoe and Fred T. Ullrich. Interstate Printers and Publishers, Danville, Illinois, 1941. 731 pages, Ill. 402. $2.50.

Animal of the Week. Dr. Thomas S. Hall, University of Chicago, while at Lawrenceville School, New Jersey, had groups of students responsible for an "Animal of the Week." The animal was alive in proper habitat, accompanied by photographs, biography, charts, and other accessories. This is a capital idea for any playground. A hen, pigeon, calf, mouse, rabbit, frog, turtle, snake, or crow offer excellent possibilities.

Bees. For literature on information about observation hives write Root Bee Farm, Medina, Ohio, or General Biological Supply House, 761 East 69th Place, Chicago, Ill. For needed cane sugar solution for starting new colonies see your local ration board. For patriotism, this is the time to plan a Bee Club.

Chicago Recreation Commission plans to bring camping to the city. An all-day program for children is desired by wartime working parents. Mobilizing civilian defense neighborhood groups on a similar pattern is also a goal. Marjorie Cushman, a Massachusetts State College graduate, class of '43, has been selected to face the challenging situation. Her experience as a leader at Life Camps was an excellent training for this kind of creative pioneering.

Conservation. "This Land We Defend," by Hugh H. Bennett and Willian C. Pryor. Longmans, Green and Company, New York. 107 pages. $1.50.

Conservation Workshop, "a week of adventure, discovery and preparation for one of the most important tasks ever asked of teachers: training of today's children to handle with wisdom and vision the conservation problems of tomorrow," sponsored by the R. I. Wildlife Federation carried 30 hours of graduate credit at the R.I. College of Education, Providence. An all day down Narragansett Bay on an Oyster Boat and an Insect Zoo day were two of the alluring titles.

Farm Girl. "I'm proud that I'm a farm girl. I know what it is to read by a kerosene lamp and then by an electric light, to cross the meadow through all the grades of softness between May and September. We love our natural surroundings and count them beautiful; we love our occupations in house and barn, garden and orchard but no fruit or grains, or vegetable, can equal the spiritual crops that have sprung up and come to fruition scarcely noticed, like the wild cherries in the hedgerows."—From remarks written by Jean Shippey, 19, when addressing the Kiwanis Club.

Farm Safety. Many folks will join the Victory Land Corps this summer. Farm safety has become an important factor. To stay able-bodied read some of the free pamphlets sent by the following: "Home and Farm Accident Prevention," 64 pp. and "Preventing Accidents," 29 pp. American National Red Cross, Washington. "Safety on the Farm," Florida Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee. Minnesota Safety Council, 227 St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minn. University of Maryland, Agriculture Extension Service, College Park, Maryland.

Insect Saboteurs. If contemplating a hobby club in land production better fortify the front line furrow. A useful instrument at the spotting station, besides a spray gun, is an "F.B.I." detective service, such as "Garden Pests Collection," which includes 40 species of insects, harmful to the vegetable and flower garden. In glass-topped museum case. $17.50. Write General Biol. Supply House about other "spotting" services.

Plastics for war will later become useful for "enjoyment." Lucite is better than glass for a bomber. Rubber-

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Cap'n Bill makes this timely suggestion: "Summer is here. Are you teaching appreciation of your local parks in your nature groups? Parks may be morale builders. They are certainly excellent outdoor nature laboratories. Vacation near home may not be so bad if we do such enjoyable things as picnicking in the park, or rediscovering the old swimmin' hole, or even getting on our feet and hiking!"

Democracy and Recreation

By R. J. CAULK

A challenge to recreation leaders to teach democracy by the "doing" method

THE DEMOCRATIC philosophy of government is being defended on the battle-front but the democratic ideal of life will never be attained until it penetrates every phase of daily life. Educational and recreational institutions should evaluate their programs and methods in the light of those principles which are the foundation of our "way of life." Too often, these organizations give mere lip service to the terms "democracy," "freedom," and "liberty," while in actual practice they promote unthinking conformity, obedience, and submission to their authority.

Recreation agencies can be excellent training grounds for practical experience in democracy, if leaders are trained in progressive education techniques, and if participants are given the opportunity to learn by doing. This process divides authority among the many, rather than resting it upon the shoulders of one. Through democratic organization of play areas, social centers, and other community groups, the citizens can express their preferences and develop their own leisure-time activities. Superintendents of recreation programs can thus be guided by the will of the public they aim to serve.

A Contrast

Some skilled leaders have contacts in the local communities which enable them to evolve programs of recreation activities that are truly "of the people, by the people, and for the people." There are, however, many whose thinking is confused. Their reasoning seems to be that because they are paid recreation leaders they should do all the work and give all the orders. The public has no share in the responsibilities of planning, preparation, or evaluation of their activities.

I have seen both types of leadership in action and the difference in attitude between the two groups of participants is sufficient justification for extending the practice of democratic technique.

In the first instance, a group of civic minded women sponsored weekly dances in a town where chaperoned recreation was badly needed to combat the influences of the local "joints." The dances were very popular and the boys and girls flocked to the municipal clubhouse. The sponsors did a good job of maintaining a pleasant, wholesome atmosphere. They decorated the hall before each dance and cleaned up afterwards. Periodically, they bought new records, sometimes guided in their choice by the requests of the young people. At the end of each season they spent the proceeds on equipment and furnishings for the clubhouse. In short, the committee shouldered all the responsibility while the young people lightheartedly came and danced and went.

The dances served only the immediate purpose for which they had been organized: namely, to provide a wholesome atmosphere for social recreation. The young people could have derived many educational values if they shared the responsibility of planning, advertising, handling their own discipline problems, collecting the fees, and designating the expenditures.

Skillful Leadership

Diametrically opposed to this type of leadership is the case of the young man who skillfully led a group of young folks to organize, advertise, and run dances for themselves and their friends. One of the objectives of these affairs was to raise funds for necessary improvements at their social center. Over a period of three years they raised increasing amounts of money: twelve hundred dollars the first year, two thousand, the third. But most significant was the fact that increasing numbers of boys and girls helped in the sponsorship of the dances.

They formed a democratic council and started a newspaper. Through their governing body they helped formulate the policies of the community center, and through their paper gave voice to their opinions on local issues. In order to spend the

Mr. Caulk, who is Superintendent of Parks and Recreation in Steubenville, Ohio, won first prize with this article in the Joseph Lee Memorial Contest for Recreation Literature, sponsored by the Society of Recreation Workers of America.

proceeds of the dances wisely they studied the budget and program of the whole agency, consulted other activity groups, and called upon the staff for guidance. In this way, what had started out as a simple activity became a broad experience in exploratory learning which is one of the keystones of democratic life.

Constructive, purposeful methods can be applied to all aspects of recreation. In the public field, increasing recognition has been given to the importance of leadership trained in educative techniques — but there is still much to be desired. Many playground leaders still regard their chief functions to be distributing play materials and blowing a shrill whistle blast when a child violates some minor regulation. Maintenance of order and discipline is their major objective. Too often the playground leader plays a very minor role in the life of the community. He knows little about the neighborhood and takes no trouble to learn more.

Photo from Reading, Pa.

"People who have special skills are often happy to share their knowledge with others."

Democratic functioning, on the other hand, necessitates a feeling of "belonging." The playground leader should be accepted by the citizens and should make every effort to develop friendly relationships with all the local social and educational agencies as well as with key people in the community. The playground could be made the center of neighborhood activities for every age group. The function of the leaders should be to help unorganized individuals become members of teams, special interest groups, or clubs.

The technique of leadership can be compared to the steps in gardening: preparing the ground, planting the seed, watching it take root, weeding out undesirable growths, and helping desirable branches to develop. Just as in planting, too much watering may drown the seedling, so in leadership it is necessary to give just enough but not too much nourishment to the group.

In other words, the leader should allow the group to assume as much responsibility as it can take while he remains unobtrusively in the background ready to lend a helping hand when needed. Freedom of choice, free discussion, and self-criticism should be encouraged by the leader. And when he does offer suggestions they should not be stated in the form of commands but should be phrased "What do you think of this?" and "Let's try that," so that the spirit of cooperation and democratic relationship is not lost.

A New Interest

One skilled playground leader stimulated her group to carry out a highly educational project. Out of an interest in Scandinavian folk dancing there arose a desire to know more about these countries and particularly about their cooperatives. The leader challenged the youngsters (average age 11 years) to organize one of their own. Under her guidance, they built up a candy store cooperative for the playground. They sold shares, bought supplies, painted billboards, kept records, took turns selling, and at the end of a successful summer distributed dividends and retained a first hand knowledge of cooperative management. Throughout the ten weeks the children sustained a highly enthusiastic interest in this project. In this true-to-life situation the group assumed far more re-

(Continued on page 250)

Canoes! Why Blame Them When They Upset?

By JAMES H. HOCKING

If you have learned to swim and to keep cool in emergencies, you have mastered the art of safe canoeing

THE CANOE followed the solid log and the raft as man's first means of traveling the waterways. Its origin dates back to the dawn of civilization. No doubt earliest man found floating on the water a rotted log, hollowed in the center by the ravages of disease, and when he discovered that it would hold him and still remain buoyant, the canoe was born. Later, hollowed out by crude implements of mankind the canoe has, through all the ages, remained as the basic feature of boat construction.

Ancient France no doubt gave the canoe its name. In French "canot" (with its silent "t") means a hollowed log. The Anglo-Saxons, accepting the word, dropped the "t" and substituted an "e."

The canoe has played an amazing part in the discovery of remote places of earth and, more than any other factor, enabled the extensive exploration of the Mississippi River region by the French and Spaniards hundreds of years ago. It still serves as a means of navigation in isolated parts of the United States, Canada, Alaska, and other countries, but now is used mainly as a medium of sport in settled communities.

Canoe Safety

Canoe accidents are not the fault of the canoe; it floats right side up, or, if upset, it remains on top of the water; it rises to waves like a cork; it is not tempermental like a high strung horse, nor is it endowed with tremendous power and complicated controls like an automobile. Accidents in every instance are due to the things that people do in canoes. Therefore, the most important thing that you can remember as the first rule for common safety is to *"Keep Cool"* when you go out in a canoe.

As you value your life do not enter a canoe until you are able to swim; a half-dozen strokes will save you in many situations. The ability to help your neighbor will come with your further improvement; keep practicing until you can really swim a hundred yards, then when that time comes the enjoyment of your canoe will increase a hundred fold.

Every canoeist should realize that sometime or other he is going to be upset, whether he is a so-called "expert" or not; in fact, it is more likely to occur to the average expert because of over-confidence and willingness to take a chance. The best thing to do, therefore, is to get acquainted deliberately with upset conditions.

In case of an upset, the first thing to do is to stick to the canoe. Season after season one reads of the upsets where the crack swimmer started for shore for help and went down half way, whereas the other fellow was saved even though he couldn't swim a stroke. Any canoe, whether of the ordinary canvas-covered type or the Canadian wooden type, has enough wood in its construction to support its crew even though fillled with water. Remember that the

The Navy takes over and demonstrates the "preferred" method of canoeing

Photo by Mort Walton, Detroit Free Press
Courtesy Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation

canoe won't sink. I am referring now to the regular sixteen, seventeen or eighteen foot cruising canoe, whether it is bottom up, or right side up and filled with water.

You'll find it difficult to cling to the bottom, especially if you are alone. Therefore, roll the canoe over until it is right side up, but do it easily, for when filled it is like a log and has a tendency to continue to roll. When it is right side up, slide into it, sit on the bottom and extend your arms on the surface of the water to steady yourself; you'll float in this position with your head and shoulders pretty well out of water and you can hand-paddle comfortably for quite a distance.

If there are several of you to get in the canoe, it is important to remember to slide in like an eel and not try to lift yourself over the gunwales, otherwise you'll sink the canoe under the fellow who is already in. To prove this, lift both arms out of the water or try standing up, and you will see how quickly the canoe sinks from under you. However, it will come right up to the surface again, and with more care you can all climb in and go hand-paddling back to the club house.

Practice in this will enable you to reach shore safely from moderate distances, whether you are a good swimmer or not, and if you are too far out it will at least enable you to remain afloat until you are picked up.

Get into your bathing suit and take the canoe out a little way from the shore. Don't take a paddle. Squat down on the bottom and paddle with your hands, first one side and then the other. You'll be surprised at the speed you can get up and, as a result, the next time you happen to let a paddle slip from your hands you'll calmly hand-paddle around to pick it up without giving the matter a second thought. However, you cannot hand-paddle a long distance, nor against a wind or a tide.

When you get out away from the float, sit flat on the bottom of the canoe, exactly amidships, then rock it hard and try to ship water. The chances are you won't be very successful. Your weight is so low that the canoe is extremely stable. Remember this any time you are caught out in a heavy blow and a rough sea. Also remember, in loading a canoe either with duffel or passengers, to keep all the weight as low and as nearly amidships as possible, and to keep the ends of the canoe light so that they will rise readily to a heavy sea instead of ploughing through it.

Sit as far as possible to one side still on the bottom. Try rocking it in this position and note the continued steadiness and your complete control of the rocking motion. Now stand up and try the same stunt. If you are experienced you can do it, but if not, over you go. In either case there will be no doubt in your mind as to which position was the steadiest and most trustworthy.

As you upset from the standing position another thing will impress you: the canoe goes over comparatively slowly. In fact, it generally ships about half full of water and then settles slowly the rest of the way. Contrary to usual belief, the ordinary cruising canoe does not flip you out. Therefore you have no excuse for not being able to reach the canoe even though you can swim only a few strokes.

Even with the canoe half full of water, keep your weight on the bottom. That will keep it from turning turtle and you can get rid of a great deal of water by rocking from side to side. You should always have some sort of a vessel for "bailing out"; fasten it so it cannot wash away. When you are overboard alongside of the canoe, you will be astonished at the amount of water that can be emptied by "rocking the boat." It will wash from side to side and roll overboard, and enough will be lost to restore the stability of the canoe and enable you, by using your feet in kicking, to regain a landing.

Another very important subject to keep in mind is "wind conditions." For example, by moving to one end of the canoe, obviously the other, lightened end will blow around with the wind and point down-wind like the tail of a weather vane. Hence, in paddling against a strong wind, it is essential to sit at least in the middle of the canoe, if not slightly forward of the middle, to keep the forward end down in the water so it will not be blown around by the wind toward the direction from which you are trying to paddle.

"Canoeing. What romance, sport and adventure the word calls forth. Trips on lakes and rivers, camping out, happy companionship, glorious sunlit days, dreamy moonlight nights. Not in any sport can one find such an attractive activity, so wide a field, or so splendid a physical developer as canoeing — swimming excepted. And learning how to swim is the first lesson for a paddler. So the two together, swimming and canoeing, make for an ideal summer."—*Ruth White Little.*

WORLD AT PLAY

Fun for Shut-Ins

THE Department of Recreation of Evanston, Illinois, is beginning its seventh year of "shut-in" programs for the elderly, friendless, or physically handicapped. Services for these people include individual craft instruction, yearly sales of craft products, frequent telephone calls and visits by the leader, a monthly magazine, monthly parties endorsed and paid for by clubs and organizations, and the sending of birthday and seasonal cards.

Practice for Streamliners

THE Streamliners, an organization of 1,500 Detroit women interested in physical fitness, is going to have its chance to put the lessons learned during the winter to good use this summer.

Each member will be requested to serve as a part-time assistant to playground leaders during the summer, according to John J. Considine, general superintendent of the Department of Parks and Recreation. Men in the neighborhoods of the 130 playgrounds maintained by the city will also be recruited.

A Church Center for Young and Old

THE recreation center organized by the Early Chapel Christian Church of Madison County, Iowa, provides both a place where men and women can talk over their mutual problems and a recreation center for young people after arduous days fighting the battle of food production in the fields. In working out the program, Early Chapel leaders divided the people into four groups: boys and girls up to 12 years; young people from 12 to 18; out-of-school youths and young married folks; and older members of the congregation.

Omaha's Machine Shop

MOST of the equipment used in the recreation activities of Omaha, Nebraska, has been made in a machine shop operated by the Recreation Department for men and boys. Value of the equipment thus turned out is estimated at more than $20,000. In the making of these articles the workers were given an opportunity to learn skills of various kinds.

"Bull Sessions" for Young People

A COMMUNITY library, community festivals, parties, and many other civic activities sponsored and planned through the Community Council of Alexandria, Ohio, have generated such spirit that several rural neighborhoods have started monthly parties, combining games and dancing with discussions of economics and politics. The young people have found that it is more fun to organize athletic teams, dances, and "bull sessions" in their own community than to go off to a movie in the city.

The Susquehanna Trailors

UNDER this name a group of hikers in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, enjoys Saturday afternoon or Sunday walks. The club is one of the activities of the Wyoming Valley Play-

From San Francisco Call Bulletin

ground and Recreation Association. Social activities are a feature of the program and members of the group have attended movies together, gone on overnight hikes, and enjoyed other activities. On one occasion the club met the "Back-to-Nature-Club," a small group in York, Pennsylvania, and hiked with them.

Putting Them on Record—A few years ago the candidates for public office in Atlanta, Georgia, previous to election were faced with a questionnaire made up and distributed by the Atlanta League of Women Voters.

One of the seven questions asked the candidates for City Council was: "Adequate playgrounds under trained supervision, especially in congested areas, are badly needed in Atlanta. Will you work for increased appropriations to provide for a better program of trained supervision for playgrounds and other recreation activities?"

In the case of Board of Education candidates the question was asked: "Will you work to make secure buildings and playgrounds available for recreation centers for children and adults if trained supervisors are provided?"

The OWI Reports on a Survey — One of the eight recommendations made by the Office of War Information for reducing absenteeism in war plants is to help workers adjust themselves to new jobs and communities by bettering in-plant training, and providing adequate housing, transportation, and recreation. The OWI recommendations were based on a survey of 18 war plants and 100 workers in each plant.

Student-Community Projects — Students of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, have been learning the meaning of community service during the past few months by helping with local needs. The students opened a nursery in a local church, set up a Vitamin Bank in which they deposited hundreds of cans of fruit, soup, and vegetables to be withdrawn throughout the year as needs arose, and took over classes in cooking, sewing, crafts, dramatics, and organized games for underprivileged children.

Rod and Reel Fans in Evanston — The North Shore Rod and Reel Club of Evanston, Illinois, offers local anglers a varied program throughout the year—tournament bait and fly casting, instruction in bait and fly casting, interclub tournaments, a class in fly tieing, fishing and outdoor movies, talks and demonstrations by professional experts, conservation projects, group fishing trips, rod building, and social meetings.

The Evanston Department of Recreation, which helped organize the club three years ago, furnishes facilities through the Board of Education and handles the secretarial work which includes a monthly bulletin, posters, notices of meetings, and publicity. An employee of the department serves as secretary for the group.

Program for Institutions — Attendance at the institutional recreation periods conducted by the city recreation department of Reading, Pennsylvania, during April, under the sponsorship of the Junior League was 1,710. Featured during the April program in the institution was the presentation of Easter plays and the making of toys for that holiday.

Last Summer in Wilkes-Barre — The theme of the playground season in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, last summer was "The Good Neighbor." The playgrounds made maps and flags of the Pan-American countries, sang their songs, and learned a number of their folk dances. The storytelling program included Indian tales, stories of the Amazon, and traditions of South American countries. An interesting event was a Pan-American track and field meet in which 350 children from the various playgrounds participated.

The season's activities culminated in a pageant. Eight hundred children took part in the dances and drills, and about 2,000 marched in the parade. The Wilkes-Barre Railway Corporation furnished free transportation for all costumed children, and the Park Department helped with the hauling of floats.

Sacramento Holds an Easter Hunt — In spite of the war the children of Sacramento, California, were not deprived this year of their annual Easter egg hunt. After careful consideration the Sacramento Recreation Department decided that the usual Easter program should be carried on in a modified form. As the usual program would have required from 18,000 to 20,000 eggs, so vital in feeding

civilians and servicemen, it was decided to use a substitute in carrying out the hunt. Instead of eggs, paper discs in various colors cut to the size of eggs were scattered about the specified areas, and hundreds of children ran to collect the discs as they fell to the ground.

Recreation in Army and Navy Hospitals

(Continued from page 205)

the full responsibility for those in the station hospitals.

These elements of the program are common to most hospitals although the organization and development differ according to the patient group and the type of hospital. Each program also has specialized projects. In a few places photography has become an all engrossing interest for many patients. At one hospital it resulted from an exhibition of traveling photographic shows from clubs in the area. The patients in that hospital are now collecting their own exhibit which will become part of this circuit. Very often a desire to record events in picture form has stimulated this activity. Nature study, outdoor picnics, patient orchestras, and bands have grown from the interest of groups in these activities.

The "Gray Ladies," volunteer members of the Red Cross Hospital and Recreation Corps, are women who have taken a special course of orientation in the hospital in which they serve. Many of them give service in the recreation program under the direction of the professional staff. For a well-integrated program the staff and volunteers should complement each other. The staff must have a clear understanding of the objectives of the program and so interpret them to the volunteers that they will be aware of potentialities.

Limitations are necessarily inherent in dealing with patients under a military regime and in a hospital environment. However, there are innumerable opportunities within those limitations for making contributions to the well-being of the patient. The Gray Lady takes the place of personal contacts in the home community. Here is the "someone" to chat with. She will write and post the letter that must go in the next mail; she'll give keen competition in a game of gin rummy or chess, or just a smile when that seems the best thing to give. She will fit into other phases of the volunteer program where her special skill can make a contribution.

A House-to-House Recreation-Interest Survey

(Continued from page 219)

visiting and entertaining, bowling, loafing, horseback riding, concerts, gardening (flowers), bridge, tennis, Red Cross Work, golf, musical production, playing the victrola, religious training, billiards, badminton, horseshoe pitching, croquet, letter writing, ping-pong, backyard games, carpentry, playing musical instruments, lodge and clubs, football, choral groups, Camera Club, shooting, lifesaving, and handball.

TABLE 7

The First Ten Coefficients of Interest in Activities for the Winter and Summer Seasons, as Expressed by Both Men and Women

Radio	24.3%
Reading	18.0
Movies	12.3
Card parties	9.6
Conversation	9.0
Dancing	7.4
Bowling	7.2
Visiting and entertaining	5.3
Bridge	5.2
Red Cross work	4.8

Other activities, in the order of their interest, are: listening to the victrola, religious training, playing musical instruments, and choral singing.

More Athletics Now, Not Less

(Continued from page 226)

have equipment, it is vitally necessary in the light of war needs to take the best possible care of it. Do not, for instance, play football in the rain and mud just for the sake of playing, but postpone the game until favorable weather conditions develop. Playing in the rain does not often decide the best team, as many breaks enter into a game played under these conditions. Next, the inclement weather takes much life out of equipment. It also exposes players and spectators alike to probable sickness. Boys like to play in the rain, but it is not wise for them to do so anymore than it is for a coach to take other chances on the safety of the boy. Surely a coach would not think of sending a boy into a football game without shoulder pads or thigh guards. Why then take chances with the boy's health, also in ruining equipment? Remember saving on supplies is helping to win the war.

Some of you may say, "But what about us who do not have equipment? Can we get it?" There

will be enough for us all, if some of us do not fill our stockrooms with equipment to be used in the future. Again we need to redirect our thinking and realize that each season our teams cannot run out to play with new equipment as we have done in the past. In the interest of promoting the war, the emphasis should be on teams participating and not on how good they look in new uniforms. Neither is it important how far they travel to play, but how often they can compete against one another.

The Mayor Takes a Hand in Recreation

(Continued from page 217)

ment and public works facilities for recreation purposes, especially in cooperation with neighborhood committees and designed to open some such facilities on a round-the-clock basis for defense workers; construction of further city and county library facilities; the assignment of a liaison officer by the armed forces to coordinate church, home, and servicemen's spiritual and social activities; permission of the Red Cross to allow the local welfare service office to publish a servicemen's paper carrying recreational and other information to all branches of the armed forces stationed in the area; surveys of city-owned property for use of boys clubs, playgrounds, etc.

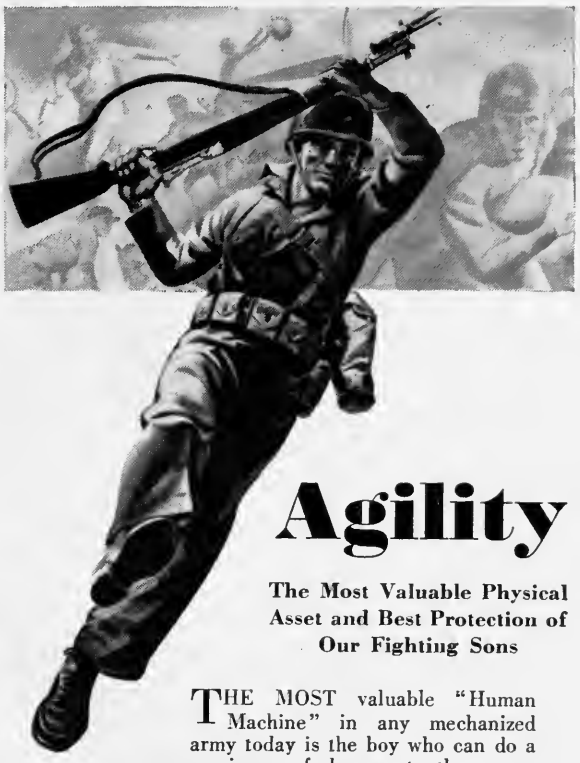
These and other activities are already in the process of organization. Their active functioning will be an accomplished fact by the time you are reading this.

And the End Is Not Yet

In this brief outline of Buffalo's experience in wartime recreation there has been but one purpose —to help other communities that may be faced with similar problems. Buffalo's problems are by no means solved, but it is felt that the Mayor's Conference is a decided step in the right direction and one that can be duplicated anywhere.

The Conference's first two purposes have been accomplished: The facts of Buffalo's recreational needs and resources have been gathered; expansion where needed has certainly been stimulated and is being coordinated. The means for the dissemination of information about facilities and the expansion of facilities have been devised, but a long hard road still lies ahead. Since the citizens of Buffalo have set their shoulders to the wheel we are sure of the outcome. A community—and the world—move forward by cooperation.

Buffalo is moving forward!



Agility

The Most Valuable Physical Asset and Best Protection of Our Fighting Sons

THE MOST valuable "Human Machine" in any mechanized army today is the boy who can do a maximum of damage to the enemy with a minimum of damage to himself.

The agile boy who can flop to the ground — then leap to his feet and charge ahead, all in a flash —

The boy whose agility makes him just a fraction of a second faster at ducking into a fox hole, or a trench, under a sudden machine gun burst or a bomb —

The boy whose skill and agility give him a split second advantage with a bayonet thrust, a knife slash or a hand grenade —

The boy who sees, decides and acts just a shade faster — on land, on sea, or in the air —

These are the boys who are the best fighters — who are able to take care of themselves anywhere — and whose chances of coming back intact are 100% better than those who do not have these skills and agilities.

Actual physical fitness records of this war prove that the boys whose basic military training and basic calisthenics are supplemented by baseball, tennis, boxing, football, basketball, track, judo, etc., develop skills and agilities that make them the best fighting men in the world.

Could anything be more important than the equipment that is necessary to give them this priceless training?

* * * * *

So far as the materials made available to us, and facilities not engaged in war production permit, we will continue to supply equipment for the sports that help to make American fighting men the most efficient "Human Fighting Machines" in the war.

Wilson Sporting Goods Co. and Wilson Athletic Goods Mfg. Co., Inc., Chicago New York and other leading cities

Wilson

SPORTS EQUIPMENT

IT'S WILSON TODAY IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

NO MORE ATHLETIC BADGES . . .

for the duration

- In cooperation with the government's metal conservation effort, the National Recreation Association is supplying **Certificates Only** for the Athletic Badge Tests—no more badges for the duration!

The giving of Athletic Badge Tests has an important part to play in the physical fitness program, and we hope that recreation departments, schools, and other groups will continue to use the tests.

Certificates for the successful completion of the tests are still available at $.03 each

★

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue . . . New York City

Recreation in War

(Continued from page 220)

among people bound together by the ordeal of worry, trial, and suffering. Joint effort is necessary for the success of many enterprises that our citizens are engaged in fostering. Red Cross drives, defense drives, patriotic rallies, first-aid and nutrition classes, and hospitality features for soldiers on leave—these are some of the types of enterprises that are going to bring people together in their leisure time more than they have been prone to assemble in the past. Talents that make for volunteer leadership are being cultivated. Recreation, therefore, during wartime is going to take the additional form of activities voluntarily contributed to the national welfare and in service to the common interest and weal.

Certainly, then, recreations should not be curtailed because of the war, but rather should be encouraged and increased. This does not mean that more elaborate or expensive recreations are needed; to the contrary, many simple forms of recreation can be provided which will be fully as satisfying as those to which people have become accustomed in their more carefree days.

This thought leads to further analysis of the types of recreation that will be fostered. Without doubt the spectator type will be just as popular as our purses and rationing will allow. There is catharsis value in attending the spectator sports. They imbue us with a holiday spirit and furnish an escape from everyday cares. And those who like to attend the theater and listen to music will still find the opportunity to do so. Of course, people will want to see movies, and as yet, tire shortages do not seem to restrict the number in attendance at them.

These recreations, however, along with reading, are of the passive type; and vicarious experience, despite its usefulness in the appreciation of the artistry and skill of others, can never give the complete joy of actual participation by oneself. It is incomplete if not accompanied by the satisfaction of direct experience also. This observation is not limited to the physical recreations alone. It is true of the cultural and educational types of recreation as well. During recent years there has been a marked increase of interest along lines of participation in dramatics, music, and the arts and crafts.

There is yet another type of participating recreation that is most important: that of mixer games and parties, commonly called social recreation. This type of activity is hilarious and fun-provoking, and at the same time relatively inexpensive. The chances are more than likely that the popularity of these mixers will grow. Social dancing, folk dancing, quiet games, and home games all fit into the needs of a nation at war. They provide entertainment and hospitality along with good-natured fun.

Relaxation, physical fitness, spiritual toughness (morale), better productivity, community of interest, volunteer leadership, and social fellowship—all these concomitant values of recreation become of essential importance to a people pushed to the limits of endurance by its determination to insure victory. All in all, this is a time when recreation should be recognized as *absolutely necessary* to the front line of action of our nation at war.

Pete Moses Discovers Art

(Continued from page 208)

youths, that tragically few of them are interesting themselves in anything that remotely resembles the development of individualistic culture. Best of all, it is an effective way of interesting and inspiring a whole community.

Joseph Lee's Favorite Games

(Continued from page 213)

1. Have you any bread and wine?
   For we are the Romans;
   Have you any bread and wine?
   For we are Roman soldiers.
2. Yes, we have some bread and wine,
   For we are the English
   Yes, we have some bread and wine,
   For we are English soldiers.
3. Then we will have one cup full, etc.
4. No, you shan't have one cup full, etc.
5. Then we will have two cups full, etc.
6. No, you shan't have two cups full, etc.
7. Then we'll tell our King on you, etc.
8. We don't care for your King or you, etc.
9. Then we'll send our cats to scratch, etc. (pantomime)
10. We don't care for your cats or you, etc.
11. Then we'll send our dogs to bite, etc. (pantomime)
12. We don't care for your dogs or you, etc.
13. Are you ready for a fight? etc. (pantomime)
14. Yes, we're ready for a fight, etc. (pantomime)
    (Both lines kneel, raise imaginary gun, and yell, "Aim, Shoot, Bang!", fall down, and rise for next verse) (Both sides sing, walking in a circle)
15. Now we only have one leg, etc. (all drag one leg)
16. Now we only have one arm, etc. (drag leg and hold arm as if hurt)
17. Now we only have one eye, etc. (hold free hand over eye)
18. Now we join in happy throng, etc. (all join hands and skip forward, singing much faster)

Chasing and Running Games

About chasing and running games Joseph Lee said, "In men's relations to each other also, survival must, in countless instances, have been for those who could get first back to the boats or to some place of concealment or defense; and there is certainly in the chasing games evidence of a strong homing instinct in the getting back to goal or to one's own line or side."

Hill Dill

This running game can be played indoors or out, by almost any number of players. Play area should be as wide as possible. Mark off two parallel boundary lines from 30 feet to 50 feet apart.

Divide players into two teams, each team safe behind one of the boundary lines. "It" stands anywhere between the boundary lines, and calls out "Hill Dill! Come over the Hill." Each team then runs across the center and tries to get behind the opposite boundary line without being tagged. Anyone tagged joins "It," until all the players are caught.

DIAMOND
Has Gone To War
The Army, Navy and Air Corps are using the material that used to go into the famous Diamond pitching horseshoe line. When the war is won, it'll be back to Business As Usual.
DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.
4610 Grand Avenue, Duluth, Minn.

I Spy

This hide and seek game for indoors or out, is for any number of players.

The "spy" is blindfolded at a chosen goal, while the others run and hide. The spy counts to 100, shouts "Here I Come," takes off the blindfold and hunts for the others. When he finds someone, he rushes to the goal, hits it three times, shouting "One-Two-Three for ———," naming the other player. If he names the wrong player, then both the one named and the one seen can come in free.

If a player sees that he has been found, he can race the spy to the goal, and if he gets there first, can hit it three times and yell "One-Two-Three for me," thus saving himself from being caught. The first player found and goal-tapped is the spy for the next game.

Three Deep

Three Deep is a very active, running, circle game for indoors or outdoors, it requires alertness and speed.

Form a double ring facing inward, one player directly behind another. Two players are chosen,

A Problem of the Country

By GRANTLAND RICE

YOU'LL want reprints of this article which appeared in the May issue of RECREATION—it's an eloquent plea by America's famed sports writer for more and better physical training to meet the needs of the nation's youth—now and after the war.

Colorful reprints of this article are available in folder form for distribution with YOUR imprint in YOUR city. If you are interested in supplying these folders to local service clubs, PTA, women's clubs, or other community organizations, you have our permission to print as many copies as you need, giving proper credit to the National Recreation Association.

Or we'll be glad to supply you with folders, including a three line imprint, at the following rates:

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National Recreation Association

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one to be The Hunter and the other The Hunted. They stand on opposite sides of the circle, and at a signal, The Hunter tries to catch The Hunted. The Hunted may save himself at any time by stopping directly in front of any couple in the circle, thus making "Three Deep." The other player becomes The Hunted and must start running instantly, and when in danger of being caught may save himself in the same way.

Both players may go in and out of the circle, but cannot stop when on the inside except to find refuge in front of a couple. If The Hunter catches The Hunted, they change places, The Hunter becoming The Hunted.

There are many variations of this game, and many different names for it, such as Squirrel in the Trees, Third Man, and Last Man.

New York City Holds a Championship

(Continued from page 227)

Supervision is also necessary for the success of such a Sports Championship. On May 1st and June 1st the Department of Parks assigned 100 additional temporary playground directors. It was their duty to arrange playground schedules, to officiate at games, and to supervise the tournament as it progressed. With these temporary playground directors, we stressed the importance of intraplayground and district eliminations. Tournaments and special activities usually are a success if the intraplayground eliminations attract a good entry. The borough supervisors of recreation reported that the intraplayground and interplayground eliminations were highly successful.

Needless to say, spectator and participant interest was at a high pitch. Wherever feasible, bleachers were erected to accommodate spectators at all the final contests. The schedule of the final contests were so arranged that the residents of all neighborhoods would have an opportunity to enjoy an afternoon of sport in the public parks.

The tournament reached a climax in a special celebration at which the individual city-wide winners were presented with twenty-five dollar War Bonds by Commissioner Moses and Mr. Ralph Hayes, representing the New York Community Trust, donor of the prizes.

Omaha's "Swell-Elegant" Center

(Continued from page 201)

and complete with everything to make the serviceman's stopover in Omaha a happy one.

Then Mrs. Allison organized twenty-one local women's civic and patriotic groups into a volunteer staff; she arranged that each organization would handle the Center for one or two days a month.

In a very short time the spacious, attractive lounge room was filled with comfortable upholstered furniture; a dormitory was set up with beds for any man who needed a few snatches of sleep between trains after a long cross-country trip; showers were installed; and a game room which stretches almost a half a block, with table tennis, pool and billiard tables, a radio, a "juke" phonograph, and a piano.

The canteen or kitchen is the major point of interest. Everything is free. All visiting members of the armed forces are given cigarettes, chocolate, coffee, milk, ice cream, doughnuts, cookies, potato chips, apples, hard boiled eggs and weiners.

Printed stationery for letters home is placed at all writing tables. The Center is a veritable paradise for the traveling serviceman with anything he wants at no cost.

Now for a few pertinent facts. The Center is open twenty-four hours a day, but the canteen only from 7:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M. The men come from all sections of the nation; they are members

Bert Swenson

Twenty-five Years a Recreation Executive

On May 18, 1943, Bert Swenson completed twenty-five years service as the recreation executive in Stockton, California. During these twenty-five years Bert Swenson has seen the number of playgrounds grow until today Stockton has twelve publicly owned softball and baseball diamonds. Yosemite Lake has been converted into an attractive park, with facilities for all types of swimmers. The city maintains fifteen tennis courts in various sections of the city. There is a municipally owned golf course. There has been a very considerable expansion in the number of parks, in the acreage and in the facilities. Bert Swenson has worked in close cooperation with the Stockton Park Department.

There has been a municipal camp at Silver Lake. This has been an ideal summer mountain playground, with facilities for swimming, fishing, hiking.

Despite all the progress that has taken place, Bert Swenson still has in mind a very large number of recreation projects which people are asking for and have not yet been carried through. During the last quarter of a century Bert Swenson has achieved no little fame as a teller of Swedish stories. Throughout the city he has been recognized as devoted completely to working for the best interests of all the people of the city.

Howard Braucher

---

of all branches of the armed forces; and the reputation of this place is such that as soon as they leave the train they make a "beeline" for the Center.

Mrs. Allison keeps a comment book where any of the visiting men can write a few lines, more or less personal, before departing. The comments in this book are a wonderful tribute to Mr. Jeffers, Mrs. Allison and her corps of volunteer workers.

The only compensation these volunteers get is the tremendous thrill of the many expressions of appreciation from hard-boiled sergeants or from homesick boys of twenty-one or less, who are away from home for the first time in their lives and who start talking at this sudden reappearance of a bit of comfort and kindness that they miss in the rigors of army life. Omaha's Center is a vivid example of successful recreational welfare work. Its reputation is proof of its success.

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Are They Fit for Combat?

(Continued from page 229)

to engage in vigorous activities (with some of the activities requiring maximum speed) over a long period of time in one day, and then to repeat the same activities day after day. To be made "fit," men need training. The great majority have not had it before they are drafted; in general, they are not getting it in the army.

Certainly few army officers know how to *build up* raw recruits to a standard in neuro-muscular strength and endurance for combat service. They should not be expected to know. It is not part of their traditional job. It takes seven years of professional education to become a physical educator. The foundation sciences in the professional education are similar to the premedical course, but following these the distinctly theoretical professional sciences take from three to four years more. Hence, in this basic *building up* of "physical fitness," army officers need the help of professionally educated physical educators. And this does not mean athletes, collegian or professional.

Concerning this problem of "fitness," two or three points can be made which are of vital importance: first, before this war is over tens of thousands of American boys will lose their lives simply because of a lack of a proper physical education during their youth and now in the army lack of proper "physical fitness" training program each day through a period of eight to eighteen months before entering combat service, the time of training to be determined by "fitness" tests.

Second, many more thousands will become "mental cases" than became so in World War I. Requirements in their hospitalization and care after the war together with the enormous cost of pensions for two generations will be a great unnecessary national strain and drain on peace economy. Most of these potential cases can be picked out by experienced professionally trained observers in and during the physical "fitness" training program. These observers with competent psychological test-

ers and psychiatrists could eliminate all of these predetermined mental cases before they enter combat service and thus save them from becoming a social burden of vast proportions.

Third, the two points above are directly related to the manpower problem. In this manpower problem, farm labor for the production of food is a most important part today in our war struggle, the most important part except for the actual production of fighting equipment. These "unfit" army recruits should, therefore, be sent to the farms and frozen there for the duration. This applies to all recruits who are reasonably certain to become "mental cases" or chronic invalids or self-pitying dependents whether the "unfitness" is due to the neglect of their early physical education or to their present conditioning being too time-consuming and expensive or whether due to "temperament" or "mental traits."

Some who have craft skills or aptitudes might be sent to industrial plants to replace thousands of men in these plants who are highly competent combat material and who are doing work these potential mental cases could do. Further, the potential mental cases should be kept under some sort of organized surveillance with frequent inspection to see that under the strains of wartime life they do not degenerate into social dependents.

To summarize and to bring out again the three important points which should receive immediate attention:

1. Install an up-to-date, efficient, properly organized and supervised "physical fitness" training program throughout the training camps.
2. Under this program have experienced professionally trained observers to weed out the mental cases.
3. As a follow-up, have an organization to place the potential mental cases on the farms, thus reducing the farm labor shortage, or place the more skilled in the industrial plants, thus releasing men in those plants who are competent combat material.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 233)

less raincoats, resin for screw top jars, cellophane bubbles for sponge rubber, wool from skim milk and soy beans will all become as familiar as silk in the form of rayon and nylon.

Poison Ivy is more virile when the sap is most abundant, i.e., spring and early summer. People are more susceptible when "sweaty." Use strong laundry soap if you think that you have been in contact with the plant.

Science Club, Camp Hill High School, Pennsylvania, shows films to the student body, repairs bell-wiring system, installs stage-lighting, serves as airplane spotters, spots erosion problems, plants trees, and explores caves. D. L. Knohr is the sponsor of the school.

Boston's New Playground

(Continued from page 221)

we pay tribute to a man—John Harvard—and the ideals for which he stood. We recapture for a moment his early faith in the eventual blossoming of the wilderness to which he came to preach God's word. . . . Our brothers, our friends, our sons, today, are fighting a battle for freedom around the globe. The evil forces they seek to overthrow threaten the very basis of John Harvard's dream—they condemn and ridicule the idea that each individual is a sacred soul—for them slavery, not liberty, is the promised land. Therefore, these ceremonies are for men symbolic of the spirit which now burns throughout this nation. . . .

"It is now my privilege on behalf of the President and Fellows of Harvard College to convey this land to the city of Boston, to afford rest and recreation to the men, women, and children of this place forever. May the aspirations, the generosity, the opportunity of American life which it symbolizes be a reality to the youngest members of this audience and to their children's children!"

Governor Saltonstall told the audience, "This outdoor spot, in the heart of the city, has been created in our darkest hours of war so that children may grow up to be better men and women in a better world. It is a living token of that hope and of that faith which we so sorely need today. . . .

"Here is a magnificent playground. Here is a provision for enjoyment for young and old. Here is a place for wholesome activity and recreation; here is opportunity for folks to grow strong with the kind of strength that comes of peaceful lives. . . .

"So in this grim business of war, let us think of our children. Let us think of play—and always of fair play. That is the spirit which has made and kept America as the land of the free and the home of the brave. With that spirit—and with the faith of John Harvard in the better land that would grow beyond his time—with those ideals—we are here today to dedicate gratefully one more spot from which our future citizens may receive benefit and encouragement and joy."

Roy Benton Naylor

July 22, 1871 - May 6, 1943

IN THE DEATH OF ROY BENTON NAYLOR on May 6, 1943, the recreation movement lost one of its pioneers who had helped greatly in starting the playgrounds in Wheeling, West Virginia; who had had an active share in the work of the National Recreation Association for many years; had served as the Association sponsor in Wheeling for twenty-two years; was an honorary member of the Association. Mr. Naylor was beloved of all who knew him. His fellow citizens recognized the great contribution he had made to the recreation movement in Wheeling and also his larger service to the general movement throughout the country.

HOWARD BRAUCHER

After Retirement—What?

(Continued from page 223)

magic of shape notes which has made singing interesting and easy for him ever since. He was a member of singing organizations while in college. From time to time throughout his teaching career he has been the director of the church choir, and when he is a member of the congregation his excellent tenor voice, in correct time, pitch, and tone, can be heard giving pleasure and confidence to all those near him. His knowledge of music ranges from "good old mountain music" to the greatest symphonies. He chooses his type of music to suit his mood.

Music will be a great asset for Professor Winstead in the days and nights of leisure which are now in prospect. In all his musical activities he has never aspired to leadership, has never been sensitive about his accomplishments, has never wanted "to shine." His only purpose has been to serve wherever and whenever needed and to get joy and satisfaction out of it while doing it.

Creative Arts

Of all the leisure activities which Professor Winstead enjoys, perhaps the one which gives him most pleasure is his creative arts. The arts shop in the basement of his residence is a place of wonderment and magic. It is equipped with jig saw, band saw, hand saws, wood lathe, iron lathe, reamers, drill press, forge, chisels, planes, screw drivers, augurs, and scores of other items that would delight any teen age boy. In that shop goes the professor with his ideas and out of it comes objects of usefulness and beauty—old guns restocked, rebarreled, newly boiled, bored and chilled; antique pieces of furniture refinished and made "like new" or actually reproduced, hooked-rug frames and needles produced in a jiffy. The fact is that when his neighbors need anything and no carpenter, cabinet maker, blacksmith, or locksmith can make it, Professor Winstead is commandeered. He goes into his shop and presently out comes "the wish all come true."

It has become a truism in Natchitoches that "if no one else can or will do it and it needs to be done, call Winstead. He can and will." That is how it happens that he is the teacher of the Tommie Porter Sunday School class of the Methodist Church. To get anybody, anywhere, anytime, to teach a Sunday School class is an achievement, as any Sunday School superintendent well knows! The Tommie Porter class was no exception. Finally, Professor Winstead, as is his custom and his spirit, stepped into the breach and became its teacher. So, teaching a men's class on Sunday is what Professor Winstead does "for his fun and for the good of old souls." For many years he has been a steward and a trustee of the church, the personification of modesty and faithfulness.

So, when he ceases to teach Latin and closes his school room, Professor Winstead will be busy with his leisure activities, hustling all the time, day and night—just for fun.

Joseph Lee Day in San Francisco

(Continued from page 212)

to them and their families by the Recreation Department will be made on and around Joseph Lee Day through many channels such as hotel and apartment magazines, personnel managers, etc.

It has been recommended to the San Francisco Recreation Commission that the next playground or large recreational unit to be opened in the city be named and dedicated to Joseph Lee.

The Commission has also received the suggestion that honor clubs, named "Joseph Lee Clubs," be started on playgrounds as an award for good playground citizenship. Standards of behavior and skills would determine eligibility to membership. Members would be required to be acquainted with the life and works of Joseph Lee, the philosophy and present-day purpose and conduct of recreation.

Spokane's Civic Horse Trader

(Continued from page 228)

"You'd never suspect that was one of the worst spots in Spokane," he exclaimed, as we drove by a particularly lovely bit of river-front park. "I bought it twelve years ago for seventy-five dollars."

White also "horse trades" with real estate operators. Built on hills, Spokane has, from a real estate viewpoint, many unusable slopes and ravines. White asks these as gifts for park and even playground sites, and has thus picked up over four hundred acres. One real estate syndicate alone contributed ninety-eight acres. What they gave away made the rest of the tract so much more valuable that they felt their gift more than paid for itself.

All told, the Spokane park system has grown from 273 acres to 2,727 in White's time. There is, in addition, an equal area outside the city, for which White should be thanked. Known as the Up-River and Down-River Parkway, this area protects the river banks for fifteen miles on either side of Spokane.

Garden Contests

White's most effective work has been done during the past decade when, his fortune gone with the boom, and in his sixties, he started anew as garden editor of the *Spokesman-Review* and head of that newspaper's civic betterment section. He launched front-yard and back-yard garden contests, persuading merchants to put up plants, bulbs, and implements as prizes. He inspired so many garden clubs that they formed a federation. He waged war on signboards so effectively that Spokane motorists can drive for a hundred miles over parkways around the city without seeing a billboard or a sign nailed to a tree.

White talked the WPA into letting him have men, and the highway department into lending him equipment, to finish park projects like the Bowl and Pitcher, a picnic ground in a pine-studded bend in the river where 180,000 Spokane people ate outdoors last summer. He lined up CCC boys to landscape unsightly railroad and highway fills. He built scout camps, golf courses, shooting ranges, walking trails, restored the historic Hudson Bay and Astor trading posts. He got ugly bridges across the river replaced by graceful spans. He saved the region's geologic wonders, such as Deep River Canyon, remarkable for its volcanic flows and glacial scraping.

To accomplish these civic feats White joined every association and club in town. "I went to all the meetings," he explains, "and by outtalking everybody there I got them all working with me." The Chamber of Commerce, the Advertising Club, the Boy Scouts, the Izaak Walton League, the churches, have civic beautification committees upon which White can call.

On a map Aubrey White pointed out the areas he had set down in his bookstore days for recreation sites. Nearly every acre is in the park system now.

"Y" Recreation on the Night Shift

(Continued from page 200)

responsibility in planning and carrying out activities, and they have done a great deal to maintain discipline in their own programs.

We are now in the process of developing further contacts with management and labor in order to keep war workers informed of recreational opportunities available for them at the Y.W.C.A. From the beginning of the shift workers' program we have had excellent cooperation from labor and management. We have always tried to make our contacts with industrial groups on this joint basis, and through it we hope to secure the fullest cooperation of the workers themselves and to promote a program which they want. Fliers, folders, and posters have been circulated through many unions and plants. Stories have been carried in plant and union periodicals. The newspapers in general have been cooperative in using stories and photographs describing our activities. Through our publicity office we have placed a car card in the most important trolley and bus lines serving war workers.

Charles H. English, coordinator of the Recreation Committee, Philadelphia Council of Defense, has helped us throughout our program. We believe that further development in the entire war workers' program can be made now that the Recreation Committee has appointed a special worker who will act as promoter and coordinator of war workers' programs carried on by various groups in the city.

Because of the enlarged appropriation granted us through the War Chest it has been possible to launch an expanded program. The daytime activities, particularly the breakfast dances referred to, are one specific type of program recently begun.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Ready, Sing!

Edited by Harry Robert Wilson, Ed.D. Manuscript by Victor C. Neisch. The Penny Press Series. Emerson Books, Inc., 251 West 19th Street, New York. $.15.

THERE ARE 29 AMERICAN SONGS in this collection of time-tested American folk songs arranged for group singing. For the most part they are songs from our own United States, although several have come from our neighbors to the North and South. Simple arrangements of the music make it possible for accompaniments to be played by anyone with a limited piano technique. Suggestions are given for making the singing of each song most enjoyable.

Two Song Collections

The Penny Press Series. Emerson Books, Inc., 251 West 19th Street, New York.

THERE ARE 26 SONGS in *Cantemos!* a collection of Spanish songs for group singing designed for use by classes in the study of Spanish and in social groups for informal singing.

Chantez! with its 25 songs performs the same service in the study of French. Both collections offer simple arrangements, and individuals with limited musical training can participate in the singing and playing of the songs. Each collection is available at 15 cents.

Individual Sports for Women

By Dorothy S. Ainsworth and other members of the Department of Physical Education of Smith College. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. $3.50.

IN THESE DAYS OF STRESS there is need for the playing of games which help maintain balance and increase general fitness. Individual sports can help greatly in meeting this need, for they may be played by twos or alone if necessary, may be practiced at odd moments, and offer a wide choice from the very strenuous to mild activities. The sports described include archery, badminton, fencing, golf, riding, swimming, tennis, and bowling. One chapter is devoted to tournaments.

Landmarks of Early American Music

By Richard Franko Goldman and Roger Smith. G. Schirmer, Inc., New York. $1.50.

HERE IS AN INTERESTING COLLECTION of 32 compositions for orchestra or band or smaller instrumental groups, or mixed chorus (SATB) with or without accompaniment. The period covered is from 1760 to 1800, and the psalm-tunes, hymns, patriotic songs and marches which are included represent a little-explored field in the evolution of our own American music.

Let's Have Fun at Home

Prepared by the Recreation Leadership Department, Richmond Professional Institute, College of William and Mary. Published by Community Recreation Association, Richmond, Virginia. $.15.

THIS DELIGHTFUL BOOKLET with its amusing illustrations is a challenge to every family to "have fun." Practical suggestions are given for games and for activities for various age groups, and hobbies, music, storytelling, and other activities are discussed.

Herbs—How to Grow Them and How to Use Them

By Helen Noyes Webster. Ralph T. Hale and Company, Boston. $1.25.

THE SECOND EDITION of Mrs. Webster's book, revised and enlarged, is a complete and practical volume starting with a fascinating chapter on "Early Periods and Designs of the Herb Garden." Mrs. Webster takes her readers through Colonial Gardens. Then follows a wealth of information on herbs of all kinds and how to grow, dry, and cure them. Uses of herbs are discussed, and there is a chapter on "Cooking with Herbs." The book ends with a Check List of Herbs for Modern Gardens and a bibliography.

"Y" Boys' Clubs in Neighborhood and School

Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $.50.

THIS BOOKLET describes two organizations for boys developed by the Y.M.C.A.—the Gra-Y Club, an organization for boys of grade school age, and the N-Y Club, an abbreviated name for neighborhood Y.M.C.A. clubs. Although the booklet discusses programs and material developed specifically for these two clubs, it contains many suggestions of interest to all leaders of boys' groups.

Small Creations for Your Tools

By Hazel F. Showalter. Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee. $2.75.

SEVENTY-EIGHT "small creations" are described here and they all utilize such salvage material as tin cans, old chair rungs, spools, clothespins, and scraps of wood. Even if his tools be no more than a jackknife or a coping saw, the beginner can derive a lot of pleasure from creating many of these novelties, including animal toys, accessories for inside and outside the home, and handy gadgets for personal use. Plates give accurate dimensions and details of design.

We are also experimenting with special programs for young women workers who have left school to take jobs created by the war emergency. This group, we feel, needs special activities adjusted to their age, and a great deal of help is necessary here to facilitate a satisfactory adjustment to the job and to the new status of the individual herself who may be earning money for the first time.

In making contacts with this group we have the full cooperation of the Certificating Division of the Board of Education and the Division of Pupil Personnel and Counseling. Many school counselors have pointed out the prime needs of this group and have encouraged us in every way to develop a special program for these young people most of whom are sixteen and seventeen years of age. Shift programs do not fit these needs because of the limitation of working hours and the nature of the jobs performed by the girls. Special classifications of this age group are therefore necessary, and they are securing an interested response from the girls.

All war workers are welcome in the Y.W.C.A. without restriction, and previous Y.W.C.A. membership is not required. We do our best to have everyone feel comfortable and "wanted," and we encourage workers to come in their working clothes. What we have done we view as a very modest beginning and recognize the developments made thus far as an adaptation of our "going" industrial programs to different hourly schedules. None of the experiments could have been made or developed without long hours and hard work on the part of the industrial secretaries at the four branches of the Y.W.C.A. taking part in the program.

New Wrinkles in Camp Cookery

(Continued from page 232)

with the same outfit that serves for a fireless cooker. For the freezer, a smaller box will do, and no crushed paper is necessary; but we need a half of a heavy door hinge or other flat weight to work as a "dasher."

Fill the quart can with three quarters of a pint of milk, a half pint of cream and some jam, preserves, honey, syrup or what have you. Plug tight with the weight inside and put in the gallon can with a mixture of 1 part rock salt and 6 parts of cracked ice. Tie up in the carton and turn once in a while so that the weight will stir the cream freezing on the tin into the unfrozen cream in the center. Before the ice is all melted, the freezing will be done. If the cream has to be kept any length of time, however, pour out the water and make a new salt-ice mixture for packing.

If fresh milk and cream are not available, there are dried substitutes, including milk powder. Some like an egg stirred in. For perfect sterilization, mixture, can and all should be pasteurized: i.e., simmered in a pail of boiling water for 20 minutes and then cooled and frozen.

The followng table will be helpful for use with the fireless cooker. M = the number of minutes of preliminary cooking before packing in the cooker. H = the number of hours in the cooker:

Boiled fish, 5 M and 2 H; fish chowder, same; steamed stuffed fish, 10 M and 3 H; chicken, 30 M and 6 H; fowl, 40 M and 12 H; rabbit, 10 M and 3 H; baked meat loaf, 60 M and 2 H; boiled meat, 10 M, then skim and again 5 M and 3 H; pot roast, 20 M and 66 H; boiled ham, 15 M and 12 H; veal, 30 M and 5 H.

Boiled turnips, 5 M and 1½ H; brown bread, 30 M and 6 H; corn meal pudding, 15 M and 3 H; tomatoes, 5 M and 2 H; baked beans, 15 M and 12 H; fresh asparagus, green beans, corn, squash, 5 M and 1 H; fresh limas, 15 M and 12 H; fresh beets, 15 M and 3 H; cabbage, 5 M and 2 H; corn in the ear, 5 M and 3 H.

TRAINING YOUR PLAYGROUND LEADERS

. . . An Institute Syllabus

THE WAR has created a shortage of experienced and trained playground workers. This summer playground authorities must use as leaders many persons whose preparation for such service has been very limited. The presummer institute will be more essential than ever before and training programs will need to be conducted throughout the season.

To help playground authorities plan and conduct their training institute and in-service training programs, the Association offers a new booklet, *Training Your Playground Leaders—An Institute Syllabus.* It contains lists of topics for discussion and study with detailed outlines and reading references for each, a suggested institute schedule, and practical ideas for institute procedure.

Price $.35

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Democracy and Recreation

(Continued from page 235)

sponsibility than the leader had thought possible, and the Coops became a better integrated group than they had ever been in play activities.

Decentralization of control and authority can and should be applied by all recreation and social agencies. This implies a mutual recognition of the responsibilities of agency, leader, and group to one another with the accompanying interplay of free discussion and criticism.

The professional leader is in a key position to affect a high degree of community organization through the use of the natural leadership in every group. People who have special skills are often happy to share their knowledge with others and thus make valuable contributions to the life of the community. Others, with no particular skill, may have a high degree of influence in swaying groups of their associates. This applies to children as well as adults. All these can be worked into a well-rounded community recreation program.

Since they may not be adept in leadership, volunteers can and should be trained by the professional worker through personal interviews, institutes, and meetings. Not only do volunteers help to relieve the recreation worker of some of the details of his many-sided job, but they add a great deal of color and diversity to the whole picture and contribute to a wider understanding of the community of which they are a part. A skillful leader not only gives to a community but draws out of it what he can use to further his objectives.

But none of this is possible unless the leader has a thorough understanding of the cultural, economic and social life of the people. For example, a knowledge of the Italian love of "Bocci" games can be the starting point of organizing groups of Italian men in a neighborhood. The laying out of a suitable court is a simple matter and as soon as the word gets around, the men will come of their own free will. From there on it is up to the leader to discover who are the key personalities and to motivate them to organize the group. A group of this kind would probably require very little help from the recreation worker unless the members branch out into other fields, which, of course, is highly desirable.

There are some groups, however, in which the leader will play an important part because of his own skill or interest in the activity. The danger in this set-up is that he may shoulder all the problems and try to solve them himself, which is what we are trying to avoid. A newly formed archery club once approached a superintendent of recreation for space in one of the public parks. The superintendent expressed his interest in archery to the extent of becoming a member of the group. He promised to lay out a field that would be suitable for practice and involved himself in numerous other plans which were never realized. When he left town for another position before any of the problems had been solved, the archery club had nothing but hard feelings for him and the entire park department.

Another park superintendent became an active member of the municipal saddle club which he helped organize. He realized that it was a great temptation to the members to let him make the decisions, buy the feed, hire the handymen and so on, but he refused to take any more responsibility than the other members and insisted that all business matters be discussed at the meetings. The result of this procedure was a well organized group around a common interest in which each participant had equal rights, privileges, and responsibilities.

These examples have been cited to show the value of democratic organization in leisure-time activities. It is now, more than ever, the duty of every person in the recreation movement to face the challenge of the present situation and criticize his techniques in the light of democratic principles.

Houston Takes Inventory of a Year at War

(Continued from page 225)

Servicemen's teams to some degree took the place of teams leaving for war, taking part in the program with gusto and enthusiasm rivaling that of the civilian teams of old. The greatest short tournament ever staged in the city was put on by military teams in sponsoring a War Bond softball tournament during which $184,000 worth of bonds were sold. Seventeen teams participated.

In the junior division, softball showed an increase and baseball, as usual, had its following. Swimming pools, however, drew the largest number, and 38,000 more children participated this year than last. Here again servicemen were entertained, over 6,000 being admitted free during the season.

Controlling Absenteeism—A Record of War Plant Experience.

Special Bulletin No. 12, U. S. Department of Labor. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $.10.

This publication discusses the meaning of absenteeism and its causes, absence control devices, and offers suggestions for reducing absenteeism through community action. Transportation, housing, wartime difficulties in conducting shopping and personal business, child care, and recreation are offered as factors which community action may influence.

The Old Dirt Dobber's Garden Book.

By Thomas A. Williams. Robert M. McBride and Company, New York. $2.75.

This book was not written for professional gardeners or experts but for the millions of home gardeners who want to grow plants and flowers of which they may be proud. Information is given regarding soils, trees, shrubs, perennials, annuals, bulbs, house plants, water gardens, lawns, sprays and fertilizers. There is also a section on the vegetable garden which gives a number of basic facts and a plan for a small garden 30 by 50 feet.

The Land of Cotton and Other Plays.

By Randolph Edmonds. The Associated Publishers, Inc., Washington, D. C. $3.25.

In addition to "The Land of Cotton," four other plays by Negro authors are presented in this collection. Mr. Edmonds points out in his introduction the importance of keeping in mind the fact that the Negro playwright at present is a beginning playwright and that those who are writing plays now are only breaking the ground that has been plowed, harrowed, and planted in the other arts.

Information regarding royalty fees may be secured from the Associated Publishers at 1538 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington.

War Handbook—What the P.T.A. Can Do to Aid in the Nation's War Program.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 600 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers, in issuing this attractive booklet on what the P.T.A. can do to aid the war effort, has given concrete suggestions for service along the following lines: morale; health; education; juvenile protection; consumer safeguards; safety; recreation; aid to the men in service; community cooperation and volunteer service; and wartime finance. Valuable references are included. A limited number of this handbook are available from the National Congress of Parents and Teachers on request.

Your Dog as a Hobby.

By Irving C. Ackerman and Kyle Onstott. Harper and Brothers, New York. $2.00.

"This book," say the authors, "is for those who hear with us the call of the dog, who sense the need of a dog's comradeship, and who desire to fulfill that need in the keeping of a dog or dogs." It is a unique, helpful guide on how to cultivate and enjoy the profitable and worthwhile hobby of raising dogs. Every phase of dog owning is fully covered in this book in a way which will be helpful to the beginner, though the more experienced dog keeper will also find material to serve him.

The Birth of a Nation's Song.

By K. L. Bakeless. Frederick A. Stokes Company, Philadelphia. $1.50.

The story of the birth of "The Star-Spangled Banner," as told by Katherine Bakeless, is a thrilling one for all boys and girls to read. The plot deals with the actual boy and girl of old Baltimore who shared in the creation of the song in a most interesting way.

Church Group Activities for Young Married People.

By George Gleason, Ph.D. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $1.00.

This is the third edition of a booklet presenting a study of the activities of young married people in the Protestant churches of Southern California. A new chapter appears in this edition entitled "Ten Human Needs Which the Church Can Help to Meet," outlining a new philosophy for the church in its relationships with young people. Another new chapter reports the rapidly growing church programs for young adults throughout the United States and Canada.

Guide to the Appalachian Trail in the Southern Appalachians.

Publication No. 8. The Appalachian Trail Conference. 808 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. $1.75.

"Interesting to the armchair hiker — indispensable on the trail" is the description given of the second edition of the 440-page Guide presented in loose-leaf form. Information is given on 420 miles of trail. As the pages are removable, only the sections and maps for the districts to be visited need be carried on a trip.

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"THE war now has to be fought—it has become a necessity in order that freedom may not be lost on the earth. Victory for freedom we must have, and it can only come through the ways we know, now that war is here. But I beg you, when you are being forced by the ways of war to do the things which contradict all that you have been taught in the years of peace, that you will not allow civilization to die in you. . . . Today your country thinks of you as soldiers —it may need you as soldiers. But that is a temporary need. There will be another and more permanent need—the need for you to help rebuild your country worn with war, whose civilization is shaken and half destroyed. . . . When war is done with us, we shall sorely need those men in whom the light of civilization still burns. Be those men!"

Pearl Buck in *Men of Tomorrow.*

THE SUNSHINE FAIRY

By JOSEPH LEE

A POOR WOMAN lived in a log hut up on a mountain. She had to work hard from morning till night, cooking and sewing, keeping house for her husband and her four grown-up sons, and looking after her little daughter, Jeanie. She never sang or laughed or read a story, never listened to the birds or watched the beautiful changes of the woods. Her life seemed one steady, never-ending grind.

One day her little daughter said to her: "Mother, may I run out and sit by the spring a little while?" The mother answered: "Why do you want to sit by the spring?" But her little daughter could not tell her any reason, so she answered: "No. You wash those dishes and then sew that sheet I gave you. And don't go sitting by the spring. Life is for work and not for idleness."

So Jeanie washed the dishes and then took up the sheet and began her sewing. But the poor mother was so tired she had to lie down a little while and rest; and as she lay there, she heard her daughter saying: "Dear Fairy Sunbeam, I am so sorry. I wanted so to come as I promised, but my mother would not let me, and I could not tell her about you as she would have punished me for telling lies. And now you will never come again, and I am so lonely and so tired. I have nobody to play with any more."

And then the mother saw herself as a little girl, and she was sitting in the sunlight by the spring. And standing before her was a beautiful fairy with the sunlight shining through her golden hair and the fairy was telling her a wonderful story about knights and dragons and a beautiful princess in a shining palace in a wood. And then she heard her own mother's voice calling her: "Jeanie, come in. What keeps you dawdling by the spring? This world is for work and not for idleness." And she got up and left the spring, and the house door closed on her and she never saw the fairy any more.

And the mother woke up and found she had been crying in her sleep, and she called her daughter and said: "Jeanie, you may go out to the spring."

Henry Pfeiffer Library
MacMurray College
Jacksonville, Illinois

Cycle of a Home Threatened by a Blitzkrieg

By RUTH HOGARTH BURRITT

Mine is
"A house not made
By hands" but by the touch
Of household spirits that have dwelt
Within.

It was
A shell at first,
Forbidding, holding me
Far off. I could not wholly call
It home.

Upon
Its window seat
A baby played. We three
Were drawn within the orbit of
The house.

Down on
Its floors are marks
Where kiddie cars and trains
Ran swiftly to their goal or left
Their tracks.

The stairs
Were polished once.
The march of little feet
From porch to attic playroom left
Them rough.

Paint has
Covered finger
Marks for many a year.
They still are visible through all
Veneer.

Each year
Before a fire
Stockings hung. Over night
A tree grew gaudy fruit and glowed
With light.

Sometimes
Through sickness hearts
Stood still. Then no words known
Were half so dear as these, "Your child
Is well."

Where once
I watched their play,
Now books and pottery
And gleaming kitchen shelves shall claim
My time.

With glass
A porch became
A sunny garden plot
When all without was desolate
And cold.

Twice loved
My furniture,
As antiques, piece by piece,
Torn from fond hands by fate here found
Repose.

I love
This house of mine,
Its beauty overlaid,
Like patina, with wear of hands
And feet.

If this
Goes up in flame,
I still shall hold it fast,
For I shall find it shining in
My heart.

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August

Courtesy Department of Parks, New York City

Recreation in a Democracy at War

By J. LEE BROWN

"We Americans have appointed ourselves the arsenal of military defense for democracy. Let us also be the arsenal of defense for the mind and soul behind democracy."

WE HEAR MUCH these days about the importance of recreation as a part of the war effort. Every man in the street understands that the public morale is an essential part of the unity of effort for the defense of a great nation. It is said that both soldiers and civilians must be given an outlet through recreation to relieve the strain of the times.

But recreation strikes deeper into the lives of all of us than merely as a wartime measure to keep the public mind steady and united behind the war effort. We must remember that in a democracy military preparedness is only a means to a greater end.

We marvel at the attitude of the Nazi soldier who considers himself as a part of a machine, responding to the touch of the guiding hand. Recreation, of a sort, played an important part in the building up of this seemingly invincible machine of men. Since their beginning the Nazi and Fascist States have given special attention to the recreation needs of youth. Through the "Hitler Youth" and similar organizations, the philosophy of physical superiority has been implanted in the younger generation. Thus great emphasis has been placed on physical sports, with the so-called "war games" predominating. No doubt the public morale has been built up and maintained successfully by well-calculated recreation, and we may learn much from the totalitarian states.

But the obvious objective of this recreation program has been military efficiency. It overlooks the fact that every soldier and every civilian has more than a body to be trained for superior fighting power. It does not recognize that every individual has a *mind* and a *soul* which he will need if he is to be happy, and which the democratic state will need if it is to be a great peacetime nation. A healthy body is an important part of a human being. But without a mind and a soul it is nothing more than a sword, valuable only while there is someone with intelligence to wield it and there is a worthy cause to fight for.

In our defense program we need more than sound bodies and machines. We need minds that are keen and alert, and souls that have faith in democratic ideals, and courage to defend them as individuals instead of as military robots.

In a radio program several months ago, the American Association of Museums dramatized the story of art as affected by the Industrial Revolution in England. Amid the squalid tenements of London was depicted an impoverished young landscape painter, bewildered by the relentless speed of the new industrial machines, and by their crushing weight on the creative spirit of the workers who operated them. While imprisoned because of debt, he had a vision into the Twentieth Century, in which he saw men working in the designing rooms of an aircraft factory, their creative minds bent on the designing of new warplanes, like those heard roaring overhead on missions of destruction. He was overwhelmed by the feeling that civilization was rushing onward under a master made of gears and wheels and roaring motors—rushing onward to a world where man had "lost all gentleness," where there was no time to notice or to paint the field laden with dew and glistening in the morning sun, no time for man to keep his mind and soul alive.

Was this vision of a bewildered painter of the Nineteenth Century true? Are we the creative master of a world of machines, or is the machine our master?

We of today know full well that we cannot keep our minds and souls alive unless we insure the liberty of the individual. Thus we throw our every effort into the building of a gigantic war machine and the mustering of physical strength. But in the building of the machine, let us be sure that it does not become the master and destroy the precious things we fight for.

Don't let us think of recreation merely as a means to build strong bodies and physical stamina for battle. Let us think of *re-creation* in the broader sense, as a means to richer living. Let us prepare our strength for the crisis of war. But, also, let us sharpen our minds and our spirit with a keener appreciation of the things which the poor painter

(Continued on page 305)

A Summer Recreation Program for a Small Community

This is the story of the playgrounds in Salida, Colorado, a mountain town of 5,000 people

By L. A. BURNETT, Ph.D.
Superintendent of Schools

LAST SUMMER Salida carried out a recreation program so successful that it attracted much favorable comment throughout the state. And yet so simple was the program that it can be easily duplicated by many other small communities.

It began when Munro McPhetres, physical education teacher in the Salida public schools, was employed by the Board of Education for ten weeks during the summer. He was accompanied once a week by his wife who helped with the story hour. No other paid workers were provided.

Salida's three playgrounds were considered too sunny for all-day use so Alpine Park, which is located in the center of the town, was used almost exclusively. City officials voted $25 to assist in the buying of equipment; other expenses were met by the Board of Education.

Each Monday morning Mr. McPhetres opened activities at Alpine Park with checkers, dominoes, wire puzzles, "T" puzzles, and similar quiet games for those who did not care for strenuous activity. At the same time, in another part of the park, he conducted deck tennis, lawn bowling, quoits, volleyball, table tennis and a variety of other games going on simultaneously. He was careful to see that interest did not wane in any of the games, and as soon as any slackening of enthusiasm was apparent other games were substituted.

Every Monday afternoon games of softball, in which leagues were formed, were conducted at the city ball park. Games for older boys were held for those between 12 and 17 years of age, while later in the afternoon a separate league for children from 9 to 13 played games. Then came the team of the younger children under Mr. McPhetres' direction.

Monday mornings, in a quiet corner of the park, Mrs. McPhetres gathered all the little children in the vicinity and conducted a story

(Continued on page 299)

Softball is also popular in East Orange, New Jersey, where members of the League made their uniforms on the playgrounds

Courtesy of East Orange Board of Recreation Commissioners

A Clinking and a Clanking Down in Memphis!

"Bum, Bum, Bum, Here we come, come, come
For the children of the Park are on Parade
With a Captain fine, we are all in line
And we call ourselves the Playground Brigade.

With drum and a pan, and an *Old Tin Can*
And we beat a tune with stick that never lags
For we've stopped our play on this Special Day
And we're out to show some honor to the Flag.

So hurrah for the flag, and long may it wave
O'er the Land of the Free and the home of the Brave
Loyal and true may we ever be
To the flag that stands for Liberty."

FOR SO MANY YEARS that the author of these lines has been forgotten, the children of the Memphis playgrounds have lustily sung these words as they marched in little neighborhood parades on each weekly "Special Day," but *this* year they have taken on a new significance: Tin cans are *not* beaten with a stick, but carefully collected and placed on the ever-growing playground pile for Uncle Sam.

Not even "Mr. Brink," the beloved mascot of Brinkley Playground, is allowed to come within snuffing distance of a tin can; they are whisked right by him.

With the Memphis playgrounds' summer project, "A Salute to Our Armed Forces — On the Land — In the Air — Over the Water," and with each playground representing some branch of the service in all their various activities, the children are cooperating wholeheartedly with the nation's wartime program.

Each of the twenty-one playgrounds for white children and the ten for colored has an attractive tin can collection center, where the children were to deposit the cans each week on "Special Day." The idea has grown so that the cans are received daily and have become almost a password for the playground activities.

Would you attend the playground circus? Bring a can! Would you enjoy the playground pet show? Bring a can! Would you see the playground performance of Robin Hood? Bring two cans!

Even the wading pool is almost forbidden to the child who does not remember that he *can't go in without a can!*

The tin cans are collected from the playground once a week by the Bottlers Exchange, which presents a $25.00 war bond each month to the child who collects the most tin cans, and an additional $25.00 war bond to the child who collects the largest number during the season. In addition, the manager of a local moving picture theater presents the boy and girl on each playground who collects the largest number of tin cans with two passes to the show.

The playground making the largest collection of tin cans during the month is awarded a $25.00 war bond by the Memphis Salvage Commission, and the playground making the largest collection for the total time the playgrounds are open will be given a $50.00 bond. The playground directors keep the individual playground records as a part of their war job and make a report to the Recreation Office at the weekly staff meeting.

The boy and girl from each playground who turn in the largest number of tin cans during the summer playground season will become "Tin Can Prince" and "Tin Can Princess" of his and her particular playground. At the annual playground festival in August, one boy and one girl from this group will be acclaimed "King and Queen" of the 1943 summer playground tin can campaign and will be crowned by the Mayor of Memphis.

Since the Memphis playgrounds are on their "metal," it is but natural that they would turn from tin to copper, nickel and silver! Special Day on each playground finds a long line of children and adults with a tin can in one hand and a coin in the other! From the little barefoot boy who invests his whole capital of five cents per week, collecting a ten-cent war stamp every second week, to the capitalist who purchases a $5,000 war bond for his small granddaughter, they are all there!

The Memphis summer playground program not only sponsors the tin can collection but the weekly sale of war stamps and bonds on each playground. A gay little "Stamp and Bond" booth has been

The story of the salvage campaign being waged this summer "down in Memphis," is told by Martha Macon Byrnes, a member of the staff of the Recreation Department of the Park Commission. Miss Byrnes also reports on the very active war stamp and bond sales being conducted. During the first four weeks of the playground season sales amounted to $7,633.65.

Courtesy Hagerstown, Maryland, Playgrounds

erected on each playground by the children and directors, and each booth competes for honors at the play festival. Unlike the tin can campaign, there are no awards offered in the stamp and bond sale, but the "admission" idea has crept across the playground on tiptoe, and instead of being free, as formerly, the weekly Special Day programs are now "for free," and the purchase of at least a ten-cent war stamp is required for admission! However, there is a "hush-hush" committee quietly working on the side, and no one is actually barred from entrance to the play program.

Carefully kept weekly reports are turned in to the Recreation Office by the playground directors, who are ably assisted by playground committees, and the Recreation Office has on display four charts attractively painted in red, white and blue, where the weekly progress of the war bond and stamp and the Tin Can campaigns are posted.

Each playground has selected as its objective for the summer season the purchase of a piece of equipment for the branch of the armed service that it represents. The outline of this equipment is painted on the little "Buy a Bond" booth, and as the sales progress the outline is filled in, signifying "victory" for that playground — just a step ahead of the ultimate victory of our Allied Nations.

Other cities, too, are conducting salvage campaigns this summer:

Hobo Salvage Day was held last month on each of the playgrounds of Hagerstown, Maryland. The purpose, which the children achieved with great success, was to collect old felt hats and sweaters to be used in craft work. And they were also concerned with securing, for Uncle Sam, as many old silk stockings as possible.

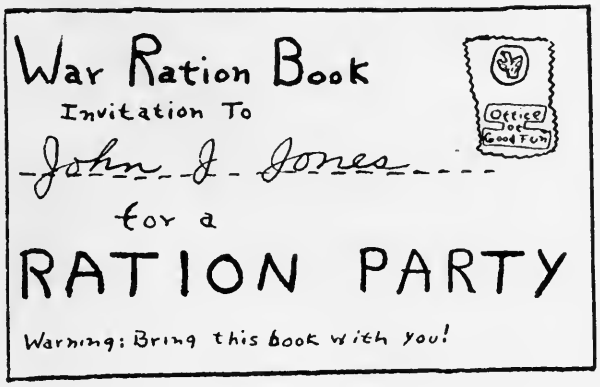
On July 8, 1943, the children arrived for a planned parade through their neighboring community, adorned with old felt hats on their heads, old sweaters, and carrying broomstick canes, sticks to which were attached bundles of old, clean silk stockings. Two by two they formed a parade line with the flag carrier in the lead, followed by small drum corps, the basket carriers, and the Hobo Corps. Stopping at intervals, they sang the Marine Hymn, Army Air Corps song, etc. People through local papers had been asked to cooperate in the salvage drive, and as the hobos paraded — big hobos, little ones—in their fantastic original costumes, great interest was shown. Hundreds upon hundreds of silk stockings have been turned over to the Washington County Salvage Committee through the collection.

(Continued on page 299)

Don't Ration Fun!

Be sure to try this ration party if you want really up-to-the-minute entertainment

IN THESE "WORKING-FOR-VICTORY" days when everything from shoes to sugar is rationed, what could be more appropriate for an evening of gaiety than a Ration Party? Invite your friends and neighbors over for this ingenious affair at which everything will be rationed except fun and enjoyment!



Invitations in the form of "almost real" war ration books will help start the party off on its timely way. A piece of heavy white paper, 12" x 4" can be folded in the middle to serve as the ration book cover. In the upper right hand corner draw a stamp with the eagle seal of the "Office of Good Fun." The rest of the cover can read something like this in bold red and blue letters: "War Ration Book, Invitation to John Jones, for a Ration Party — Warning: Bring this Book with you!"

On the inside of the cover write a poem something like this:

"We can't have all we had before
But parties have not gone to war.
Although it is the current fashion,
Fun is one thing we must not ration."

Below the poem indicate the time, date, and place of your party.

You'll want to include in the invitations those precious ration coupons with which your guests will "purchase" refreshments at the party. Slip inside the cover a 6" x 4" sheet of paper ruled off in three rows each containing six numbered stamps. The first row can be all 1 point coupons, the second marked for 2 points each, and the third line will have the number 3 marked on the stamps.

Decorations? Why, yes, indeed! But keep them simple. You can extend a string across the door and suspend apples, oranges, pears, and other fresh fruits from it. Signs on either side may contain such nonsense rhymes as —

"Help yourself to this fresh fruit,
Your appetite it should suit.
No ration stamp need you turn in,
Eat your fill and still stay thin."

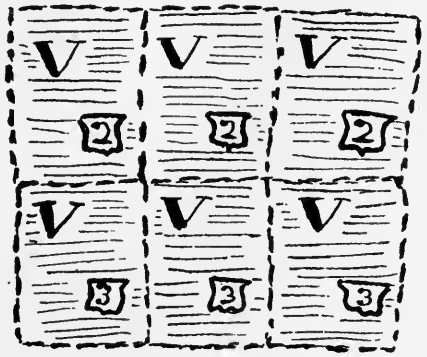
Scattered throughout other rooms, more strings might hold up cardboard sugar cubes, coffee cups, pictures of butter and other rationed articles, with signs saying,

"Once we had plenty of sugar and coffee,
But we're giving ours to the boys overseas.
So if you want food that you had before,
You must bring stamps to the grocery store."

For the windows and walls, cut out crepe paper tomatoes, lettuce, peas, radishes, and other victory garden products. On the crepe paper table cloth used for refreshments more of these patterns may be used. Napkins can be cut to resemble another rationed article—shoes—and the number 18 should be written on them.

Convert waste paper baskets and light fixtures into your favorite canned foodstuffs by covering them with paper cylinders indicating their contents by drawing facsimiles of familiar brands of soup, vegetables, fruit, and meat, etc.

A simple bulletin board may be set up for pictures of rationed articles, latest news on rationing, and a chart giving the number of points needed for each item in the refreshment list.



No refreshments — if you're unlucky and lose your precious ration card!

Party Games

What Am I? And now for your Ration Party games which will have priority over everything else! Just to get

things started off on the right foot — and to be sure that everyone meets and knows everyone else —try this variation of the old "Who Am I?" game.

As the guests enter the door, hand each a slip with the name of a rationed product on it—coffee, tea, beef, butter, gasoline, sugar. Caution each not to disclose his identity. Guests will then mingle with the group for a period of about ten minutes, questioning others to find out their identity. All answers must be by pantomime or "yes" or "no." At the end of the period each person will hand in lists with the names and identity of as many guests as he is able to discover. The longest list wins.

Shortage Skits. Everyone is wondering nowadays what his neighbor is doing about the gas shortage, victory gardening, or "meatless" meals. Here's a game that will provide most of the answers for your curious guests:

Divide the group into two casts. Each will prepare a skit on what they would do as a result of the rationing of some product. Everything must be done in pantomime and the opposite side guesses the rationed article that is being presented. The side which conceals the identity of the product the longest wins.

Ration Geography. Here's a new one! Supply your guests with pencil and paper. Have them list the names and sources of products which are on the rationed and shortage list, including only those foods and materials which were formerly imported in large quantities. Here are a few sources and products which might be included:

South America: sugar cane, coffee, cotton, tobacco, wheat, rubber, cacao, nitrate, borax, tin, meat, wool. East Indies: rubber, sugar, spices, coffee, various gums, tea, petroleum, tin. Japan: raw silk, tea, sugar, paper, copper. India: sugar, tea, indigo, rubber, coal, lead, petroleum, coffee. Australia: wool, frozen meats, hides, tallow, sugar cane, cotton, iron, lead, leather, shoe manufactures, tin. Germany: beet sugar, chemicals, electrical goods, timber, coal, copper. Russia: wheat, manganese, chrome, furs, hides, petroleum, wood pulp, and paper, timber, glass, iron and steel, copper, asbestos.

Fruit Basket. Right about this time your guests will be in the mood for a lively game with a victory garden theme and Fruit Basket should fill the bill adequately. Seat everyone in a circle, giving each person the name of a fruit. The leader stands in the center and calls out two fruits at a time. If he calls "pear and apple," the persons with those names immediately rush for each other's seats while the leader tries to reach one of the seats first. The person left without a chair is next leader. From time to time the leader may call out "fruit basket upset," and everyone must change seats while the leader tries to get a chair.

Song Quiz. A melody game is always fun! Place a number of miniature objects, as suggested below, on a table. Announce to your guests that one by one they are to choose one, display it, and suggest some song that the object reminds them of. Sometimes the guest may suggest a song entirely different from the composition named here, but one equally appropriate for the object he has in hand. If the group likes to sing, have them present their suggestions in vocal form! Here is a suggested list of objects and songs they represent:

An old colored doll—Old Black Joe
A slice of rye bread with a stick of candy run through it—Coming Thru the Rye
A bit of Scotch plaid—Annie Laurie
A miniature log cabin—My Old Kentucky Home
A bit of lavender and old lace—Auld Lang Syne
A little dog—Where, Oh Where Has My Little Dog Gone?
A small mouse—Three Blind Mice
Picture of a Spanish girl—Juanita
Green paper rose—My Wild Irish Rose
A bell—Jingle Bells

More Games

"Gasless" Travel. Gas may be rationed, but this game of transportation includes only those modes of travel requiring no coupons. Guests are seated in rows of chairs opposite each other but with plenty of room between. Each person in a row is given the name of some means of transportation—horse, bicycle, buggy, mule, kiddy kar, camel, train, and roller skates. Both rows are given names from the same list. When everyone has been named, the leader calls out one of these names perhaps "Buggy," and the "Buggy" from each row walks around the row and back to his seat. The first one in his seat gains one point for his row. This continues until all the names have been

called. For the last, round, the leader calls "Airplane," and the entire team walks around the row and back to their seats.

Priority, Please. Have you ever petitioned for a priority on a rationed article? Well, here's a chance for you and your guests to do so right now!

Give each person a pencil and paper on which he is to write the name of a famous person. The name is folded over and passed to the person at the left, who writes the name of the article he's petitioning for. The sheets continue to be folded over and passed to the left as each person adds successively the use he wishes to make of the article and the reason for the petition. When the sheets are passed for the last time, each guest reads aloud the petition he has. It might read: "Mickey Rooney petitions for a pair of silk stockings to bake a cake with because I work in a defense factory."

To Ration or Not to Ration. Here's a game that will have your guests searching every which way for those hard-to-get articles. Hide various products or pictures of rationed and non-rationed articles in the room. Allow guests three minutes to search for them. At the end of this time, each person must present the articles to either one of two tables, marked with "ration" and "non-rationed" signs.

Five points will be given for each rationed article turned in, while two points will be subtracted for each non-rationed article. Guests will be penalized two points for each article they turn in to the wrong table. Person with the highest point total wins.

Jockey Relay. Because getting places by automobiles is now a thing of the past, the horse may come into his own again. Here is a jockey relay:

Teams line up in parallel files behind a starting line. Fifteen feet in front of each one is a chair or other marker which serves as "the post" or goal. Players straddle a ten-cent-store broom and race to the goal, circle it, and come back to place. There they dismount and turn over the "horse" to the next rider.

--over the obstacle course

An Obstacle Course. To impress your guests with the value of rationed articles place a number of rationed foods or clothing, such as a bowl of sugar, a box of coffee or a pair of shoes, at regular intervals across the floor. Then select one guest to hurdle the obstacle course.

To show your victim you are really not so bad at heart, tell him you'll let him try out the course first to judge the height of the objects and the distance between them. Then blindfold him and instruct him to walk back over the course. Naturally, you are not going to let him damage your precious rationed articles, so while you are blindfolding him have someone remove the objects. The victim will high-step in exaggerated style over the imaginary objects. The people on the side lines help steer him and congratulate him heartily as he gets safely over each of the non-existent objects.

--Guess What Song!

Ration Songs. Before the line forms to the right for refreshments have your guests think of song titles that are related to the wartime situation. Going around the room, each one will offer his contribution. Here are some suggested titles to get things started:

Get Out and Get Under
Bicycle Built for Two
Pack Up Your Troubles
I've Been Working on the Railroad
The Old Grey Mare
Old MacDonald Had a Farm
Oats, Peas, Beans and Barley Grow
Harvest Moon
Chattanooga Choo-Choo

Refreshments, at Last!

And now the hostess announces that the corner grocery store is open and anyone wishing to "buy" refreshments must present his ration book. Guests will use the numbered coupons in their invitations. Refreshments will be placed on tables with signs in front indicating how many points are needed for each food.

Huge bowls of fruit and vegetable salads can serve as the nucleus of your rationed refreshments —two points for a generous helping. Little dessert cakes made with honey instead of sugar will cost your guests five points each—or you can trade a few of these "goodies" for a new recipe for a honey cake.

Bright glasses of fresh fruit juices will attract the thirsty—at three points a glass. Here again

(Continued on page 304)

Music on the Playground

By ARTHUR TODD
Music Department
Westchester County Recreation Commission

"Informal singing has the distinct advantage over most other playground activities of requiring no equipment, and of giving all ages an opportunity to participate together equally. It never wears out for there is an infinite fund of songs of all kinds, and it is not dependent on favorable weather conditions or on the number of children present. There is, however, one requirement — *leadership.*"

INFORMAL SINGING by children on playgrounds is a "natural." All of the values attributed to informal group singing are manifested in this setting, for the free, relaxed spirit of the playground is peculiarly conducive to producing the greatest amount of enjoyment, the completest sense of group cooperation and the most spontaneous self-expression. Here the child sings solely because he wants to. There is no element of compulsion or supervision or working for a grade or any other kind of restrictive influence that is sometimes evident in school. He sings for fun, for the same reason that he plays ball or skins the cat, and one activity is just as natural as the other he finds, sometimes to his surprise and delight.

Leadership

Leadership of playground music does not require any advanced degree of musical skill nor any extended formal training. Anyone who likes to sing and can sing a little, who knows some songs, and who goes about the matter in the right way can be a playground music leader and a successful one. In fact, the lack of formal training and indoctrination in certain methods and techniques may be a distinct advantage.

Although highly skilled leadership is not necessary, more aptitude for music than is to be found in many playground leaders is required. Those leaders who cannot actually handle music activities themselves can contribute a great deal to the program. They can help to create the environment which is important for music and can cooperate with the music leader in many ways.

In order to have a continuous and effective music program on the playground, three things are essential: (1) leadership, (2) a program, (3) the training of the leaders to carry out the program.

The Plan

The following plan suggests a simple and practical way of providing these three things:

First, a leader to train the playground leaders must be found. This leader, or trainer, should hold regular weekly training conferences with the other leaders. In any community there are several people who can qualify for this job. Any school music teacher, private teacher, older music student home from college, church choir director or anyone who has had music training can be a successful trainer, take charge of the weekly training conferences and use the material which is suggested subsequently. Two hours a week will be all of the time required for this service, although it would be advantageous if the trainer visited the playgrounds occasionally to see how the leaders were making out. If the trainer will help find leaders for the playgrounds and assume general supervision of the program, success is practically assured.

The second thing required is leadership for each playground. Those of the paid staff of playground leaders who are able to handle the music should attend the music training conferences and be responsible for the program on their playgrounds. Volunteer leaders will have to be found for the playgrounds where the regular leaders are unable to carry on the music program. These volunteer leaders or trainees may be recruited from various sources. Members of choirs, former school teachers, and music students are examples. On every playground and in every neighborhood there are a few boys and girls of high school or even junior high age who are talented in music and who have qualities of leadership. The school music teachers can suggest candidates. The children themselves can name the good singers in the neighborhood.

One of the best possible arrangements would be to have an adult leader, either the regular playground leader or a volunteer, and one or two talented older children attend the weekly training conferences and work together in the program. These leaders, a trainer and the trainees, may be discovered through newspaper stories describing the need, talks with school teachers, choir directors, private teachers and other musicians in the community.

Each trainee will be asked to devote a minimum of four hours a week to the work. Two hours will be spent in the training conference and two on a playground.

The Program

The program of playground music is built around weekly sings, and each week there is a different program. In the training conferences the leaders become familiar with the songs and other activities on the program, discuss their problems and plan the events. During the week, with the assistance of the younger leaders, the children prepare for the coming sing. If possible, they should sing every day the songs which are to be sung at the weekly sing, learn them, and prepare for the other parts of the music program.

The material for the sings is built around different themes such as "My Country at War," "Fun and Nonsense," "Ships and Sailormen," "Songs for Girls," "Songs for Boys," "Workers," Cowboys," and "Nature." The reason for this arrangement is that it makes possible a natural correlation with these different topics which have a strong appeal to boys and girls. Other playground activities such as storytelling, dramatics, arts and crafts, can be integrated with many of these themes and can be used in the sing program.

Another advantage of such a classification of songs is that it offers a means of capturing the interest of the children, particularly those who need some encouragement to join in. All boys are interested in cowboys and the stories of the West. Many will have seen real cowboys and can describe their costumes and life. No doubt all will have seen many western movies. A discussion about cowboys leads very naturally into the singing of cowboy ballads and the learning of new ones.

The Units

The "Units," as each kit is called, contains material for a program lasting from thirty to forty minutes. They may be used as written or the leader may choose certain songs and substitute others. They are designed for the average playground where there are boys and girls from five to sixteen years of age.

The units can be used in any order desired, but it is suggested that "My County at War" be the first because the thirteen songs in this group, the words of which are mimeographed on a sheet, are almost all familiar and are "sure-fire." The songs are: "The Star-Spangled Banner"; "Battle Hymn of the Republic"; "Anchors Aweigh"; "The Caisson Song"; "Johnny Zero"; "When Johnny Comes Marching Home"; "America, the Beautiful"; "The Marines' Hymn"; "The Army Air Corps"; "Marching Along Together"; "Comin' in on a Wing and a Prayer"; "This Is the Army, Mr. Jones"; and "Ev'rybody, Ev'ry Pay Day."

Each Unit contains the following:

A number of familiar songs which everyone will know.

Two or three unfamiliar songs to be learned.

The majority of the songs are suitable for all ages to sing together.

A few songs for games, folk dances or dramatizations.

One or more songs suitable for different age groups or for boys or girls alone.

A variety of songs such as popular, humorous, old timers; rhythmic, and songs which express different moods. Thus, although all of the songs in each unit come under a particular topic, they are contrasting in style and spirit.

How to Use the Units

At the first sing the leader will introduce the theme of the program and song sheets will be passed out. As the songs are sung the leader will make appropriate comments and talk to the children about the content of the song, the spirit of it, what it means or tell a story related to the song. The children, too, should be encouraged to comment and to make suggestions. There should not be too much talking, of course, and it should all be interesting and informal, always aimed to make the singing more significant and meaningful, but never critical or technical.

At the conclusion of the sing the leader may announce that next weeks songs will be about "Workers," or whatever it may be. She may tell something about some of the songs to be sung and even sing one of the unfamiliar ones. Something should be said to arouse the group's interest in the next program. The periods for meeting to learn the new songs, and the meetings of special groups who are to work out a dramatization or stunt for next week's program should be announced. As much preparation for the next program as possible should be made.

The song sheets for the next unit should be given to the playground director, to a junior music leader or to whomever is going to meet with the children during the week. Song sheets which have been used at the present sing should be collected and kept by the playground director. These should

be available for use whenever a group of children want to sing over some of the songs. This is equipment, like balls and bats, to be used whenever desired.

Leadership

Some time should be spent at each training conference in a discussion of leadership, the qualities that are desirable, the methods which work best and attain the desired objectives.

Here are a few general and specific suggestions based upon experience and observation of playground music leadership.

Attitude. The leader's attitude is inevitably sensed by the children and is reflected in their reactions. She must not feel embarrassed or self-conscious, but should be relaxed and have a good time all the time herself, no matter what happens. On the playground many distracting and annoying little things can happen. But most of them should not be noticed. Fussing always defeats the purpose and kills the spirit. Remember, one objective is to get everyone to participate on the level of his interest and ability. It may be necessary to sacrifice the quality or desired discipline sometimes in order to attain this objective, but in the long run, more quality in the singing and a better kind of discipline is achieved if the spirit is *always* one of informality, fun and freedom. When things aren't going well, laugh! If the discipline is too bad, end the session quickly and leave, but leave in a friendly spirit.

The Approach. The leader who comes to the playground, sits down with a group of children and simply starts to talk to them, bringing a song into the conservation, will attract the children around her. They will be curious to hear what she is saying and singing. Before long all of the children on the grounds will be gathered around her. She sings them a song or two, talks a little, asks a few questions, perhaps, and before they know it they are singing a familiar song with her. There has been no formal introduction, no explanation of what it is all about, no insisting that everyone participate. The children have come of their own volition out of curiosity. If they stay it is because they are interested and want to. There is no restraint of any kind.

In the course of the singing time the leader can introduce herself, explain what she has in mind for future gatherings, discuss programs and get suggestions and pave the way for the next visit, to which the children will look forward with keen anticipation.

If the children do not respond wholeheartedly, analyze what you have been doing and try to discover the reasons. It is not because that particular group of children does not like to sing for there is no group of children who will not sing when the environment and spirit is right. It may be that the fault lay in the selection of songs, in your own lack of sincerity, your embarrassment or affected manner, or it may be that the behavior of one or two individuals distracts attention or perverts the free, natural spirit of the group. Perhaps it was the time of day, or the place—too near the street or a ball game. Possibly there was not enough variety, or too much time was spent on a particular song or subject. Any of these things can account for failure. However, normally good results can be expected and will be forthcoming. It is true that some playgrounds present more difficulties than others. These are due to specific causes which can be found and corrected. On the whole, the response and enthusiasm of the children will be excellent.

Preparation. Preparation consists in knowing what you are going to do every minute of the period, having a plan and a program, and then being prepared to throw it all away and adapt yourself to the circumstances that you find!

It is important that you know a few songs from memory. If it is a singing game you are going to teach, know the directions perfectly and know the song.

Be prepared with the stories, comments, stunts, and ways of varying the singing that you want to use.

Real freedom, ease, and flexibility can be gained only on the basis of this kind of preparation. Without it comes a lack of confidence that leads to self-consciousness, criticism, repetition and dullness that kills the fun and destroys the groups enthusiasm. Keep it moving all the time.

The weekly sing period, Mr. Todd has suggested, is a good time for the regular sale of war stamps which many playgrounds are carrying on. Children who want to buy stamps may be given an opportunity to do so at the end of the program. "Relating this valuable kind of participation in the war effort to the group spirit engendered by singing gives it real significance."

A list of do's and dont's for song leaders which leaders and teachers in Alabama have received from Mr. Alton O'Steen, State Supervisor of Music, summarizes

very well the important points of leadership:

Have a good time yourself. Relax. Never fuss.

Get singable songs of every kind. A "good" song is one that folks like to sing.

Know your songs from memory, especially new ones.

Plan the sequence of songs in advance. There is plenty of room for "inspiration" within a plan.

When things aren't going well, laugh. When things are going well, stop singing and listen.

Keep your comments and suggestions to a minimum; make them in time and "in tune" with song you're singing.

Use the "old timers" but don't overwork them. A new song at every "sing" is a good rule.

Analyze new songs briefly by pointing out repetitions, unusual turns in the melody, etc.; whenever practicable teach new songs in advance to a small selected group.

Make a minimum of motions with your hands and arms. A slow, familiar song sometimes needs no conducting. Keep your legs limber.

The city of Boulder, Colorado, believes that "music is a recreational outlet and training which not only occupies the time of the students for the present but will be a source of pleasure to them for the rest of their lives, either as players or listeners." And so Boulder is conducting a program in which the schools are cooperating by furnishing rehearsal rooms for all groups and the use of all the facilities of the Instrumental Music Department, such as instruments and music stands. The music program is sponsored and financed by the city. The only cost to the individual is the registration fee which is charged in the summer program.

Some of the summer activities follow:

Civic Band. The season is from July 1st to September 1st. Rehearsals are each Tuesday evening at the high school band room; concerts each Thursday evening during the season.

Summer Music Classes. The classes which follow offer an opportunity for children who play in school groups to continue playing during the summer. Beginning classes in all band and orchestra instruments provide an opportunity for all who wish to learn to play an instrument. The instructors are competent men who have had wide experience in advising a student or his parents as to the proper instrument for the child in terms of his physical equipment.

Class	*Fee*
Advanced ensembles (string)	$.75
Intermediate orchestra	.50
Beginning violin (Section 1)	.60
Beginning violin (Section 2)	.60
Beginning violas	.60
Beginning cello and bass	.60
Advanced ensembles (brass-wood wind)	.75
Intermediate band	.50
Beginning clarinet	.60
Beginning flute, oboe, bassoon	.60
Beginning sax and percussion	.60
Beginning cornet and horn	.60
Beginning trombone, baritone, bass	.60

The staff consists of three members — director of the string and orchestra classes; director of the band instrument classes and the bands; and director of recreational music, who is also director of the Civic Band, and the Civic Symphony which holds its sessions from October 1st to May 1st.

Playground children of Memphis enjoy an unusual form of recreational music

Providing Recreation Equipment for the Army

By SCHUYLER HOSLETT
Historian
Kansas City Quartermaster Depot
War Department

The entire country is interested in knowing about the recreation which our soldiers are enjoying within the training camps in the United States and in battle zones over seas. Just what is being done through the Special Service Division of the Army Service Forces to furnish athletic kits and other supplies is told here by Mr. Hoslett. Many of our readers will be amazed to learn of the extent of the service conducted.

WAR IS NOT all training and fighting; it has been said to be ten per cent activity and ninety per cent monotony. For the sake of their spirit and fighting efficiency men in training camps and battle zones, uprooted from their normal family and social life, demand physical or mental activity during their leisure hours.

This need was realized and met during World War I when men at the front were well served by seven civilian organizations which, by the fall of 1918, had over 6,000 persons in France conducting recreation programs for the American Expeditionary Forces. Today, however, morale-building is the business of the Special Service Division of the Army Service Forces whose mission, as officially stated, is as follows:

> To assist commanders in developing and maintaining the mental and physical stamina of American soldiers, thus increasing their military effectiveness, by assuring that adequate and proper activities and facilities are made available to keep them informed on causes and current events of the war, to offer opportunities for self-education in subjects of value to them in their military careers, and to provide recreation and entertainment during their off-duty hours.

This mission is important: in the success of an army, Napoleon rated morale over material three to one; General Marshall believes the ratio is now closer to five to one.

The part of the mission of the Special Service Division which concerns the recreation of the soldier is also a concern of the Kansas City, Missouri, Quartermaster Depot which since February 1942 has been a central procuring agency for certain items of recreation and athletic equipment for overseas and domestic use. One of the activities delegated to the Kansas City depot's Procurement Division directed by Lt. Colonel B. E. Kendall is the purchase of standard items of athletic and recreation equipment to be packed in individual wooden boxes or "kits" at Kansas City for shipment to overseas forces. Colonel Kendall's organization also purchases other equipment for overseas and domestic use upon the direction of the Special Service Division acting through the Office of the Quartermaster General in Washington. A partial list of the items procured includes discuses, javelins, shot, clay pigeons, skis, badminton sets, fly rods, striking bags, medicine balls, stop watches, fencing equipment, diving boards, wood carving sets, leather working sets, relay batons, darts, hockey skates and boxing rings.

Purchasing athletic and recreation equipment is a big business, and over $13,000,000 worth of merchandise has been bought at Kansas City since July 1942. The largest procurements are for the self-contained assortments or kits developed by the Special Service Division which contain equipment appealing to the largest number of men overseas and requiring the least amount of shipping space. The original "A" or athletic kit is composed of baseball and softball bats and

Recreation equipment in use—a familiar scene duplicated in hundreds of centers

balls, table tennis sets, volleyballs, footballs, soccer balls, and fielder's, baseman's, catcher's, and boxer's gloves, with such things as a dart-bowl game or a set of horseshoes included when available. Over seventy individual pieces of equipment are included in each kit, of enough variety to satisfy nearly every athletic taste.

Also included as a part of the "A" kit is a small games kit containing a collection of eighty-seven sets of cards and games; thirty-six of these are decks of playing cards. A lesser number of sets of Chinese checkers, checkerboard, bingo, backgammon and other less familiar games such as "Chuck-a-Luck" and "Over-and-Under" are also included. Thousands of the complete "A" kits have been shipped to our men overseas, each kit containing enough equipment for 125 men.

A similar kit of games, called the "F" kit, is distributed primarily for use on transports and at overseas rest camps and hospitals. A number of other recreational kits are packed at Kansas City including a fishing equipment kit which contains a six foot bamboo surf rod, reel, leaders, raw hides, sinkers, artificial bait, hooks and hand line for trolling. The appearance of all equipment changes from time to time as substitute materials are developed to conserve critical materials such as aluminum, silk, rubber and steel. Plastics now replace most small metal parts.

The value of athletic training to the Army is no longer underestimated by anyone. Colonel Bank of the Special Service Division has written in *Hygeia* that in addition to providing pleasure to the participants, sports involving bodily contact develop in the individual man "the sense of confidence, aggressiveness and fearlessness that is always desirable in a trained soldier." Sports like football, basketball and other team play sports also develop the principles of coordination between groups of men that are invaluable to a soldier in bayoneting and in hand-to-hand fighting when weapons are lost or not usable. "The 'long point' in bayonet work corresponds to the 'left lead' in boxing, while a blow with the butt of a gun is similar to a 'right hand counter.' The position of the legs in executing a 'chop' with a bayonet is similar to the leg work in the 'Fitzsimmons shift.'"

"It must not be forgotten that all this is a part of military training, and that the pleasure derived is something more than incidental. Muscle counts for little unless there is behind it driving force and control; apathy in an army is fatal. But the fighters who play and laugh are irresistible."

—Raymond B. Fosdick

Books, Too, Are Important

As for books, men in this country and overseas depend for part of their supply of reading matter upon the traveling libraries of complete sets of new books chosen to meet varying tastes by the Special Service Division and purchased by the Kansas City depot. These books are packed in wooden boxes which serve as bookcases upon arrival in camp. Titles in the traveling libraries are changed frequently to furnish a wide variety of reading material. There is everything from *Jeeves* to *The Story of Mankind,* from *How the Jap Army Fights* to *The Boy Scout Handbook,* from *The Case of the Caretaker's Cat* to *General Zoology.* Emphasis seems to be placed upon informative books on the war and other current events and upon the character of the enemy, with liberal selections of mystery, adventure and humor predominating in quantity. The books selected for the Army today are for a much better educated group than that of the last war, as these comparisons made by Special Service show:

	World War I	*World War II*
Attended high school	12%	28%
Graduated from high school	4%	30%
"College men"	5%	11%

Little need be said of the value of books. Rupert Hughes, Captain of Infantry in the first World War, said that a soldier without books was like a man in a railroad station waiting for a train that is late. He would read anything—advertisements, time-tables or anything else at hand. It had been said that one public-spirited private passed a letter from his wife around until it became illegible. Special Service traveling libraries now make such gestures unnecessary.

And There's Music!

As for music to be listened to, never before in the history of an army has there been the request for good music as in the United States Army today, but the Special Service Division attempts to please both the men overseas who yearn for the rhythm of lower Basin Street as well as those who miss the concerts in Carnegie Hall. The Kansas City depot packs a "B" kit of forty-eight records (classical, popular and dance, and old favorites), twenty-five one-half hour transcribed radio programs, a portable phonograph, and a portable seven-tube radio receiver, which plays on battery, alternating or direct current, with an extra set of

(Continued on page 299)

Developing a Municipal Boating Program

By JOSEPH LEE

A MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT or civic agency in a city may own under its own title a fleet of small sailboats and hold them available every hour of the day for continuous use, without an idle moment, for passing and participating citizens of all ages who do not own them—as the essence of this water playground program. This can be done without any cost to the municipality or the civic agencies. Revenues easily derived from adult paying members will more than pay the cost of an equally extensive program for children when such a program is conducted under competent management. The children themselves would not be asked to pay.

Joseph Lee, one of whose hobbies is sailing, and who is author of the book, "How to Sail a Boat," gives us in this article some of the definite points which, in his opinion, can be laid down in the matter of the development of public sailing programs in cities of the country.

The use of a boat by ten people a day in the course of twelve hours — sometimes fewer and sometimes more—can be anticipated. In other words, a fleet of fifty sailboats will mean 500 participants a day, and approximately 2,000 in the course of a summer. (Twenty new participants may be taken in per day.)

Why Sailing?

Sailing is the sport of kings. It is hunting for wind. It has all the maneuverability, tactical address and clash of a battle against the enemy, the wind—nature's wildest boar. It has also the quietness and reverie of church. Sails are white steeples. They are silent at their work bench, they draw and pull.

It presents as happy a spectacle to the watchers from shore in a city as to the participants.

It has been tried and successfully operated on the Charles River Basin in Boston.

Important Considerations

With these points in mind as to feasibility and enjoyment, the way should be clear for any active community to go ahead and develop a sailing program. It is, however, implied that there shall be an adequate body of water. A body of water less than a half a mile square is too confining to attract paying adults, although suitable for children, and it may be even a little smaller, if an annual financial deficit can be made up. The used part of our Charles River Basin in Boston is approximately a mile long and half a mile wide.

Too big a body of water also has drawbacks. An unprotected coastal shore obviously is subject, on the one hand, to huge ocean storms coming in, and on the other, to dangerous off-shore winds that might sweep a boat out to sea. A small bay on the shore enclosing an area not greater than a mile square is possible, if the added cost can be met of three motor boats to patrol the entrance, and if it affords some minor inlet or naturally-bounded basin within itself to which the beginners can be confined. Such a basin within a basin for beginners is almost essential even on the smaller bodies of water.

In coastal waters, too, care must be exercised in regard to the rise and fall of the tides so that the area selected will be one where low tide does not too radically change the nature of the area by presenting extensive shoals or ledges which were adequately submerged at high tide. An area with steamship traffic is, of course, out of the question, as is an area with currents greater than one-half a mile an hour.

It should be remembered, too, that cold water, such as is found along the Northern Atlantic seaboard, is an extreme hazard, as capsizings and plunges in the water present a problem of resisting cold which few people can endure for more than fifteen minutes, thirty minutes, or an hour, depending on their age, strength, and constitution.

It is important to bear in mind that when a bigger area than that noted is contemplated, participants have graduated into the class of thoroughly trained boatmen who must be equal to that independence, reliability, and experience in handling their boat which goes rather with the private ownership of a boat than with a supervised program of government-owned boats available to the passing public.

Inland small lakes, of dimensions not less than the minimum described, are feasible if the projectors of the program have first carefully consid-

ered whether the bottom has sufficient regular depth not to strand the keel of the boat on shoals, nor to involve intricate local knowledge of channels; whether the lake is sufficiently free of islands and outjutting promontories to admit of a clear supervisional view by the directors; and whether the land is low and unmountainous enough to admit of a reasonably clear flow of wind without a too vexatious mixture of calms and sudden squalls from steep abutting shores.

Photo by Ralph Voster at Put in Bay, Lake Erie

Nothing's more fun than sailing in a home-made boat, when it can be done in safety!

With these various considerations in mind, the municipality or civic agency can determine the feasibility of their program and accordingly proceed. It should, in fairness, still be added that the enterprise remains basically—from the management's point of view—a school, teaching many new people a day a difficult and dangerous art. Accordingly, in the light of what was learned in Boston from years of trial and error and constant application, it is possible to say that a new program should be launched only if there is a trained worker, preferably one of those trained in the Boston program who will doubtless be available after the war.

At the risk of saying too much, I should also add that a float, or wharf, as the focal point of operations is essential, and that this float, or wharf, should have six feet of frontage for every boat in the fleet. Slips and indentations in the layout of the wharf make it possible to get this without too extensive construction. A large boathouse is not needed, but a shop for housing tools and big enough to repair two or three boats at a time in the winter is most desirable.

A Few Major Principles

In outlining the considerations which a community should take under advisement in promoting of such a venture, and getting its feet wet in it, it would be traveling far afield to go into too great technical detail as to the actual steps of operation and day-by-day instructional procedures. A few major principles here, nevertheless, still remain to be taken into account before a community can confidently go forward with a sound project. These considerations involve the differences of attitude that occur when one starts to deal with water.

The ancients were not far amiss in regarding water as one of the three elements of nature, along with air and fire. There is much about water that even the very good recreation leader should not step into without a realization of its utterly different character from shore activities.

The very language is stepped up to a new tempo and slightly out of kilter from on-shore standards. "Stand," which ashore means to assume a fixed upright position, means, afloat, to move about upon the surface of the water. "Lay," which ashore means to put an object or oneself in a stationary, restful place, means, afloat, to move about on the boat. Thus, a ship "stands" on shore or off shore, to the east or to the west, while her men "lay"

Mr. Lee calls attention to his article, "Boating," published in the August 1940 issue of *Recreation,* and to his handbook, "How to Sail a Boat," which supplement the suggestions given here. This material, with facts available from general sources, Mr. Lee believes furnishes sufficient information to enable a local group to launch a public program.

for'ard or aft, alow or aloft, upon her decks and rigging. Even "sheet" which ashore means an expanse of fabric, afloat means the rope that holds or adjusts such a spread of canvas.

More particularly, the director of a sailing project — unlike a project ashore — is not trying to secure discipline under him, but is attempting to promote discipline in his pupils over and above him. The pupil will be out of earshot of the supervisor's voice and doubtless out of notice of his eye when trouble will befall him. The director has the novel task of bequeathing to the pupil superior wisdom which must be exercised by him with an independence disconcerting to the standards of direct obedience and personal control which are possible to confined jurisdictions on shore.

Beyond this, the boat's engine, unlike mechanisms ashore, is outside of it and is as unmanageable as the stars. For the wind is the sailor's engine, and he tinkers with it by reading the weather forecasts at night, watching the clouds, consulting the oldest inhabitant, and detecting its immediate approach by the different ways it ripples the water in arriving.

I have almost come to the conclusion that the sailing director should be a man to whom the participants are a secondary problem and whose first infatuation is the wind and nature. Only by this surrender and dedication to the wind will he impart to his charges the same love of it, and the same necessity to heed it which have made of him an adequate sailor.

I have no trouble in detecting the capabilities of supervisors by hearing them talk. If their conversation consists entirely of "griping," complaining, worrying, and occasionally exulting in the wind and weather, then I am sure they may know their business.

A final consideration is the general approach for presenting the science of sailing to the beginners. Everything should be presented in terms of planning: "What will you do if ——?" A countermove to meet every change of the wind, in all the different quarters or intensities to which it may shift, is the inevitable art to which seafaring men are compelled. If a boy does not know how to sail his boat with the techniques of a general conducting a battle, he hasn't learned anything. Each manœuver of the wind has a counter-manœuver on the part of the navigator designed to meet the various objectives of the navigator. And these tactics have to be realized and studied as one plans either a formal or an Indian war against a sometimes detectable and other times not too visible opponent.

The few simple rules— "Hang onto your boat if it upsets"; "Let go of the rope in your hand that holds the sail if you do not know what to do or if the boat tips too much"; and "Turn safely to catch the wind on the other side only by moving the steering bar in your hand toward the side which the sail is on," give basic safety from which the pilot may proceed to work out his other strategies and tactics, with only the admonition never to pull a sail in more than enough to stop its fluttering or flapping near the mast, and not to turn the back of his boat too directly toward the wind. His other strategies may be built up from this point, if he is trained to regard the wind as a foeman worthy of his steel. Sailing is jiu-jitsu against a larger adversary, the wind.

Nothing in these remarks about the pupil relieve the instructor from being equally bound by the same considerations. The staff members should have a complete diagram in their minds of what they would do and how they would handle their program for each change of wind and type of weather and emergency which their locality is heir to. Like a battle, every contingency, and the manœuver to meet it, must be planned out and practiced in advance by the supervising staff.

I am sorry that I cannot be more specific about the type of boat to use. This was touched on briefly in the boating article in RECREATION, August 1940. The general considerations of cheapness, extreme ruggedness in meeting abuses and punishment, manageability, liveliness to sail, and safety still find themselves pinned between the two sides of a paradox by the time actual construction begins.

If the boat is wide and sturdy-looking, she will require a sail too big for a small boy to comfortably be master of, and when she does upset, too much boat is toppling over on top of the boy's head. If she has outside ballast on her keel to render her non-capsizable, she will sink if she has a hole knocked in her or gets filled with water, and is hard to lift out and handle on the landing. If the boat is too light and narrow with a small sail the objections of tenderness immediately appear.

The boats which I designed for the Charles River, Boston, without out-rigger pontoons well out of water, except when the boat heels down,

(Continued on page 302)

Philadelphia Breaks Records!

There were skeptics who said that it couldn't be done—but the USO-Labor Plaza was built in 12 days!

By CHARLES H. ENGLISH

Mr. English, Executive Secretary, Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia, is serving as Recreation Coordinator for the Philadelphia Council of Defense.

ON JULY 5TH, exactly twelve days after a silver-plated spade, wielded by Acting Mayor Bernard Samuel, bit into the hard gravel of Reyburn Plaza in a brief ground-breaking ceremony, the city of Philadelphia proudly opened to servicemen and—women the largest outdoor recreation center and canteen in the East.

The completed structure, to be known for the duration as USO-Labor Plaza, stands as a shining example of what can be accomplished through the enthusiastic cooperation of civic authorities, organized labor, and community leadership. The story of USO-Labor Plaza has few, if any, wartime parallels.

One of the major jobs of the Recreation Committee of the Philadelphia Council of Defense is to make a continuous study of the recreational needs of the armed forces while on leave in the city. Servicemen and—women find hospitality and recreation in sixteen central city agencies coordinated under the banner of the USO Council and Associated Wartime Agencies which receive their funds from the United War Chest. During the indoor season these centers have been found adequate in entertaining the members of the armed forces.

Last spring, however, the need for an adequate outdoor center during the summer months was recognized, and plans for such a project were developed by the Recreation Coordinator of the Defense Council for presentation to the Mayor of Philadelphia as the first step toward its attainment. A request was made that Reyburn Plaza, idle city property a stone's throw north of Philadelphia's City Hall, be utilized for this purpose. The location was ideal for the proposed center. Near by were the Pennsylvania Railroad's Broad Street Station and important bus terminals.

The Mayor and City Council gave immediate approval to the project, and the sum of $10,000 was granted from the Mayor's fund to purchase materials. The Building Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor agreed to provide, without cost, the skilled labor to construct the center. The membership of the CIO unions agreed to supply necessary equipment and furnishings. Administration and maintenance expenses were underwritten by the United War Chest, which allocated $16,000 for operation. The USO undertook the responsibility of organization and administration, and in May began to set up the advisory

committees. Representatives of organized labor, the United War Chest, the city government, USO, the Defense Council and civic groups composed the membership of the General Committee. It was truly a community enterprise.

The General Committee went to work with a will. Meeting the problems of priorities, and even finding all of the materials needed for such an ambitious project taxed the ingenuity of the committee. One by one, apparently insurmountable obstacles were overcome. Ground-breaking took place on June 24th, and a major face-lifting operation on Reyburn Plaza began auspiciously.

From the start of construction, the pace was breath taking. True to its promise, the A.F. of L. poured skilled workmen into the job. Carpenters, concrete workers, painters, steel workers and others gave thousands of hours of labor. Many reported to the Plaza at the end of their regular wartime jobs and worked far into the night. Week-end holidays were waived to rush the project to completion by the deadline. Jurisdictional bars were down: carpenters painted, plasterers drove nails, painters carried lumber, and top officials of organized labor got into overalls and turned to their old trades.

The Recreation Committee has issued an attractive little publication, "Handy Hospitality Hints," as an aid to hostesses at the USO-Labor Plaza. It contains a number of "Do's and Don't's" on conversation, and some suggestions entitled "Your Leading Part in the Show," which offer hints for the behavior of the hostesses.

"It's not a rule book," the Committee explains. "It's just a few of the pointers that girls themselves have picked up by experience as hostesses in recreation centers since the days of Pearl Harbor."

While construction continued at a dizzy speed, CIO union members readied furnishings. Tables were built and painted, canteen equipment — ice boxes, beverage coolers, meat slicers, flags and banners, amplifying units—were assembled for the gala opening.

When opening night arrived Philadelphia caught its breath and rubbed its eyes! There were skeptics who didn't believe it could be done. But 4,000 first night guests gazed in awe at one of the finest recreation centers in the United States.

Festooned with flags of the United Nations, the USO-Labor Plaza contains 32,000 square feet of space in an enclosure 200 by 160 feet. A blue and white picket fence surrounds the Plaza. At the north end stands a band shell, the only structure on the Plaza when work began. An extension of the stage provides ample space for all types of entertainment and is normally used by the fourteen piece orchestra that supplies dance music every evening from Monday through Saturday.

One of the largest dance floors in the country, containing 8,000 square feet, can accommodate 300 couples at one time. Tables and chairs placed around three sides of the dance floor will seat 1,000, and a canopy covering extending twenty feet inward from the fence on three sides affords protection in case of rain.

Two large canteens, one on each side of the Plaza, supply servicemen and women with food and soft drinks. Nothing costs more than a nickel. In addition, four small buildings were constructed —an administration building with an office and an emergency room, two comfort stations, and a headquarters for hostesses. Boxed shrubbery flanks the dance floor, and generous use of color and colored lights gives the effect of a continental cafe.

Average attendance since the opening night (the Plaza is open from 6 P.M. to 12:30 A.M.) has been 4,000. The peak thus far, on July 10th, was 7,000. The present staff of 1,000 junior hostesses is being increased to 3,000. Junior hostesses, drawn from labor union membership, are required to undergo a course of training before being certified for their assignments at the USO-Labor Plaza.

The Plaza will be open through September, but plans are now being considered to utilize the dance floor in the fall to provide roller skating and even ice skating, if the necessary equipment can be found. If servicemen indicate a desire for it, the General Committee will provide equipment for such games as deck shuffleboard, table tennis, badminton and quoits for use during the afternoons.

Philadelphia is proud of its new recreation center. Its guests are saying "It's a swell town to a guy away from home."

Another record-breaking and highly successful civic accomplishment—this time the conversion of an enormous auditorium in a southern city into a recreation center used by servicemen, the young people of the city, and the community as a whole—will be reported in the September issue of RECREATION. It is the story of a "white elephant" which became a genuinely useful and popular community project. Look for it under the title, "Charlotte's Ninety Day Wonder."

War Recreation in the Nation's Capital

By CORA WELLS THORPE
Staff Member
District of Columbia Recreation Department

Some of the greatly expanded recreational facilities and opportunities offered by the Recreation Department of Washington, D. C., to the nation's workers and to all within its gates.

FEW CITIES in the nation have been confronted with a greater challenge in the necessary expansion of every facility to meet wartime conditions than has the nation's capital. Nor has any department in the country girded itself more energetically to make the maximum contribution to the war effort than has the Recreation Department, organized in June of last year in accordance with Public Law 534, 77th Congress.

Since 1940 the population of the District of Columbia has increased from 600,000 to better than 900,000. The metropolitan area, which sends thousands of workers from adjacent Maryland and Virginia into the nation's capital for work and relaxation, comprises a total of approximately 1,500,000 This great aggregation of men and women falls into such classifications as servicemen, war workers, industrial employees, and local residents, all of whom not only require recreation as an antidote, to long hours and war nerves, but request a large variety of congenial forms of relaxation and the adjustment of such recreation programs into a "round-the-clock" schedule. Added to these adult classifications is the proportionate number of children, ranging from preschool age through adolescence.

In recognition of this imperative, unequalled, and humanly-compelling call to service, the District of Columbia Recreation Department is directing its efforts to the attainment of three comprehensive objectives—the expansion of its existing facilities, the development of new fields of opportunity, and a rescheduling of its activities to meet the needs of the community.

For the new family moving into the District whose primary interest is the neighborhood schools and playgrounds, the Department provides leadership on 112 playgrounds during the summer season and sixty-five during the winter, fall, and spring seasons. The hours have taken on unwanted elasticity; many grounds formerly open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily and Saturday 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. are now in use from 9 A. M. to dusk six days in the week, as well as Sunday afternoons. This latter extension of hours is being arranged for the many who spend week ends at home, as a substitute for previous trips to beaches and vacation spots.

In addition to such established types of playground recrea-

Waiting for the Women's Battalion at a Fort Belvoir dance

tion as tennis, softball, touch football, archery, handball, clock golf, music, dramatics, and handcrafts—most of these from salvaged materials—plans are being rapidly matured for a Victory Builders Program. Within the scope of the latter program, which has been worked out in cooperation with national and local school officials, will be included a series of achievement tests in the field of physical fitness, swimming, citizenship, volunteer and service activities and usable crafts, the over-all goal being the development of youth to its maximum potentiality of civic and national service.

At the Community Centers

Undoubtedly at no time since the first World War have the community centers in school buildings, field houses, housing project community buildings of the Department faced as stimulating a challenge as today. The community centers, which bear the relation of neighborhood club houses to their surrounding areas, present an increasingly rich field of choice in evening relaxation and entertainment.

Milo F. Christiansen, Superintendent of Recreation, reports that the budget for the Recreation Department of the District of Columbia has been increased by the United States Congress from $364,000 to $496,000. This increase was effective on July 1, 1943.

The programs run the gamut of recreation in the field of dancing, orchestration, choral music, drama, crafts, physical conditioning and games, as the participants represent all ages through adolescence and maturity with varied predilection as to the type of amusements desired. In some of the thirty-two community centers one may find popular courses in French, Spanish and Polish. Here, too, is common meeting ground for stamp collectors and bridge enthusiasts. Another center produces an average of two operas a season with seventy-five members in the cast. Applications for membership in the dramatic clubs receive sympathetic consideration, and young people are finding in them a wide field for dramatic and musical self-expression.

A popular feature, unique among such standard amusements as basketball, ballroom and square dancing, and rhythmic exercise, is a rifle range operated by a squad of U. S. Marines. An international touch is given by British Admiralty Delegation which takes over the badminton courts at one of the centers.

Some Special Groups

Special activities, which may be described as constituting an integral part of the Department's "war front," include such Community War Fund subsidized projects as the Women's Battalions operated by the Department with the joint sponsorship of "Recreation Services, Inc."; "Entertainments and Volunteer Camp Shows for Washington"; and the Banneker Service Center for members of colored U. S. troops. A departure into the field of recreation for the civilian war worker, is the recently organized "Walsh Club for War Workers" financed through funds provided by the Lanham Act.

The seven thousand girls enrolled as members of the Women's Battalions, whose contribution to the war effort is the pleasant one of dancing two or three times in the week with soldiers, sailors and United States Marines at near by military camps and government building auditoriums and cafeterias, make an appreciable impact on the war front, as do the energetic entertainment schedules which, in the first three weeks following the Department's assumption of responsibility, presented fourteen camp shows with a hundred volunteer participants to an estimated audience of 3,461 servicemen and 1,165 civilians. The response of Camp Meade, Fort Myer, the Signal Corps Institute, Service Club No. 1, the Salvation Army, U.S.O. Club, the Stage Door Canteen, Gallinger and Walter Reed Hospitals was gratifying.

In the next four weeks thirty-two dates were booked for the variety shows, revues, concerts, community sings and other entertainments offered. An unusual adjunct to the camp programs is the older group of volunteer hostesses who accompany the casts of young people on their engagements both in and out of town.

The Banneker Men's Service Club for colored soldiers has the distinction of being the only project under the Department's supervision which offers lodging facilities to visiting soldiers. Provided with sleeping quarters with double-decker beds, it offers a welcome haven to the soldier weekending in Washington. The role of the good Samaritan is not an uncommon one to Banneker. Recently a soldier, who found himself out of funds on the fifth day of a fourteen day leave, was provided with meals, lodging, recreation, and was sent safely back to camp on time.

Midsummer will add the appeal of the Sylvan

(Continued on page 300)

Centers All Their Own!

Courtesy Recreation Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina

The "Keen Teens" of Raleigh

WHILE THEIR ELDERS were writing editorials entitled "The Terrible Teens," and holding mass meetings and forums on "juvenile delinquency," and in the midst of a great deal of talk about a "survey," the flaming youth of Raleigh, North Carolina, tackled their own problems. The mouths of their elders are still slightly, if admiringly, agape over their success!

It all started through a slightly "wacky" radio program originated by Mr. Fred Fletcher, owner of radio station WRAL and a go-getting member of the Raleigh Recreation Commission, a body that has no use for mere tradition. In Fletcher's early morning radio program called "The Swinging Doors," he encourages young people to call the station and indicate their favorite selection. These conversations between the broadcaster and the radio fan are themselves broadcast and they make most interesting listening. One of the repeated requests of these young people was for "a place of our own."

A meeting of the young people was literally "pulled out of the air," and before you could say "Buy More War Bonds," a request was placed before the Raleigh Recreation Commission to act as the sponsor for a teen age organization. The Commission readily agreed, and Chairman J. J. Fallon appointed a senior board of governors in accordance with the constitution which the young people themselves adopted. Following a mass meeting of the teen agers a junior board of governors was elected with Mr. Eddie Waddell, president, and Miss Lois Rowe serving as secretary and treasurer. Members of the junior board are elected from each high school in Raleigh and the organization is known as the "Teen Age Club."

These young people first tackled the problem of getting a place to meet, and in this problem they had the help of Recreation Superintendent Oka Hester and Miss Helen Cutting, As-

"It has always been a mystery to us," says an editorial in a Des Moines, Iowa, paper, "why the same carefree, fun-loving environment could not be created in places other than those operated on a wholly commercial basis, with all the unhappier aspects which so often go with commercialism."

And now youth themselves, with the aid of older friends, are creating just such centers in cities all over the country. Call them "Night Clubs," "Campus Canteens," "Spider Webs," "Ranch Houses," or just plain "Youth Centers," they're helping mightily, under wise leadership, to provide the solution of many of youth's troublesome wartime difficulties.

sistant Director. A committee of young people canvassed the town. The best located facility they found was an old garage building in the center of town immediately in back of the Sir Walter Hotel. It had been vacant for a number of months and the floor was coated with an inch of accumulated oil and grease. It was simply a barn of a place with poor lighting and with a basement full of junk.

Teen Age clubs in other cities who wish further information regarding the activities of the Raleigh Club may write Miss Lois Rowe, Secretary, Teen Age Club, Salisbury Street, Raleigh, North Carolina. Miss Rowe and Miss Helen Cutting, Club Director, will welcome such correspondence.

The owner, Mr. "Buck" Dunn, the civic-minded owner of a laundry located next to the garage, readily agreed to lease them the entire building, both floors and basement, for a figure they felt they could afford to pay—approximately $125 per month. It was then that they really went to work. They approached Mayor Graham Andrews and City Commissioner Roy Williamson, who is also a member of the Recreation Commission, and the city officials gave the idea and the youngsters their enthusiastic approval, endorsement and support. Thus officially backed, members of the junior board of governors of the Teen Age Club visited the officials of the civic organizations in Raleigh. They explained their organization and its purpose and asked each club for a small financial donation to provide the initial working capital. That week the secretary-treasurer of the Teen Age Club paid four months' rent of their quarters in advance, and subcommittees began purchasing basic supplies such as paint, nails, curtain materials, glue, and colored lights.

The first job was to get the place clean and equipped with scrapers, brooms, stiff street sweeping brooms, mops, buckets of hot water, soap and chemicals, the Teeners swarmed over the building. After several days of hard labor every bit of oil and grease had been removed from floors and walls and crevices. With a rented sanding machine they sanded the floors, and youthful carpenters among the members replaced a board or two where needed. They built a brand new stairway to the second floor, and a commercial sign painter was inveigled into painting a sign on the side of the building in large black letters, "The Teen Age Club." An illuminated club sign was hung in the front of the building in the best glamorous night club tradition.

Then came the paint squad! The first of these paint "commandos" used spraying machines, and the walls, rafters and ceilings of basement, first floor and second floor were done thoroughly. Next came the touchup squad armed with buckets of paint, many-hued and plenty of it! The supporting colors emerged like peppermint candy stripes

Courtesy Recreation Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina

of red, white and blue. The place gleamed like a linoleum ad in a magazine.

While the committee engaged some help to put in the plumbing the boys—and girls, too—sawed and hammered and fitted, and lo and behold there came into being a library and office, a work room, a craft shop, a young men's lounge and a girl's powder room, and a swank streamlined soft drink bar.

More lumber, more nails, more tools, and more young people were thrown together, and from the combination came chairs, tables, ping-pong tables, and a six-foot section which, when placed together, formed a portable platform for the orchestra. One of the members of the Teen Age Club, a future Kay Kyser by name of Herb Gupton, formed the orchestra for the club, which includes everything the big name bands have including a night club singer. Its premiere was given on Friday, June 4th, on a national hook-up of the Mutual Broadcasting Company. This was the occasion of the Club's dedication. The speakers including North Carolina Governor Melville Broughton; Raleigh Mayor Graham Andrews; Chairman J. J. Fallon of the Recreation Commission; Eddie Waddell, President of the Club; Miss Lois Rowe, Secretary-Treasurer; Mr. Fred Fletcher; and Miss Helen Cutting, Club Director; Mr. Frank Daniels, Business Manager of the *Raleigh News and Observer,* whose brother, writer of "A Southerner Discovers the South," said in connection with the activities, "We southerners are discovering a bunch of live-wire tar heels."

The Club is open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night. A Parents' Club, affiliated with the Teen Age Club for chaperone purposes, was organized at the request of the young people themselves.

Membership in the club numbers approximately 500 at the time this article is written. The total number of young people in Raleigh in this age group is approximately 1,300. By a ruling of the club, dues were established at fifty cents a month. One of the activities of the Club is an Employment Bureau, and if any young person is unable to provide his money for dues, opportunity is given him through the Employment Bureau to earn whatever he wishes. Work opportunities are plentiful—washing windows, cutting grass, trimming shrubbery, minding children and cultivating victory gardens are only a few of the hundreds of opportunities. The Employment Bureau is doing a land office business. At any time of day or night, now that school is out, the Club swarms with activity around the bar, at tables, cutting rugs with the juke box, reading in the library room, which the Raleigh Public Library helped the boys and girls to fit up with books — they built their own bookcases—working in the craft room, or engaged in the numerous activities of upkeep of the building.

The office contains a large city map dotted with nearly 500 colored pins showing the residence location of each member boy and girl. It is interesting that there are more boys than girls in the Club, although this majority is not large.

A very interesting development was the discovery by the members of the Teen Age Club that the next older age group in the city, mainly the working girls in the downtown department stores and five-and-tens, had no place to go in their leisure hours. The junior board of governors took up the matter and agreed to offer the older working girls of Raleigh the use of the Teen Age Club every Thursday night. This offer was accepted and now once a week the working girls of Raleigh fill the dance floor to capacity. The Teen Age Orchestra plays, and the young people themselves put on a floor show for their older brothers and sisters and neighbors. The older girls are permitted to bring their "dates," and the Parents Club continues to offer their services as chaperones for the Thursday night parties. The junior board of governors, which handles all matters of policy, are against the drinking of liquor. Violations of this rule are handled by the junior board either through suspension or dropping of membership, depending upon the seriousness of the offense.

The enormous success from the very outset of the Teen Age Club is proof that the young people of our country are not anxious that things be done *for* them, but that given an opportunity they can and will do things for themselves.

The Cook'n Eat Club

COOKING'S FUN. Eating's best of all! That is the rather universal human frailty that the Cook 'n Eat Club of Memphis works on. It isn't necessary to thumb through famous proverbs to know that it's probably the eating side of the club that explains the large male membership! Besides the fun for girls in having boys around the range, there's the fact that members have their own pin—a wooden bowl complete with a spoon, with the words "Cook 'n Eat" burned in.

The menu is planned by the Cook 'n Eaters themselves to include not only teen agers but younger children, too. Last spring members got to know ration point values so well they learned to keep their knowledge to themselves — too many mothers made them official marketers for the family!

Cook 'n Eaters planned a very successful luncheon in May composed entirely of non-rationed food: a good salad, scrambled eggs, milk, and a pudding. All the work of cooking and marketing is divided in such a way that there are always a few members left to do a neat job of table setting. The meals are always delightful to look at, too. Budding hostesses have an opportunity to practice social graces. There is always a guest or two present. Where does the money to meet the expenses come from? Club dues—ten cents a Cook 'n Eat session. With an average attendance of fifteen or twenty, that amounts up to a feast for all even in these days of rationing.

Courtesy Recreation Department, Memphis Park Commission

In the Radio Breakfast Club teen agers have another opportunity to enjoy the delights of cooking and eating. The director of one of the recreation centers, when she noticed the steady number of children who came to the center Saturday mornings to listen to the playground radio program, had a bright idea. She found that many of them had brought their breakfast along—usually bread and butter grabbed on the run. So she arranged for breakfast to be cooked at the center. The stove which the club uses is an old steel wheelbarrow, the outside painted white and the barrow filled with sand. This furnishes a container for a charcoal fire. Bacon is fried on wire clothes hangers suspended above the fire.

There are many other activities for adolescents in Memphis. For mixed groups of boys and girls the Recreation Department tries to have a "drop-in" room at every center. Each has game tables, comfortable chairs, sometimes a radio with records. The young crowd can drop in at any time. The Merry-Go-Round Club at one of the centers is the outgrowth of such a drop-in room. It is made up of a group of teen agers who meet in their own room at the center once a week for fun, dancing, or just to talk. The club has officers who welcome each guest at the door. Lights are softened. Music is from records played on the center's radio-phonograph.

There is dancing at every center and plenty of opportunity for athletics. Shuffleboard courts are lined up at all the gymnasiums. Basketball teams, volleyball leagues, and football squads for high school boys who did not make the varsity are popular. Bike and Hike Clubs have their fans.

At one center where the drama group draws an older crowd there is another big attraction. The teens and

Judge Camille Kelly of the Juvenile Court of Memphis, in reporting for a national survey a decrease in the city's juvenile delinquency rate, said: "Moreover there are fewer serious offences than formerly. I think much of this has been due to the cooperation the Juvenile Court has received from the Recreation Department."

Photo by Apgar

"between-teens" are permitted to roller skate in the gymnasium at hours when it is not being used for athletics. Best of all, the skating is to music! A public address system is hooked up to the center's radio. Periodically the center's director calls the skating figures. Plenty of tricky, fancy skaters have developed.

Then there's the playhouse for young people. But that's too long a story to tell here. We'll give it to you in a future issue of RECREATION.

A Recreation Room for Young People

"WE WANT A PLACE where we can eat, dance, visit, and have good wholesome fun," said an editorial in the paper issued by the high school of Marshalltown, Iowa.

And because some members of the Board of Directors of the Y.M.C.A. became concerned over the fact that there was no place for students to go —no place, at least, free from slot machines and liquor—there is now a new recreation room for high school, junior college, and business college students of Marshalltown.

It was the Boys' Work Committee of the Y.M.C.A. which took upon itself the responsibility for providing the center. The committee was composed of two school principals, two ministers, a judge of the juvenile court, a Negro layman, and the president and general secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

A large room on the first floor of the "Y" building, which had formerly been the boys' lobby seemed the most logical place to use. It was already finished in knotty pine wood and had a small log cabin room in one corner. A new floor was laid, and oak furniture was purchased for the log cabin which was turned into a lounge. All this will be paid for by the profits on the juke box rented from a local music store.

In no time at all the room was ready to answer the call for music and dancing, and on April 2nd it was opened with the following schedule of hours: 7:00 - 9:30, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights; 7:30 to 10:45 on Friday; and 7:30 to 11:00 on Saturday. The plan was to keep the room open sufficiently late so that students would be ready to go home immediately after closing time. In an adjoining room pop, candy, potato chips, and similar refreshments were served. This eliminated any need for going outside the room for something to eat. The Y.M.C.A. provided chaperones.

For the first few evenings a student stood at the door and collected a nickel from each person who entered, and from his "bank" kept the juke box filled with nickels. On subsequent evenings

students were left to keep the machine going with their own nickels, making their own selection of records. The latter arrangement seemed to meet with the most approval.

It is the plan of the committee to put attendance on a club membership basis, having students register for cards which can be presented to entitle them to use the room. This will give control over out-of-school persons who try to come in. It will also aid in disciplinary control over those misusing their privilege. A student committee of seven members to act on disciplinary problems is being organized.

Attendance has averaged between 200 and 275 a night, with some week ends considerably above this number. Students from the parochial high school, city high schools, Central Iowa Business College, and the Marshalltown Junior College attend. The project is still in the experimental stage, but one thing is certain—it is satisfying the students' clamor for a place to dance and it is keeping them happy.

The room has been endorsed by school authorities, juvenile judge, ministers, and has the enthusiastic support of parents.

The Spider's Web

This account of the Youth Center in Burlington, Iowa, was furnished by the Burlington Chamber of Commerce

IN RECENT YEARS, and especially in 1941 and 1942, various groups in Burlington, Iowa, including parent-teacher associations and similar organizations, have tried without great success to start a teen age recreation center. The success that was attained, however, was important in focusing people's attention on the usefulness of such a center for a city suffering from growing pains caused by defense and war activities.

The official census of 1940 listed Burlington with a population of 25,832. With the coming of the Iowa Ordnance Plant and the subsequent employment of approximately 10,000 people, and with war production adjustments, the population figure jumped to 41,456 people, according to a survey made for the new City Directory. This factor of increased population, coupled with curtailed transportation facilities and an increase in spending money, all played a part in a renewed demand for action.

This time the action came in the form of an editorial in October 1942 carried in the public high school weekly newspaper, *The Purple and Gray,* which bluntly asked for the cooperation of the public in the project. Impetus was added one Thursday noon when the high school principal, the editor of the school paper, and four students attended a regular Kiwanis Club luncheon meeting and told their story. The Kiwanis Club was interested, and the president appointed a committee to investigate. On the following Thursday the committee reported the unanimous opinion that a recreation center was needed and told the club members it was too big a project for an individual club.

The Kiwanis Club took the lead in organizing a Citizens' Committee, selecting members from the Ministerial Association, service clubs, parent-teacher associations, and the Junior and Senior Chambers of Commerce. Later student members from the public high school, the Burlington Junior College, and the Catholic High School selected student members and faculty representatives to serve on the general committee.

As the next step, subcommittees were formed from the Citizens' Committee of twenty-two members. One such committee tried to interest

Every Saturday aftern people of Charlotte, the strains of a juke the city's Auditorium to the Park and Recre

private firms in establishing the center inasmuch as these firms were manufacturing soft drinks; another group began looking around for a suitable site, while a third subcommittee made plans for financing the project.

The committee which approached the private firms did not achieve its goal. The site selection committee found rooms around town ranging from $75 to $175 monthly, but all lacked certain things which were wanted and needed. Since several committeemen were active in the Y.M.C.A., the search for accommodations led to the "Y" building, and after a favorable reaction from the Board of the Y.M.C.A. the committee presented the proposal to the public high school assembly.

The committee pointed out to the students the many advantages of the proposed location in the "Y" building and suggested an election to decide the matter, with the assurance that if the majority of the students did not favor the idea the committee would continue its search for suitable quarters. It was explained that the plan involved the erection of a partition which would separate the proposed recreation center from other quarters in the building, the only entrance being by one door which could be locked. A separate stairway would be provided since the club rooms would be on the second floor, thus assuring additional privacy. The plan called for three rooms to be used as lounges and cloakrooms for which the Y.M.C.A. would receive a monthly rental of $60.

s many of the young Carolina, dancing to Their dance floor is as been turned over mmission to operate.

Duke Photo, Charlotte, North Carolina

A preliminary election was held to discover how many students would use such a center if it were opened. Over 600 expressed approval of the idea. A second election was then held to determine the students' reaction to the use of the "Y" building. The election resulted in over 600 affirmative votes, with only 34 against the location.

All these meetings and elections had taken time, and it was now the middle of December. All downtown and suburban drug stores were crowded with students in the late afternoons and early evenings, so the suggestion came naturally from them that a soda fountain was imperative. The members of the budget committee began their figuring and offered a recommendation for a budget of $2,500 to furnish the center and operate it for one year. The general committee approved the budget, and a dozen men were given responsibility for raising money.

The budget committee went to work, and as a first step divided the business interests of the city into groups such as retail, wholesale, and manufacturing. Members of the committee were given definite assignments, and with two or three others to help them, approached their "prospects." Clubs, lodges, and organized groups were also solicited.

Although all this took place just before Christmas and all the committeemen were extremely busy with their private affairs, the $2,500 was oversubscribed by $150.

With this money in the bank, it was time for the planning committee to go into action. New davenports and other furnishings were purchased. A businessman with a son in high school donated a soda fountain. Approximately $1,600 was spent on furnishings and $400 in installing the fountain.

Things were now booming, and students were showing more interest than ever in the project. Several who had some experience in local drug stores volunteered to work at the fountain. The student in charge, whose job it was to operate the fountain and keep sufficient help on hand, was given thirty cents an hour. For the first month a matron was hired at a salary of $50 a month to act as manager and supervisor. At the end of the month, however, a public-spirited woman volunteered to take over, and at the present time a part-time matron is employed at fifty cents an hour to work for five to ten hours a week. The center is

open each weekday afternoon from 3:30 to 5:30; on Monday evenings from 8:00 to 10:00; on Friday evenings from 7:30 to 11:00; and on Saturdays from 7:30 to 11:30.

As this is written, the latter part of April, 1943, "The Spider's Web," Burlington's teen age recreation center, has enjoyed two months of successful operation, and indications are that it has passed the experimental stage and is now a definite asset.

What was the center to be called? The high school newspaper sponsored a contest for a suitable name. Dozens of entries were received, and the judges finally awarded a prize for the name, "The Spider's Web," submitted by a student at the Catholic High School.

Fired with youthful ambition, the students then tackled the problem of cleaning and renovating their quarters. They scrubbed and waxed the floors, and painted the walls and furniture. They decorated and did the hundred and one odd jobs necessary. The hallway between the large room and bedrooms on the second floor is now equipped with tables and booths, and smoking is permitted here and in the two rooms used as the girls' and boys' lounges. In the large room where dancing is allowed, however, smoking is taboo. To complete the picture, a juke box was installed on a percentage basis, with a weekly profit of $6.00 or $7.00 to the center.

A Board of Directors manages the Student Center, Inc., which is a nonprofit organization and corporation, and the Board holds monthly meetings. The students have their own self-elected Board of Managers which meets weekly, and they make and enforce their own rules. Age limits for membership are fifteen to twenty-one, and dues are fifty cents for the school year, from September to September. Students may bring guests but they must first obtain guest cards signed by the matron. Students now in training for military service need not have guest cards to visit the center. Card playing is not allowed and liquor is very much taboo. Pool, checkers, chess, and similar games are popular. There have been one or two cases of minor "roughhouse," but these were far from serious and no student has been suspended.

The center was opened February 20th of this year, and it is now anticipated that an annual deficit of about $500 will result. This amount will be raised annually from the same sources that contributed the initial sum.

Credit for the successful venture belongs to a large number of people, including the students who agitated for the project, the initial Kiwanis Club committee, the Club itself, and the committees active in the financial setup. But by far the greatest credit should go to the president of the Student Center, Inc. This young man, on the news staff of the *Burlington Hawk-Eye Gazette* and a member of the Kiwanis Club, worked indefatigably for the project and finally secured action, so it was only natural that Ted R. Hammer should be elected the first president.

With delinquency reported to be on the upswing in many cities, such recreation centers for young people as that provided in Minneapolis are helping to solve some of the problems of the teen age group.

Teen Agers of Minneapolis

By ELEANOR JOHNSTONE

"LISTEN, INFANT! Anybody who *is* anybody belongs to Youth Center!" That is the sign which greets every boy and girl as he enters Minneapolis, Minnesota's most favorite club for teen agers. And when they say "anybody" they mean almost that, for the Center is open to all young people of fifteen years or more providing they pay the very nominal door fee of ten cents.

The Minneapolis Youth Center provides the kind of night life that both the young people and their parents heartily favor: There's plenty of dancing to the latest recordings and, on special nights, to Bob Rognas and his high school orchestra. And in between dances the teen agers wander over to the soft drink bar, where chocolate sundaes are the favorite "picker-uppers." Some prefer a lively game of ping-pong, or maybe a game or two of pool.

Mrs. E. C. Enbody and the Minnesota Fifth District of Women's Clubs are responsible for this contribution to the social life of Minneapolis' younger set. Mrs. Enbody, who was to become president of the Fifth District Club, has always been interested in young people; consequently it set her to thinking when a girl who happened to be working for her about four years ago asked her if there wasn't a place in Minneapolis where young people who didn't care to drink could have a good time.

Mrs. Enbody promptly set to work and succeeded in winning the cooperation of the Minnesota Fifth District of Women's Clubs and the help of a number of other organizations, merchants and business men. With their cooperation it was possible to purchase an

old historic mansion on Park avenue. The response to such a project was so immediate that over 500 boys and girls became members even before the Center was officially opened in July 1940.

Although the "Y.C.," as the young people affectionately call it, can comfortably accommodate about 100 or 120 boys and girls, as many as 303 have attended in a single evening! The official opening hour is 7:00 P. M., but Mrs. Harty, the housemother, says that she often lets early comers in at 6:00. "They just can't seem to wait until the doors open," she says, "and I hate to keep them outside waiting."

Courtesy Tribune Library, Minneapolis

Although at first the center was open to members only, it was soon decided that it should be open to all young people. A council composed of some of the older boys and girls was formed, and they assist Mrs. Harty in supervising the rest of the group.

Every Wednesday evening is "Surprise Night." Mrs. Harty, in cooperation with the Mothers' Club, plans some sort of special treat. Sometimes it may be spaghetti and sandwiches, doughnuts and milk, or perhaps a caramel apple or candy bar; at other times a magician or a troupe of dancers are brought in to provide some added entertainment. Through such devices it has been possible to maintain a maximum of interest and cooperation and a minimum of discipline.

The playing of the nickelodeon at first presented quite a problem, because of the fact that certain groups would always stand around waiting for someone else to put in the next nickel, Mrs. Harty was able to find a satisfactory solution by charging an extra five cents at the door. In this way the machine is kept running all evening long, with everyone contributing equally.

When the Y. C. first opened, the boys far outnumbered the girls. The latter soon told fellow classmates the good news, however, so that now the ratio of boys to girls is more equal.

In the three years that the Center has been in operation many changes have taken place. Three different orchestras and a glee club have been formed, all of which have been organized and directed under voluntary service. Five boys have studied the Morse Code. Since that time they have entered the armed forces where this knowledge has proved invaluable. Recently the young people have been meeting for regular round table discussions. Students representing the various high schools get together and discuss such problems as postwar

Courtesy Tribune Library, Minneapolis

planning and youth's place in the world of tomorrow.

The four lots purchased with the house are now being used in part for the Center's own victory garden. The members, through their own efforts, have raised funds and provided new linoleum for the kitchen floor and a new cover for one of the pool tables; the floor in the girls' lounge has been sanded, and some of the older boys have volunteered to paint the floor in the hall downstairs. They take pride in keeping the two lounges and the smoking room adjoining the two dance floors conspicuously neat.

On Mondays and Tuesdays the Center closes at 10:30 P. M.; on Wednesdays at 11:00 P. M.; and on Fridays and Saturdays the doors stay open until midnight. The fifteen-year-olds must go home at 9:00 o'clock unless they bring a note from their parents.

The building is often rented out in the afternoons and on Thursday and Sunday evenings. Sometimes orchestras come there to practice, and then the boys and girls can come in and dance while the band is practicing. When the Center is rented to other organizations, the young people are still allowed to come in, but they must confine their activities to the recreation rooms located in the basement and on the second floor.

The mothers of these teen agers are behind them all the way. They have formed their own Mothers' Club, and through such projects as rummage sales, card parties, and exhibits, they have succeeded in raising additional funds for the Center. Many mothers come down to act as volunteer hostesses, or to assist Mrs. Harty in any way possible.

At Christmas the mothers planned a surprise party, decorating the building with red and white crepe festoons and silver bells, and making up boxes of candy and surprise packages which were brought in and distributed by a gaily bedecked Santa Claus.

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Checkers are popular at the "drop in" room set aside especially for the use of the teen age crowd at Peabody Recreation Center in Memphis. They drop in for a chat with pals, listen to a record or two, and perhaps play a game.

Music Week: A Report

SOUNDING THIS year's keynote—"Foster American and World Unity Through Music"—nearly 3,000 communities throughout the country took part in the twentieth annual observance of National Music Week, May 2 to 9.

With 4,000 press clippings already received and reports from many other cities, towns, and smaller communities still coming in, it will be months before a full picture of Music Week observance is available. From the following report, however, we can obtain some impression of the extent of this year's program.

With 4,000 press clippings already received and reports from many other cities, towns, and smaller communities still coming in, it will be months before a full picture of Music Week is obtained. Some indication of the Week's scope, however, can be determined from the reports so far received.

Although programs were either on a larger or a smaller scale and organized with all degrees of centralization and representation, one aspect of the observance stands out prominently in a majority of the reports. Participation included not only musical groups but also many other organizations in which music is only an adjunct to the regular work—but an adjunct increasingly valued. Thus, it was fairly common to see lists of participants like the following from Reading, Pennsylvania:

Public and parochial schools	Albright College
Churches	Music Teachers Association
Bands	Public library
Civic clubs	Public recreation
Character building agencies	Music Club
Institutions	Motion picture theaters
Women's clubs	Music stores
Radio	Civic opera company

In Reading the initiative was taken by the Recreation Department which demonstrated during Music Week the good will and cooperation it had enlisted among the civic and educational groups in the city.

Among the other cities in which a Recreation Department had a prominent part were Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Alton, Illinois; York, Pennsylvania; and Radford, Virginia.

The initiative for planning Music Week programs and enlisting cooperation most often comes from a musical group within the community. This was especially the case in 1943 when the Federated Music Clubs designated the observance as the setting for their Festival of the Air, conducted over the four leading national radio chains with assistance by a large number of local stations and local clubs.

The Festival, which replaced the biennial convention, served to cut out the traveling a meeting would have involved and to treat the country to a series of beautiful and distinctive broadcast programs. In several states the series was opened by the governor or mayor of the capital city, with a tribute to the special service of music in wartime and the need for maintaining standards of music education in war as well as in peacetime.

Although gas rationing and other wartime exigencies interfered with some large outdoor gatherings and indoor events often associated with Music Week, the occasion was used in many places as a setting for patriotic programs, including concerts at which War Bonds were sold during intermission or were used as tickets of admission.

In line with the inter-American phase of Music Week, many programs consisted of Latin American music and music of the United Nations. At such programs there were sometimes addresses by prominent citizens, stressing the unifying influence of music and its value in bringing together diverse elements in the community; the special need of its aid in these times as a stimulus and release from strain; the importance of maintaining standards of music education; and opportunities to hear good music.

"Home Nite" was a feature in some of the smaller communities, with the family and neighbors gathered for a musical program performed by, and for, an intimate circle, or arranged as a "listening party" to one of the special radio programs of Music Week.

This type of program was a popular feature at the beginning of the Music Week movement when towns celebrated at different times before the synchronization in 1924. Now "Home Nite" seems to be back again, revived by the need for finding pleasure and relaxation without the use of the family car.

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A Far Country

Recalling a few of the recreation memories lost to the city dweller

By JOHN ICKIS

IN SO MUCH of religious literature there is reference to life in the open country. Boys and girls who have grown up watching the sheep in the pasture or on the range find more meaning in the words, "The Lord is my Shepherd." It is not easy for the men and women who grew up as children on city pavements to think in terms of sheep in the pasture and cattle on a thousand hills.

Isaiah, with prophetic vision, wrote: "As a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth." Only those who have worked with sheep remember that one does not hear a cry or a groan from a sheep while she is being shorn.

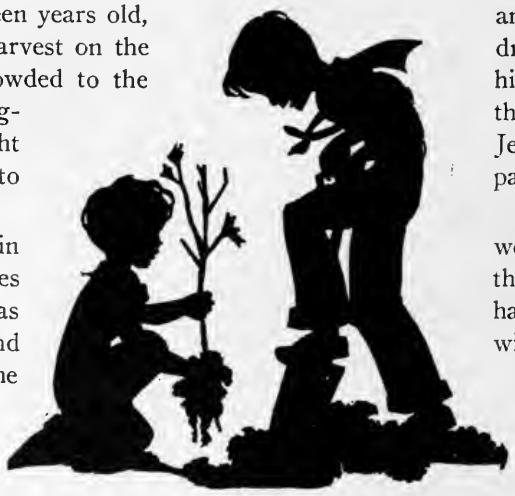
My father's farm was in the hill country of Ohio, twenty-five miles west of the Ohio River, and I had charge of the sheep. One summer, when I was about eighteen years old, there was a very abundant harvest on the farm and the barns were crowded to the rafters with hay and corn. I suggested to my father that it might be a good business venture to buy sheep.

I told my father of a man in West Virginia, twenty-five miles east of the Ohio River, who was advertising sheep for sale, and told him if he would give me the money I would go to see these sheep, and if they seemed to suit our purpose I would buy them and drive them the fifty miles back to our farm.

Father gave me $300, and on Monday morning I put the saddle on our little roan riding horse, and with my pocket full of money started on my first business venture. We reached the farm in West Virginia by sundown. The following day I went through the flock and selected fifty sheep and paid for them. On an adjoining farm I bought twenty-five more sheep. By Tuesday evening I had a flock of seventy-five sheep to drive down the twenty-five miles of winding roads of West Virginia to the Ohio River and then up the twenty-five miles from the west bank of the Ohio to my father's farm.

Wednesday morning we started the flock of sheep out on the public highway. I sometimes since have wondered how a boy and his pony could drive a flock of seventy-five sheep for fifty miles on a public highway without the loss of a single sheep.

All day Wednesday we drove the flock westward and by evening we had reached the river, herded the sheep on the ferry and made the crossing. Then we drove them up into the Ohio hills where we found pasture for the flock and a place where Jerry, my horse, and I could pass the night.



Print by Gedge Harmon

"One of the problems which the recreation worker faces is that of trying to make up to the children in large cities, and even in the smaller towns, something of what they have missed in the understanding of nature. There is so much in the literature of the world that can be given greater meaning if our boys and girls have had an opportunity to go out from our cities and see and understand a little of nature. If necessary it can to some extent be learned in the city itself, if the right leadership is provided."

By this time I had begun to wonder what my father was thinking of my adventure. He had seen me, an over-grown boy with perhaps an exaggerated opinion of my knowledge of sheep, with no companion save my pony, go to what seemed to be a far country and there deal with an entire stranger.

Early Thursday morning we started the flock up through the hills toward home on the last day of the drive, hoping to arrive before nightfall. It was well toward evening when from a sudden turn in the road I saw a high hill about a mile away which was my

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A New Challenge in Nature Recreation

By FRANCES J. GILLOTTI

The "Setting" — the Institute on Outdoor Recreation and Wartime Camping held at Massachusetts State College, May 1943. The "Actors" — "Cap'n Bill," Professor of Nature Recreation at the College and friend of all recreation workers; Mrs. Chester G. Marsh, Arts and Crafts Adviser, Girl Scouts, Inc., and a group of students at the Institute, a little skeptical about it all but eager to learn!

"CAN NATURE field trips and craft work be successfully carried on at the same time?"

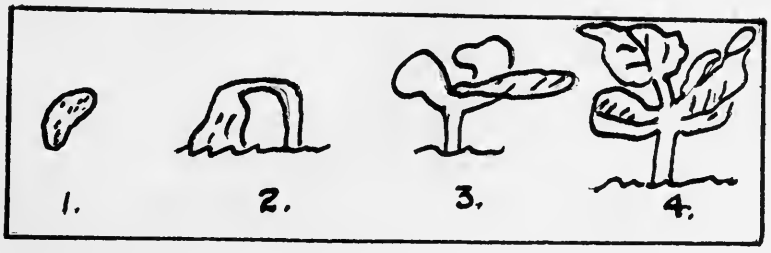
We determined to find the answer to this question at the Institute at Amherst. And we wanted to prove the truth of Mrs. Marsh's statement: "There are three especially good craft activities for the out of doors, and all three of them are sketching."

We went about it this way:

Each afternoon when the weather allowed, we met with Cap'n Bill and Mrs. Marsh for our combination nature field trip and craft class. Equipment consisted of several sheets of clean white paper clipped on a stiff piece of cardboard, a pencil or two, sharp eyes, a sense of humor, and a bit of imagination.

At first some of the group were quite skeptical about their ability to sketch from nature, but Mrs. Marsh remedied that situation by her statement that everyone has within himself a certain, innate, creative ability, and that there is no necessity for being timid about expressing it on paper. This statement gave us a little more of the confidence that we needed and so proved helpful.

On our first afternoon out we found several instances where nature observations, facts, and crafts fitted together exceptionally well. Stopping a moment at one of the faculty gardens, Cap'n Bill announced that we had a "movie" before us we could easily retain by our own sketching. At first we could see only neat rows of beans, but it didn't take us long to realize that some bean seeds developed into plants more rapidly than others, and it was the story of this development that was the subject for the "movie" Cap'n Bill had mentioned. Our sketches were quite simply done. We started the series with a picture of a bean, went on to show the young plant backing out of the ground, and continued through to the development of some of the leaves. My bean "movie" looked like the illustration at the bottom of the page.



A little farther along our chosen trail we found a small grove of horse chestnut trees. At this spot we sketched the pictures for our second "movie," which showed the shape and variation in the number of leaflets on one stem. Cap'n Bill helped us make some new observations about the trees and leaves, and Mrs. Marsh told us about some of the possibilities of using our sketch of a horse chestnut leaf as a design for craft articles, such as hooked rugs and booklet covers. There were many other subjects to sketch that first afternoon, but the examples given will serve to show how much more that field trip meant to us because of the sketches which we could refer to at any time if we wished to refresh our memories about certain points.

Later on during the week, Mrs. Marsh explained how to sketch trees without putting too much detail into the picture. Such a sketch not only makes a person more observant while doing the actual work, but also provides a future reference as to the general shape and structure of that particular kind of tree. From trees it did not take Mrs. Marsh long to convert us to sketching landscapes and learning how to pick out only the details that were important to the portion of the landscape that we wished to show.

But sketching, we discovered, was not the only craft activity that made for a good combination with nature study. We turned our early evening free time into work periods for more crafts activities, and learned to do

many more useful things that couldn't very well be separated from the nature field. Because an art is best learned through practice, we each made little books, thus learning the useful art of bookbinding. These books and some handy portfolios which we made during another evening's activity period, were just right for a more permanent place in which to keep the sketches that we did while on field trips. The sketches could be recopied on the pages of the book, or could be neatly kept as single sheets in the portfolio.

"The task of improving artistic standards falls to the naturalist and craftsman who, in combining their activities, can develop in the minds of our campers a new understanding of materials, their growth, preservation and usefulness; a greater sense of achievement in knowing how to find the right natural product to answer the need and how to use it successfully; and finally, a deeper appreciation of natural beauty and artistic grace inherent in living things we have come to take for granted."—*Pat Jennings.*

We learned early in the week that it was most convenient and sensible to collect as many as possible of our nature craft materials while out on our field trips. This was another good example of the success in combining nature and crafts, for not only did we discover what craft materials one can obtain from the out of doors, but also the locations and identification of such material. It would not help much to know that black walnut bark would produce a fine black dye, if we did not know what a black walnut tree looked like, or where it would be found growing; or that bittersweet vines are excellent for basketry (if one lives in a state where the picking of bittersweet is not prohibited), and that poplar wood is fine for whittling, if one cannot recognize bittersweet vines and poplar trees.

Making dyes from nature products was a new venture for most of us, and one that we found to be quite practical. We collected our materials during an afternoon field trip, let some of them stand in water overnight, and were ready to go to work on them the next evening. Besides some of the better-known materials for making natural dyes, we tried a few new ones at the suggestion of Cap'n Bill or some of the group. Some of these new ones were quite successful, while others did not turn out at all, but at least we had the satisfaction of experimenting. Celandine, a plant having yellow-orange juice in its stems, was the most successful of our new dyes, yielding a soft yellow shade. The yarn we worked out was white woolen yarn which we wet thoroughly with water and then dipped into an alum solution before dyeing. The dyes were made in large tin cans, which served the purpose very well. By means of rolling on two sticks, each about a foot long, we kept the yarn moving in the boiling dye until it reached the desired shade. The next step was to add vinegar to the dye and thus "set" the color, making it permanent. Then the skeins were placed over a stick to dry in a shady place.

By notching and lashing four sticks (about a foot length and one-half to three-fourths inches in diameter) we made little frames on which to stretch the material for the tiny hooked rug which we planned to make with the yarn dyed from nature's own colors.

Each of us planned a design for our rug, some using a design from one of our sketches of something seen while out on a field trip. This design was marked out on our background material. Some designs were planned so as to best utilize, in one harmonious pattern, the colors of the yarn for which we had dyes—bright yellow from onions, softer yellow from celantine, rich brown from black walnut, and rose from beets.

We used our jackknives for whittling the crochet hooks which we planned to do the work on our rugs with. Because our week went all too rapidly, most of us could not complete our rugs but took them home for the final work.

Some members of the group did individual craft work, experimenting with basketry from vines, weaving on an easy-to-make Navajo loom, and block prints made on the end of a stick.

"Too many of us are frightened by the words 'art' and 'sketch' and 'design.' We have as much right to be amateurs in art as in canoeing. But in stimulating crafts in camp, in hospitals, or anywhere else, we must insist on *creative* crafts. . . . The genuine issue is what is happening to the child, not what he has produced. . . . Teach crafts with a chance for progress rather than the repetitive dead-end 'idiot's delight' brand. . . . Let crafts flow through camping, not just at specified periods."
—*Ruth Noren*

There are many, many other craft activities which work out very well in combination with nature study, but our time was limited to one week, so I have tried to tell you just about the experiments we worked on during that time. By the end of that time Mrs. Marsh and Cap'n Bill had

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How the Ladies "Put It Over"

By RUTH GARBER EHLERS
National Recreation Association

WE AREN'T so much concerned now, about what we should do for our men in service, for by this time, magazines, newspapers, and files are bulging with attractive suggestions. Experience has taught us that when these young, red-blooded Americans are on leave, they ask three questions: First, "Where can we get good home cooked food"; Second, "Where is there a good dance or entertainment where we can meet some pretty girls"; and Third, "Where can we sleep tonight comfortably, and still have enough money to buy breakfast and get back to camp?" Our challenge is: *"How* are we going to make their idea of a wonderful leave come true?". Our spirit is willing—many organized groups are crying for the opportunity to do something for these young people away from home and destinations unknown—but we don't always know how to go about it.

We'll forget, for the moment, the romance and glitter of a successful dance for servicemen and start from the beginning, going back to the time when there was no place to hold an affair, no money to pay the bills, and no one to do the work —nothing but a keen desire to be of service—*to do something* — to satisfy that voice within that says, "I should be doing something definite—something that will make me sacrifice much of my time and energy — something that will make me feel that I am an important, needed, vital force in our fight for victory and freedom."

When the Women's Clubs of the Department of Public Recreation of Baltimore, Maryland, reached this stage of thinking, they decided to take action and give the boys on leave a place to dance with nice, attractive girls. After several planning sessions, the following posters, which went to Army Camps and Coast Guard, were evolved:

SERVICE MEN'S DANCES
Wednesdays
SOUTH BALTIMORE RECREATION CENTER
1010 Light Street — 7:30 P. M.
Good Music . . . Friendly Hostesses . . . Refreshments
Sponsored by the Department of Public Recreation
Come and bring your Buddy No admission fee

The machinery was in motion and all were anxious for the first night to arrive. The women had worked it out carefully and if everyone did her job, it couldn't help but be successful.

Chairman. Someone had to shoulder the responsibility. In this instance, the supervisor of clubs drew up the plans. There is always one person who, by reason of position in the organization, or because he or she possesses certain essential qualities of leadership, starts the ball rolling. This person very often inspires others to act.

Initial Meeting. "In unity there is strength." Presidents and leaders of all clubs met to discuss the details. A carefully outlined plan was presented by the chairman. The plan appealed, and interest grew. Discussion was enthusiastic.

Where shall we have the dance? The right location is so important. A city-owned community center was offered. It was centrally located and attractively furnished—it had an auditorium for dancing with a stage at one end; a beautiful lounge, checking facilities, games room that could be used for refreshments, kitchen, and other quiet rooms for bridge, music appreciation, and other activities were all attractive features. No rent and the use of the center's dishes, coffee urn and adequate janitorial service made it all the more ideal.

Where will we get the money and the ration points? This took more than a little thought! The group agreed that each of the twenty clubs would pay $5.00 in the "Defense Dance Fund." This money would be kept at the Department of Public Recreation Office, and all bills would be paid out of this fund in the usual way all financial matters were handled. Expenditures were approved, in this case, by the supervisor of the club department. It was decided that when this money, (about $100), was gone, they would either assess each club for more, or have a benefit to raise money. As for points, the Recreation Department was able to share its supply. It cost between $5 and $6 per dance for food. (They had the benefit, for they ran out of money!)

How about Music? No music, no dance. The Department of Recreation gave the women the use of a Public Address System with victrola attachment and the latest dance records. A young women employed as a full-time worker at the center played

the records. The boys and girls always had a long request list of their favorite tunes and orchestras. The tempo most popular with the dancers was chosen two out of three records.

Girls? Where to find them? Fifty to seventy-five girls at each dance proved to be a good number for the size of the room. Special invitations were issued to young women whose names were on the approved invitation lists for camp dances. Daughters of the club women and nurses from a near-by hospital cooperated by coming regularly. They dressed in street length dresses, except on special occasions when they "dressed up in long skirts." There was no limit in the number of boys.

Who will keep the party going? We needed a hostess! The director of the community center kindly offered to be the hostess, take charge of the floor, plan, lead and call the dance mixers, buy prizes for special dances, introduce men and girls, and keep the party peppy. She assumed the responsibility for the conduct on the floor.

Who are the other workers? Very important! The host was also the door keeper, and if needed, assisted with conduct problems. He also checked rigidly on all who entered. The checker, the one paid worker, was assisted by women's club members. The janitor prepared rooms for the activity and was generally helpful.

Rules. The fewer the better.

Any man in service, wearing his uniform was admitted.

Approved girls eighteen years and over were invited. (No cards were used for identifying them, but as attendance grows larger, it might be advisable to issue membership cards to those invited.)

No one under the influence of alcohol was admitted.

Girls were not permitted to leave the dance and return the same evening.

No dancing was permitted on the side during a Paul Jones. The point of a mixer is for everyone to meet as many people as possible.

It was thought preferable for girls to go home alone or with girl friends. (This is a most difficult rule to make popular!)

Refreshments

Provisions were purchased for approximately 100 to 125! If they ran out, they sent out for more.

The club women came early, arranged and decorated the tables, made the coffee, served, and washed the dishes.

The food was ordered by the director of the center each week. With different groups coming each week, one person had to take over the purchasing of supplies.

The clubs took turns sending six women each week. The assistant community center director told each new group how to proceed.

Coffee, tea and milk, were provided each week, and either buns, cakes or cookies were popular. Now and then apples or tangerines were in the center of the table. People of the community anxious to be of service often donated cigarettes, ice cream, and nuts. The boys and girls filed by the serving table, sat down around gayly decorated ping-pong tables, and after chatting and singing brought their used cups and plates to a table provided for them, and back to the dance and a little softer music.

A Good "Warmer-Upper." Get off to a good start. The building opened early so as to be available when early comers arrived. In order to hold those who just "dropped in," a volunteer pianist played the piano for singing from 7:30 to 8:30. This became a very popular attraction. When a representative crowd had arrived, the dance records were put on, the hostess took her place with "a large circle everybody," a Paul Jones was started, and the party was on. At 10 o'clock the coffee was ready.

By 11:30 as "From Dawn 'Til Reveille," floated through the rooms, a nice comfortable atmosphere had been created. Some were still exchanging experiences over their coffee—some boys had made friends with the club women, calling them "Mom," and were helping wash dishes. Others had become so comfortable in lounge chairs they had fallen asleep; some were sealing letters written to "someone back home," but the majority had found the best dancers on the floor and were using every bit of the last record to make up for lost time and storing up enough to last until the next time. Then it's "Good Night"—"See you next week"—"I'll be there"—"Thanks for a good time."

The women had given their first "Defense Dance" and it did them as much good as it did the boys. They decided to sponsor the dances every week from October 1st until May 15th, their club season.

This is one way to proceed from scratch to the time we reach the end of the first evening—to that magic moment when a serviceman turns back, as he is about to go out of the door and says, "Gee! I've had a wonderful time. This is the most fun I've had since I left home. This is the swellest dance in town." Then you say, "Thank you so much, and won't you tell all your buddies about our Wednesday night parties?". And he says, "No, Siree! When we find a place like this we save it just for ourselves."

And can you blame them?

We Had an Old-Time Games Week

By EDWARD J. RONSHEIM
Director of Recreation
Anderson, Indiana

Print by Gedge Harmon

"OLD-TIME GAMES WEEK" is another of those activities which had their inception in the early thirties and, though born of necessity, lived to become fixtures in the city-wide recreation program because of the interest they created. The introduction of the games of other years proved to be a lifesaver when finances made the spending of money a problem equal to the present inability to buy supplies.

Back about 1932, when children were many and equipment scarce, it was only natural to remember how we had played three decades earlier. Just as many a song ages in a few years so had the games we had enjoyed become "old-time" despite the fact they had been used for centuries prior to our twentieth century speed-up. Why not bring these back the same way the score of a songs returns at intervals with new words or even the old ones.

Some stores still sold jacks and balls, although few girls in our part of the country played the game. A flat rock and a stick or bit of chalk made hopscotch possible and, if used in its more simple form, enjoyable. And despite the gaudy strands of red and blue in the rope and the bright wood handles girls still "jumped rope." At least, some did.

True, most boys had never carried a pocket knife, but there were enough to bring back that good old dirt-eating game of mumblety-peg. The old wire hoops off sugar barrels belongs to another age, but a strand of wire made it possible to create a "reasonable facsimile" of the real thing. Tops were even more of a problem, but a few tools quickly took care of that.

Then there were games either boys or girls could play. Marbles had gone "high hat" with glass agates the rage. It took some home practice, but stilt walking caught on quickly. And there were still a few horses to provide shoes for that game. And there were checkers and croquet.

These games all could be developed for individual competition and so fitted well into the newer concept of tournament play. They found a ready field in home conversation with parents ready to tell of their own almost forgotten abilities. And, at least to a majority of the players, most of these games were new.

To be sure, once the practice sessions were ended and competition eliminated, player after player, it was hard to hold the losers as spectators alone. It was not uncommon in those earlier days of the event to find 250 children and adults at a single playground watching the youngsters show their skill. For the losers we offered "Pussy Wants a Corner," and the like.

Although the games were centered in one special week, one of ten special weeks used in the city during the summer, they offered lots of fun for much longer periods, just as the other special events offered constant enjoyment while boys and girls prepared for the big days ahead.

Equipment was placed in parks and at playgrounds gradually over a period of a month to six weeks. It added to the immediate activity and permitted the development of skills. Furthermore, it made possible the teaching of large numbers of persons who had not even heard of some of the events. There were girls perched on all corners playing jacks, boys around every small bare spot engaged in mumblety-peg, and both girls and boys falling in a heap in more out-of-the-way spots assigned for stilt practice.

Nor were these youngsters of a dozen years ago, and in the summers since that time, less adept than those of two decades and more before. It

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Many of the old-time games mentioned by Mr. Ronsheim are described in the booklet, "88 Successful Play Activities," issued by the National Recreation Association. Copies are available from the Association at 60 cents.

The Seashore Comes to the City

By HENRY D. SCHUBERT
Superintendent of Recreation

Dearborn's streamlined swimming pool is complete with a white sand beach and a concrete "undersea" observatory

DEARBORN is one of the Michigan cities to secure tax delinquent property from the State Tax Land Office, and an area of forty acres of park land is being developed to include ball diamonds, tennis courts, a picnic grove, a children's playground, comfort stations, a community building, and other recreational facilities.

The city's new Seashore Pool, opened on Memorial Day, 1942, occupies one corner of the plot. Shaped like a gigantic saucer, the pool is 190 feet in diameter with a concrete bottom forming the entire pool. From the outer edge of the pool, which is 10 inches deep, the bottom slopes gradually toward the deep water at the center of the big basin which reaches a depth of 9 feet. In the center of the pool is a 20 foot circular concrete island from which rises a high steel mast supporting a modernistic lighting fixture with five acorn-shaped floodlights. A special spray installed in the middle of the fixture can be turned on to form a huge mist cloud high over the pool.

Near the base of the mast is a brightly colored ornamental steel canopy containing three radio amplifiers which carry broadcasts of baseball games, local news, programs of recorded music, and appropriate announcements. The canopy provides shade for the lifeguard station high above the pool from which the guards can observe the entire area.

In the middle of the island is a circular concrete turret. A stairway descends into the inside of the island. Built into the walls of the island are fourteen round glass ports, resembling the portholes of a ship. Fourteen floodlights are also installed for underwater lighting around the island. By walking around in this underwater observatory and peering out of the various ports, one can see the activities of swimmers and divers beneath the surface. This provides fascinating entertainment to "underwater spectators." The observatory has another important purpose in providing an underwater lifeguard station when the center of the pool is crowded. By means of prearranged signals the underwater guard may communicate with the surface station through speaking tubes.

Springboards and diving towers are located on the center island and are especially built for maximum service and safety. The boards are arranged like the spokes of a wheel so that divers are diving away from each other. The deepest water around the island in the center of the pool is for diving purposes only and is planned according to universal standards to be ample for the various heights of diving boards and yet no deeper than necessary. This section of the pool is entirely surrounded by a hairpin type fence which projects several inches above the surface of the water and extends to the bottom. The fence, which is 32 feet from the edge of the island, is designed to provide a barrier and yet to preclude the possibility of injury to bathers. At convenient intervals there are gateways through the fence clearly marked with "Deep Water" signs.

Entirely surrounding the pool is a sand beach 35 feet wide. Clean white sand washed and sterilized daily lies in water tight concrete in which is a draining system leading to large sand traps. Many brightly colored umbrellas are placed on the beach for the comfort of the patrons. Beach showers are installed around the pool to cleanse bathers' bodies of beach sand before re-entering the pool. A chain fence separates the beach from the outer lawn.

An exclusive baby pool and beach lie on the outside of the large pool, permitting young children to wade and play in the sand to their hearts' content without interference.

Four water chutes have been installed in the pool for the enjoyment of bathers. These slides are provided with sprinklers which form a constant film of water to lubricate the sliding surface.

A recirculating system is utilized to insure swimming pool water as clean and as pure as is possible. Flowing streams of pure water converging from a great number of inlets spaced equidistantly around the entire circumference to the outlets in the center of the pool accomplish this patented system of pool water circulation. This plant is composed of pumps, filters, and chemical treatment equipment. On a small scale it is just

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Spool Weaving

"Make and Mend" Column

With empty wooden spools and pieces of string among the few wartime materials available to the craftsman, spool weaving may again be the vogue.

WE DO NOT know the origin of spool weaving—but for many years children have woven on spools both in the schools and on the playgrounds. It has always been popular, too, (boys like it as well as girls) but no one, as far as we know, has designed useful and attractive projects to be made from the woven strands.

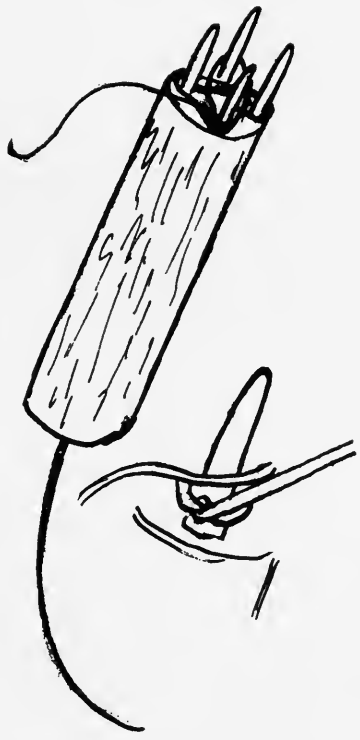
The writer has watched dozens of children work on their looms; and when she asked what they were making the answer invariably was "horse reins!" Perhaps some did use their woven strands for this purpose, but the majority of looms were usually discarded after an hour or two of hard work. Could it be that they tired of their weaving because they had no more exciting use for it than horse reins?

Making the Loom

Let's try some other projects and see. But first, here are the directions for weaving on a spool if you have never done it.

Take an empty spool (small ones for thin string and large ones for heavy cord) and drive four small brads at equal distances around the hole at the top. The edges of the hole must be perfectly smooth, so it should be polished with sandpaper or steel wool. The loom is now ready for stringing.

To String Loom. Thread one end of the string down through the hole in the loom going from the top to the bottom. Take the end in your left hand and hold it along with the spool. Now take the cord at the top of the spool and weave it in and out around the nails, going from right to left, and continue until you have a thread on each side of the nails. You are now ready to weave.



This large spool weaver for rugs is a piece of curtain pole six inches long with a hole bored in the center. Four headless nails are driven in the top, and a crochet hook is used for pulling the loops over the nails. Rug yarn, rags cut in three-quarter inch strips, and old underwear may be used. When completed, sew in round, square, or oval mats.

To Weave. Bring the thread to the next nail on left and hold thread just above the one already in front of the nail. By means of a crochet hook lift the thread up *over the nail* and pull on the thread at the bottom of the spool. Then take the thread to the next nail and again lift the bottom thread over it and the nail. Continue until weaving is completed.

Almost any kind of thread may be used in weaving. An ingenious child will enjoy mixing his colors by weaving several inches with one color, then breaking the thread and tying on another of a different color.

What to Make

Now for some projects:

The finished weaving is a round strand about the size of a lead pencil, if made from thin cord such as store string, carpet warp, or silkalene. These strands can be made in one color, or the colors may be mixed. The cotton strands make excellent lanyards for whistles, or cords for identification tags. The silkalene can be made into necklaces by combining three or four strands of blending colors into a braid or twist. Several inches of unwoven string should be left at each end for tying the necklace together at the back of the neck. Strands of this size can also be used for dress trimmings. Use cotton thread for wash dresses and wool or silk thread for woolen dresses.

If you can find a spool with at least a half-inch hole, (you

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It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

CONSERVATION. "International Agreements on Conservation of Marine Resources: With Special Reference to the North Pacific," by Jozo Tomasevich. Food Research Institute. 297 pp. $3.

"Conservation and Forest Fire Prevention," April 1943 issue of "Program Hints," Extension Service, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass. 16 pp.

Cranbrook Institute, near Detroit, Michigan, has recently opened a Hall of Plant Associations. Seven Diocamas reproduce plant communities. For example, Sleeping Bear Dune is shown as it appears in August: Sparse areas with dune grass, quiet places with dune thistle and wormwood, craters with a fossile forest, and a dune captured by a forest. A beech-maple climax, a spruce-cedar bog, and a conifer forest are also shown. Visual education is both pleasing and effective in three dimensions.

Deer Mice. (From 1941 Field Report, Regional Museum, Palisades Interstate Park.) These animals are quick to catch insects and relish grasshoppers, June bugs, moths, and crickets. Insects probably also form part of their diet in a wild state, because late one night when the moths had collected on the lighted windows, a deer mouse was seen climbing up on the screen and catching the moths. The mice also like blackberries and raspberries. That deer mice could be found close to the museum was evident from the runways around the museum.

Farmers' Union and Rural Youths is an all-family farm organization. Summer camps are sponsored where juniors combine study with recreation. Special emphasis is placed upon training for recreational leadership.

"Foods, Wild." Plant and animal. Cornell Rural School Leaflet. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. No. 4. March 1943. 32 pp. Many sketches to aid in identification.

Forests, Community, a recent development in Virginia, serve as an ideal use of submarginal lands for recreation and for wildlife refuges. The General Assembly has authorized each county, city, and town "to acquire . . . tracts of land suitable for the growth of trees . . . and to administer the same." Several counties have established public forests. Virginia also has two state and two national forests.

Garden Recreation. The appointment of Ben Cummings as Director of Nature Activities by the Municipal Recreation Commission of Cincinnati is a milestone in the cause. The first year he will devote his energies to training garden leaders. A 160 acre farm will serve as headquarters. Ben has been an outstanding 4-H leader in Massachusetts. Executives will watch the project with keen interest. The program was launched March 15.

Lilacs in Bloom. Arnold Arboretum, a part of Harvard University, attracts 45,000 visitors annually to view the lilacs. Arnold Arboretum has the largest living tree and shrub collection in the world.

"Nature's Highway, Along," by Carroll Lane Fenton. John Day, New York City. $1.25. 96 pp. 1943. Where and when to find interesting things. For the youngest naturalists, i.e., before they are influenced by a formal curriculum. All children are born naturalists.

Rabbit Meat. Rabbits have a greater use than supplying Easter eggs. Rabbit meat is as fine a delicacy as chicken. Table scraps and packing boxes are all that's needed. If in camp, don't raise the same rabbits for meat and for pets. Write U. S. Rabbit Experiment Station, Fontana, California, for free booklet.

Resources, Personal. Pupils in Glencoe, Illinois, Public Schools interviewed local citizens. As they went from home to home they learned of butterfly collections, located people who had movies to show and adventures to relate, discovered collie fanciers and dahlia growers, contacted trout and deep-sea fishermen, hunters, and horsemen. They are also

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Cap'n Bill makes the suggestion that as a playground project this summer children be asked to write brief stories of nature projects. They must, however, be projects in which the children have themselves taken part. There will be no prizes but if the items are of sufficient interest they may appear as nature-grams.

WORLD AT PLAY

Getting into the Store Windows

THE Airport Playfield in Cincinnati, Ohio, recently came in for some "front window" publicity when seven department stores devoted their display windows to the different activities at the Playfield—bicycling, tennis, golf, archery, badminton, baseball, and others. One store carried a placard which read: "IT'S YOUR PLAYFIELD—and because you are working harder than ever before, it's important that you relax in your free hours . . . get out in the sun . . . have fun . . . the Airport Playfield is yours."

For the Servicemen

RECREATION officials in San Diego, California, estimate that more than 3,000 children are busy on the city's playgrounds this summer making games and puzzles for servicemen in connection with the city's program of arts and crafts.

A Game Kit for Servicemen and Women

TWENTY-FIVE stunts, games, brain bafflers, word and pencil games, coin and match tricks are included in this Kit. Pocket size, it may be mailed anywhere in the United States for six cents and sent overseas under first-class postage. Further information may be secured from the National Association Service, 2017 Glenwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

The Middle America Information Bureau

THE United Fruit Company announces the formation of the Middle America Information Bureau, the purpose of which will be to present facts about Middle America and the interdependence of the United States and the ten nearby Middle American nations. The Bureau will be a central source where up-to-date information will be available on such facts as the economy, agriculture, history, culture, and social conditions of Middle American countries. Headquarters of the Bureau are at 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

"Teen Agers" in Santa Barbara

SANTA BARBARA, California, has tackled the teen age problem by renting the beautiful Arcade Building in the heart of the city for a downtown recreation center. Pupil and student organizations at the Junior and Senior High Schools and State College are not only involved in making plans for the center but are busily engaged in conducting many of the wide range of activities. The center is also a convenient and in-

viting dropping-in place for the noon hour recreation of the younger employed men and women. Under the leadership of a special supervisor of teen age activities, weekly dances are conducted by youth groups for junior and senior high school young people. The junior high school dances are held from seven to nine o'clock on Friday evenings. A charge of five cents is made which helps provide refreshments.

New York State Junior and Boys' Tennis Championship—From July 21 through July 25, 1943, the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association held its junior and boys' tennis tournament on the courts of Kirk Park, Syracuse, New York. It was the first time the Association had held a tournament on a public park recreation court, and from that point of view the event had added significance.

Syracuse, under the auspices of the Park Department, has fifty-seven different leagues in softball and baseball.

Day Camp Program at Piedmont, California—The following program has been planned for Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at Wildwood:

9:30 - 10:00 A. M.	Free play
10:00 - 12:00 A. M.	Tournaments, leagues; low organization games
11:00 - 12:00 A. M.	Tennis at Linda Courts
12:00 - 1:00 P. M.	Lunch
1:00 - 2:30 P. M.	Traveling dramatic storyteller
2:30 - 3:00 P. M.	Free play
3:00 - 4:00 P. M.	Puppetry
4:00 - 5:00 P. M.	Handcraft
5:00 - 8:00 P. M.	Informal games for all ages
6:00 - 8:00 P. M.	Twilight League

For Your "Hometown" Vacation—Schuster's of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on July 6, 1943, carried a full page advertisement in the *Milwaukee Sentinel* pointing out the recreational opportunities available in Milwaukee. Pictures of activities and places of interest were included. A part of the ad read:

"After all, folks have been coming from far and wide to see the beauties of our city on the lake! This war year of 1943 is your golden opportunity to get acquainted with your own home town and have the time of your life doing it!

"If you like to rough it, there are beauty spots as rustic as a north woods retreat. If you crave sand and water, Milwaukee's own lake shore has few rivals. If you love big-city life, visit the Art Institute, the Museum, take a trolley to the other side of town, visit Milwaukee's beautiful churches, lunch at an old-world restaurant. Do the high spots. And 'come back' refreshed—and with money to spare!"

National Paddle Tennis Tournament — The men's and women's open championships at the National Paddle Tennis Tournament will be held this year under the auspices of the United States Paddle Tennis Association, in cooperation with the Parkchester Recreation Department, 1970 East Tremont Avenue, New York City. Games will be played on August 21st at 11:00 A. M.; the finals on August 28th at 2:00 P. M. There will be an entry fee of 50 cents for singles or $1.00 for doubles, which must accompany the application. Entries close August 16th. Checks should be made payable to the United States Paddle Tennis Association, Madison Square Boys Club, 301 East 29th Street, New York City.

Young People's Clubs in St. Paul — Young people's clubs sponsored by the Recreation Bureau of the St. Paul, Minnesota, Park Department, are proving very successful. Seasonal parties, tournaments, horseback riding parties, excursions, powwows, picnics, skating parties, and district dancing parties play an important part.

"Fun Without Danger" — "Fun Without Danger" is the name adopted by the newly organized boys' club of Piedmont, California, which is sponsored by the Police Department. A program of athletics, picnics, swimming parties, and a hobby show in the summer has been planned by the group.

Entertainment for Junior Parties—Under the name, *Kiddie Kapers,* the National Association Service has brought together twenty games and stunts, each illustrated, designed for boys and girls from five to fifteen years of age. These may be used at gay parties, on rainy days, and for the entertainment of convalescents. Further information may be secured from the National Association Service, 2017 Glenwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

Mother's Club Active—Under the leadership of the Superintendent of Recreation of Piedmont, California, and a skilled specialist, the Havens Mother's Club is conducting a day-by-day, hour-by-hour program for kindergarten and first and second grade children. The services of 100 volunteer mothers will make it possible to give this service during the entire vacation period.

The Governor of Massachusetts Appeals for More Play Opportunities

GOVERNOR LEVERETT SALTONSTALL recently issued a public appeal to local officials and to civic groups to intensify their efforts to provide recreational opportunities for children during the current summer. His message read as follows:

"Until the public schools open in September, many more children than normally are without adequate adult companionship by reason of the employment of both of their parents in war plants, the absence of older brothers serving in the armed forces, and the employment of sisters and older brothers in emergency occupations connected with the war. There is an increase in the number of children who, because of necessary curtailments in public transportation, will be deprived of the benefits of customary places of recreation.

"It becomes the responsibility of the community to make sure that in spite of these deprivations and emergency conditions all children be afforded the help that only happy play can give them in growing to their fullest strength and character.

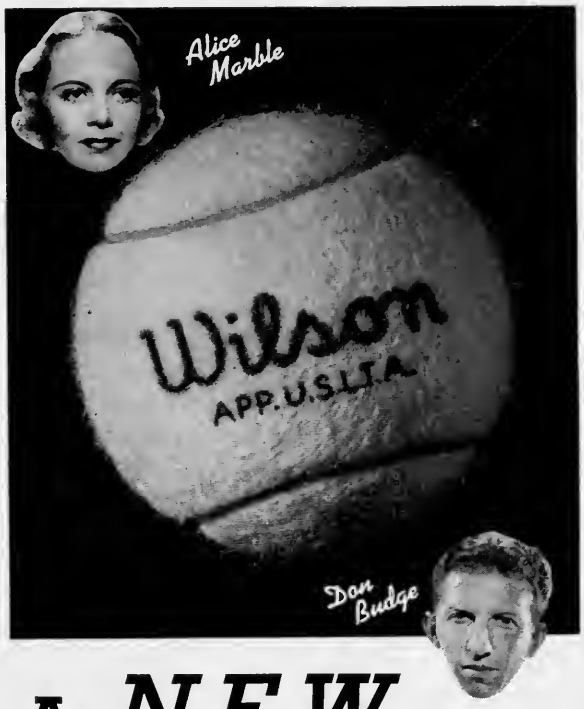
"Therefore, I ask the mayors of cities and boards of selectmen of towns, and all civic groups to join in taking whatever steps are necessary to provide and to promote additional recreational services for children. These may include:

"Making available all public facilities, both indoor and outdoor, which lend themselves to recreational use, including public schools, libraries, and other public buildings, lands and open spaces.

"Recruiting and training such leadership as may be needed to give direction and supervision to the activities and programs promoted thereon, and

"Encouraging a well-rounded program of sports and physical activities, games, music, nature, gardening, crafts, hobbies, and such other activities as may be of interest and bring joy and happiness to the children of the community."

Backyard Playgrounds—In sections of the city where public playgrounds are not accessible, the OCD of Chicago is planning block and zone play centers in several adjacent backyards. The centers will be equipped with fireplaces. Large-sized brick-shaped wooden building blocks will be made out of orange crate material, and there will be sectional playhouse panels which the children can join together as their fancy dictates in making playhouses.



A NEW WARTIME *Championship Tennis Ball!*

The best ball that can be made of available materials. Its performance surprises even experts.

● Yes, you can play good tennis this season. Just use the new Wilson Wartime "Championship" Tennis Ball. Materials and conditions considered, it's the top quality ball of the day. There is not a fraction of an ounce of crude rubber in it. All materials are non-restricted. Yet the performance of this Wilson wartime ball is amazingly good. Off the racket and off the court it has plenty of life, and it stands the gaff surprisingly well. Such great stars as Don Budge, Ellsworth Vines, Alice Marble, Bobby Riggs, Mary Hardwick and others endorse the Wilson Wartime "Championship" as "the best ball of the year." See your dealer. Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Chicago, New York and other leading cities.

Wilson
TENNIS EQUIPMENT
It's Wilson today in sports equipment

★

DIAMOND

Has Gone To War

The Army, Navy and Air Corps are using the material that used to go into the famous Diamond pitching horseshoe line. When the war is won, it'll be back to Business As Usual.

DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE CO.

4610 Grand Avenue, Duluth, Minn.

Teen Agers of Minneapolis

(Continued from page 284)

There have also been three parties for servicemen. In November, 1941, a group of out-of-town soldier boys stationed at Fort Snelling were invited to a special Thanksgiving party. When the two women who were to assist Mrs. Enbody in serving the boys were unable to come, a young lieutenant took over and fried hamburgers for the entire group! Because the party was such a success, another was given at Christmas. This time the Japanese-American soldiers from their special school in Savage, Minnesota, were the Youth Center's special guests. And last Christmas the doors were again thrown open to welcome the boys in uniform.

In October 1942, the first issue of the *Echo,* Y.C.'s own publication, came out. It is full of teen age gossip, news of the Mother's Club, Harty news, and a message from Mrs. Enbody. Local advertising more than covers the cost of editing and publishing this monthly bulletin.

Since the war started, Mrs. Harty has seen about seventy-five of "her boys" leave for the service. Every mail brings at least one or two letters from the boys in camp, and they never cease to express their appreciation for the good times they had at the Center. One boy in a camp a thousand miles away wrote that he had happened to meet three of his friends whom he had known at Y.C., but hadn't seen, of course, since he had left for the Army. He said, "You'll never know what a good time we had in talking over those evening get-togethers at the Center. It seemed almost like being home again."

Another boy, upon hearing Mrs. Harty had been sick, wrote, "Gosh, I hope you take real good care of yourself, Mrs. Harty. To many of us you've really been a second mother, you know, and we don't want anything to ever happen to you."

Although she doesn't have time to answer all the letters, Mrs. Harty places each one on the desk for all who wish to read it. And you may be sure that Bill or Tom or Joe or Mike, wherever he may be, won't feel lonesome because he doesn't receive any letters from home. His old friends at Y.C. will take care of that.

"Vacationing in Chicago"

THE CHICAGO RECREATION COMMISSION has issued an attractive booklet designed to help the many people who are spending this summer's vacation at home. Many attractions are offered the at-home vacationist in this booklet. The first section tells travelers how to get around the city. Then comes a list of sports to watch and play, followed by sights worth seeing and information about the eight wonders of the city, including museums and institutes and the Planetarium.

Chicago buildings and commercial and industrial plants are described, and a section entitled "Around and About the City" tells of a number of outstanding avenues and boulevards and what may be seen on them. "Touring the Old World" lists a number of foreign settlements. There is a section on servicemen's centers of which Chicago has a large number. Musical entertainment, schools and libraries, the principal parks of the city, churches of interest, and suburban attractions are listed, and as a final section there are programs for seven days of sightseeing. Copies may be secured at five cents each from the Chicago Municipal Reference Library.

The Recreation Commission has also issued a booklet, "Recreation for Servicemen," giving information on servicemen's centers, sports, churches, and points of interest.

A Clinking and a Clanking Down in Memphis!

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From the old felt hats novelty lapel pins have been made. The sweaters furnished plenty of yarn for weaving, on macaroni, attractive costume belts. The broomsticks are used for individual apparatus equipment. Best of all, the children had loads of fun and did their bit for Uncle Sam, and the playground attendance increased tremendously through community interest.

In connection with the sale of war stamps, recreation workers will want to note the statement issued by the Treasury Department to camp directors, which might equally well have been addressed to playground directors. The statement, which urges that the excellent record of American boys and girls for the purchase of war stamps through the school year be encouraged during the summer, reads as follows:

Here's what Camp Directors can do:

1. Designate one counselor to assume responsibility for the sale of War Stamps.
2. Designate one day in the week when stamps will be sold in some convenient assembly place.
3. Set up a regular "Stamp Sale" booth or space.
4. Set aside a fund of money, or "Stamp Bank," with which to maintain a stock of War Stamps.
5. Assist the children to make out a schedule of stamp buying, marked by dates in their albums.
6. Remind them to keep to their schedules.

Providing Recreation Equipment for the Army

(Continued from page 267)

tubes and four extra battery packs. The portable phonograph can be played through the radio if desired. When, for military or other reasons, the regular radio programs cannot be tuned in, the transcriptions bring the soldiers their favorite entertainment. Also in this kit are paper-bound song books and such novelties as tonettes, harmonicas and the bazookas made famous by Bob Burns.

Men on all the fighting fronts are getting real fun and entertainment from all of these kits. For this reason the Army is sparing no effort in seeing that every soldier gets good merchandise, and enough of it, at the right time, and in the right place. This service to the American soldier is paying large dividends in terms of good morale and well-being.

Specify
VOIT
FOR VICTORY
Rubber Covered
ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT
Mfd. by W. J. Voit Rubber Corp., 1600 E. 25th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Branch: 100 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill.

A Summer Recreation Program for a Small Community

(Continued from page 256)

hour which proved very successful. Many of the older boys and girls brought their younger brothers and sisters to the playground and left them at the story hour while they played games.

The playground work shifted on Tuesday mornings to the city-owned swimming pool where, through cooperation with city officials, it was possible to have free use of the pool during morning hours. The pool was used afternoons and nights for paid admissions. Youngsters were taught to swim and dive and were given the rudiments of rescue work. As soon as the little folks received their swimming certificate, they paid the usual swimming admission price.

Tuesday afternoon the program moved back to Alpine Park with games similar to those on Monday mornings, with wrestling and boxing added for the older folks. Wednesday morning again had games similar to Monday morning, with quiet game tournaments held in checkers, quoits, emperor, stick the disks, and other similar games. Wednesday afternoon found more softball games at the ball park.

More games were scheduled for Thursday mornings at Alpine Park, with tumbling added for diversification. Thursday afternoon each week was given over to a hike to the near-by hills. Usually a picnic lunch was served and stories were told during rest periods.

Friday morning was again devoted to activities at the swimming pool, while Friday afternoons, during most of the summer, were given over to variety programs such as a treasure hunt, a pet show, and a tennis tournament. When prizes were offered, they were in the form of ten cent war stamps.

The allowance of $25 from the city provided several new games, supplies for repairing those on hand, and the war stamps used for awards.

A summer recreation program had been carried

out in Salida for six years, but during the summer of 1940 and prior to that time nothing but softball was offered to any great extent. Two years ago, when the diversified program was started, it got off to a slow start the first week, with attendance growing steadily only to fall off again in the last two or three weeks.

Last summer, in spite of the fact that older children were able to get employment in and about town, all attendance records were broken and each week showed a steady increase in attendance. Both boys and girls enjoyed the program.

Chief of Police Frank Flood of Salida has praised the program greatly, pointing out that there has been a remarkable decrease in juvenile delinquency during the time the program has been in existence. Board of Education members are happy over the results of the program and plan, if possible, to continue with it this summer. Many tourists through Colorado have watched the program in operation and have commented favorably on the wide range of games offered.

War Recreation in the Nation's Capital

(Continued from page 274)

Theater, where a year ago Washingtonians gathered to stretch themselves happily on the gently rolling ground, under the shadow of the Washington monument, and joined in the volume of community sings to the accompaniment of the nation's great military bands.

Picnics Always Popular

Daily, people come to the Department's headquarters, requesting permits for some one of the 130 picnic areas covering 6,000 acres which are available for all year-round use. Nearly a half million persons of all ages, races, and from all walks of life, soldiers and civilians, seek the permission which will secure for them and their companions the undisturbed occupancy of a cool, inviting spot in the depths of one of the many parks within the District or its outlying areas.

To replace many of the recreational facilities withdrawn because of the war building construction, parking, antiaircraft installations, and sabotage protection, the Department is busy supervising a half million dollar streamlined development program. Most of these replacements are for tennis courts, softball, football and baseball fields.

Such are a few of the facilities the Recreation Department of Washington, D. C., brings to the nation's workers and those within its gates.

We Had an Old-Time Games Week

(Continued from page 291)

was surprising to find these old-timers had the same appeal for play as they had had to parents and grandparents. Nor was it long before each player had his own favorite knife, or ball for jacks, or jumping rope.

Skill and variety were urged rather than endurance. There was no thought given to how many times a girl could jump a rope. Rather, this was frowned upon. If a girl made ten consecutive jumps, and she was given three chances, it was accepted as having demonstrated she had perfected that style of jump. One girl, several years ago, worked up her act into a fine art. She even did a flip in the air while the rope passed in its full swing.

Both girls and boys had definite age groups with an open class for the champions to determine which winner in any one event went to the city finals. That meant a dozen to fifteen in each event staged. Seldom did one person hold two park titles, and so there were from 120 to 150 boys and girls present when the city-wide title events came around. In most of the events a mistake spelled doom because the youngsters had spent weeks of practice and play before the big week in their home districts gave them a ticket to the big time.

Elimination schedules were prepared and a blind draw made just before the final tournament opened. While the girls were running off their own "big three," the boys were engaged in naming champions in their own select games. In stilt walking, marbles, checkers and croquet, girls and boys met as equals. In horseshoes each group had its own play.

In its peak season there were more than 1,200 different boys and girls entered in actual competition in "Old-Time Games Week" in the various centers. Many more than this number had participated in practices for weeks before. And it was a rare thing when a participant failed to bring out at least two spectators. The finals that year found nearly 130 still in the running.

The awards: just ribbons—lots of them—and a good time. And today more youngsters in this city play and enjoy these games their parents played than is true in a vast majority of other communities in the nation. And these are games they take home and use in the backyards week after week. They take little space and less money.

Exercise RECREATION Competition

TWO-WAY BOWLING alleys are space saving . . . a complete Bowling Alley that is operated by the players themselves, no pin boys required.

TWO-WAY BOWLING alleys sell for a fraction of the cost of regulation alleys. Superbly constructed to last a *life-time.* Though TWO-WAY BOWLING alleys fill every need for competition, relaxation, and exercise, they do not make the physical demands on the players that regulation bowling does.

Our special "E-Z" construction means easily assembled and just as easily taken apart—completely portable—for in or outdoor use.

Two-Way Bowling Alleys now offer many hours of relaxation to our men and women in the Air Corps, Army, Coast Guard, Marines, Navy, Y.M.C.A., W.A.A.C., and U.S.O. from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Alaska — from New York to California. (Circular gladly furnished upon request.)

EQUIPMENT FURNISHED

Consists of the following:

One High-Grade, Hardwood Alley with swinging ends. 23 feet overall.
Two sets of ten pins each (20) Highest Grade Hardwood, 7½" x 2⅜" belly thickness.
Two Hardwood Bowling Balls 3-9/16" in diameter.
Two Pit Floor Mats.
Two Pit Base Felts.
Two Heavy Swinging Cushions.
500 Score Sheets.
Portable: Packed in sections—"E Z Set Up" Construction.
Patent No. 2247769

DIMENSIONS

Length, 23 feet overall.
Width, 32 inches overall.
Height of alley above floor, 18 inches.
Height of both ends from floor, 38 inches.
Approximate shipping weight, 800 pounds.

Also Manufactured in the Following Sizes:
10 feet x 22 inches
15 feet x 26 inches

AMERICA'S MOST SENSATIONAL GAME...
BOWLING THE NEW 2-WAY

TWO-WAY BOWLING CORPORATION 114 East 32nd St., New York. Tel. LExington 2-8828

The Seashore Comes to the City

(Continued from page 292)

like the usual plant for conditioning a city water supply.

Continuously water is being drawn from the deep portion of the pool by powerful centrifugal pumps. Beyond the pumps, coagulating chemicals and chlorine gas are jetted into the stream of water on the way to the top of the great filter beds. Passing downward in the filters the water is drawn through several stratas of fine sand and quartz, leaving behind all foreign residue and bacteria. The water now has been rendered clear and sterile.

The bathhouses for men and women, each 40′ by 85′ in size, are of cinder block with stained trim and rust shade shingles. They are of informal Early American country style. The front of each bathhouse, as well as the area around the pool, is landscaped. The bathhouses are separated by a well in which are exposed portions of the mixing chamber and the four large gravity sand filters. From the ticket booth to the spectators' promenade is a passageway over the well in which are housed piping for the recirculating system and the gas-fired steam boiler which furnishes steam for the indirect hot water heater.

Metal baskets are used for checking clothes which are stacked in steel racks. The bathhouses contain adequate toilet and shower facilities with private dressing rooms and showers for both men and women.

A charge of 15 cents is made for children under sixteen years of age; 25 cents for adults. This fee includes the rental of bathing suit and trunks, towel and soap, and the use of showers, and checking. If they wish, bathers may bring their own suits. In the first season of its operation, from May 30 to September 7, 1942, the amount received from fees was $19,683.79. The total attendance was 107,056.

RECREATION FOR WAR WORKERS . . .

THIS booklet, designed to serve as a guide for workers in charge of recreation in war plants, is a particularly timely publication. It attempts to suggest in very simple terms the ways in which recreation can help workers in war plants get the most out of their leisure time and find personal satisfactions in spite of their heavy responsibilities and demanding jobs.

Because community recreation workers have so definite a responsibility for providing facilities and activities, suggestions are offered in the booklet which will be of interest to municipal recreation departments and private groups providing recreation.

The chapter headings cover such subjects as Special Problems in Wartime Industrial Recreation; Activities; Planning and Starting the Program; The Community and the War Worker; Organization and Administration of the Plant Program.

Appendices offer constitutions and by-laws of employees activities associations and athletic associations, a form for an industrial recreation interest survey, a number of sample programs, and similar information.

Order your copies at 35 cents each from the

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue New York 10, N. Y.

A New Challenge in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 288)

proved very well indeed how inseparable the two activities can become.

Of course any leader must realize that there is necessity for adapting activities of this type to the particular environment where the group will be spending its time. One cannot count on using strips of basswood bark for lashing a hooked rug frame together, if no basswood grows for miles around, or using cattails for basketry if there are no streams or marshes nearby.

No one can doubt that such a combination doubles all benefits involved, especially if this idea can be carried out where children are the ones who are deriving the benefits. It may be accepted as a sort of challenge to crafts and nature counselors, and to others who work with young people, in seeing just what they can do with this idea.

Developing a Municipal Boating Program

(Continued from page 270)

are entirely satisfactory for beginners in enclosed waterways. They have certain unsatisfactory features for exposed bodies of water. They are too small to attract adult paying members sufficiently. At least they are a satisfactory beginning for beginners on an enclosed sheet of water. I believe that with a month of peacetime leisure to experiment in, and with the facilities of a boat yard with a practical boat designer and builder in charge, I could, with such cooperation, work out a type of boat satisfactory for all kinds of water areas that are feasible for public sailing, and at the same time attractive to adult participants.

Music Week: A Report

(Continued from page 285)

Forty-six of the state and territorial governors issued Music Week proclamations or official statements to the press. These documents helped to impress upon the people the need for music in times of strain, and often paid tribute to what was being done by local musical groups for the welfare and progress of the community's life.

The National and Inter-American Music Week Committee each year cooperates with state organizations and local chairmen and workers in planning programs. The keynote is announced in the committee's Letter of Suggestions, together with a few general ideas to make the observance helpful to groups and individuals who wish to use it for their year-round work.

The Letter lists the various types of organizations most frequently represented and the kind of program they are most apt to arrange. The groups include schools, churches, libraries, service clubs, recreation departments, music clubs, woman's clubs, D.A.R., Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and a number of civic, fraternal and youth clubs, like the American Legion Auxiliary, the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls.

Many of these clubs are showing more resourcefulness each year in making the most advantageous use of the observance to demonstrate their progress in music or the way they are using music in their general program.

There is an increasing tendency toward the organization of the local observance by several groups acting together and forming a joint Community Committee. This is in line with one of the main purposes of the observance—to serve as a harmonizing factor in the life of the people and is a tendency the Central Committee is encouraging wherever conditions are favorable.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The Crippled Child, June 1943
Red Cross Recreation in Military Hospitals, by Jeanne Holmes

The Kansas Parent-Teacher, March 1943
An Attitude and a Reality in Community Recreation, by Dr. Forrest C. Allen, Director of Physical Education, University of Kansas

Musical America, June 1943
Community Opera Flourishes Over Nation

Parents' Magazine, July 1943
Forestalling Delinquency, by Mary Alice Kendrick
Take the Family Sketching, by Helen S. Neal

Parks and Recreation, May-June, 1943
Leisure Time into Production, from an impromptu talk by L. H. Weir

The Physical Educator, June 1943
An Easy, Efficient and Rapid Method of Teaching Beginners to Swim, by Alvin Romeiser
Rhythmics in the Junior High School Program, by Gwendolene Spencer

Scouting, July 1943
The Hows of Hiking, by Wes H. Klusmann, Fred C. Miller, Earle C. McKinstry, Ernest F. Schmidt, Charles F. Smith
Why Watch Birds? by T. S. Pettit

The Womans Press, July-August, 1943
Where They Hang Out

PAMPHLETS

Community Action for Children in Wartime — Pub. 295. U. S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau
For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price 5 cents

Fitness and Recreation. Program suggestions for local and county 4-H events
University of Minnesota, Agricultural Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Handbook for All Playground Leaders to Provide for "A Safe Playground for Every Child."
Watertown Recreation Department, 203 North Hamilton Street, Watertown, N. Y.

National Resources Development Report for 1943.
Part I—Post-War Plan and Program.
National Resources Planning Board

Playground Administration Manual.
Recreation Department, Akron, Ohio

Public Recreation in New Hampshire. A plan for the development of public recreation areas.
Prepared by the State Planning and Development Commission, 1943. Price $1.00

Publicity for Informal Study Groups.
Compiled and presented by George Radcliffe, Executive Director, Community Chest and Council, 280 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Dr. John H. Finley Gavel

MRS. JOHN H. FINLEY has presented to the National Recreation Association the gavel which was given to her husband at the time of the Recreation Congress in Boston, Massachusetts, in October, 1939.

This gavel had been carved by Ernest Hermann from maple and ash which came from trees on the estate of Joseph Lee's grandmother in Brookline, Massachusetts. Here Joseph Lee played as a boy and here he lived for ten years as a young student. Joseph Lee knew well the trees from which this wood came.

Mrs. John H. Finley recalled how very happy Dr. Finley had been about the Boston Recreation Congress, how enthusiastic he had been as he came home from the various Board meetings, how much he liked the words "play" and "playground." Dr. Finley did not have a great deal of play himself when he was a boy. His mother died when he was twelve years of age, but he had a very beautiful memory of his mother. He had learned much of the Old Testament words and stories from her. He felt that he knew as much when he was twelve years old about the Bible stories as he ever did later. Dr. Finley always had a great feeling for the outdoors. As a boy he walked eight miles from his home to the Ottawa, Illinois, High School. This meant sixteen miles of walking. Of course he did not come home every night, but he did return much of the time. Later he started walking around Princeton, New Jersey. He followed the course of George Washington's army maneuvers. He used to walk from his home in New York City to Princeton, and he once a year used to walk around Manhattan Island. Once when he had had a long tramp Mrs. Finley asked him, "Aren't your legs tired?" He replied, "No more tired than my arms."

Once when a new president was to be installed at Dartmouth College, Dr. Finley walked seventy-one miles to Hanover. Some of the walking was very bad over the mountains. He started at one o'clock in the morning and arrived at nine o'clock in the evening taking nineteen hours to walk seventy-one miles. The innkeeper had some doubt about giving him a room when he arrived. He did fall asleep in the bathtub.

Mrs. Finley told of the very great pleasure her husband had always had in the National Recreation Association during the twenty-seven years he had served as a member of the Board of Directors,

• NEW BOOKS •
By PORTER SARGENT

"War and Education," 512 pp., black vellum, $4.00, attempts to appraise education as it has been, is, and might be — to explain how the abstractions "war" and "education" cover a multitude of sins — and how our present systems of education make possible our present systems of wars.

Critics comment — "A stimulating challenge" — "A massively documented history" — "A bold but wise critique" — "A brilliant and dynamic book."

"A Handbook of Private Schools," 1024 pp., red silk cloth, $6.00, 27th ed., reviews the educational thought, activities and changes of the year and brings up-to-date listings and critical descriptions of over 3,000 schools.

Circulars, Table of Contents and Sample Pages of above and Announcements of Forthcoming Publications on Request

PORTER SARGENT
11 Beacon Street, Boston

the fifteen years he had served as Vice-President, and the three years he had served as President.

Otto T. Mallery in behalf of the Board of Directors and the members of the Association and the friends of the Association throughout the country accepted the gavel and recalled the great gift Dr. Finley had had at the annual Recreation Congress gatherings in uniting all the people as one family and in making all present so happy to work together.

Don't Ration Fun!

(Continued from page 261)

these fruit juices can be pooled together to make an interesting and delicious punch.

Fresh fruit sherbet can be made easily and economically and your guests won't mind relinquishing six of their precious ration coupons to obtain a heaping portion. Little raisin cookies made in the shape of ration stamps can supplement the sherbet. Another refreshing offering is jello—only four points for any of the different flavors.

Or you may suggest to your guests that they bring their own sandwiches, and you will provide the drinks and desserts. In this case an added note on the bottom of the ration book invitation can say, "Shortage: a healthy, wholesome, and edible sandwich. Please bring same and present as ration coupon No. 1 at our Ration Party." The hostess should collect all the sandwiches at the door and then offer them at refreshment time.

On one table, all the plates, napkins, and silverware can be laid out with a sign saying, "These articles are not rationed."

As the guests are leaving for the evening, the hostess may present each with a vegetable or fruit from the victory garden—just to have an appropriate ending for your patriotic Ration Party!

Juvenile Anglers

In Deming Park, Terre Haute, Indiana, which is primarily a picnic park, there are six ponds, five of which in the upper levels of the park are used by the Izaak Walton League as rearing ponds. The overflow from these five ponds finds its way to the sixth pond, known as the duck pond, and during heavy rains a great many of the fish are deposited in this pond. With so many fish to be caught, the Park Department decided last April to have a fishing carnival for school children, boys and girls under twelve years of age. Each child secured from his teacher a fishing license in the form of a tag certifying his age. Approximately 4,000 of these licenses were issued, and better than 75 per cent of them were used during the four days of fishing.

It had been planned on the fourth day, from one to five o'clock, to hold a grand finale with a program of band music, clown stunts, and the awarding of prizes to the boys and girls who proved the best fishermen and showed the best sportsmanship. However, rain during the day cut the attendance and there was very little fishing. In order to avoid disappointing the children who came in spite of the bad weather, an Easter egg hunt was substituted. Twenty-four eggs, each bearing a number, were hidden by the committee in charge. Approximately 200 children took part in the hunt, and the number on the eggs indicated the prize to be received, with only one prize for each participant.

The children were very enthusiastic about the fishing, and even the township and county schools requested licenses and details about the contest. Another fishing event has been planned for June, when the event will be sponsored by the Flora Gulick Boys Club, Izaak Walton League, American Legion, and the Lions Club.

Use of National Parks Curtailed in Wartime

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary of the Interior, has usually been encouraging the use of the national parks. This year he writes as follows:

"In connection with the contemplated holiday plans of several millions of vacationists this summer, I find myself officially constrained to request them to avoid visiting the National Parks unless they are lucky enough to live in close proximity to one of them.

'It is more than an anomaly for a Secretary of the Interior, who also numbers among his most pleasant responsibilities the trusteeship of the National Park System, to be forced by circumstances to take this position. It is news of the same type as 'man bites dog,' and an equally unpleasant job.

"But, as Petroleum Administrator for War, I am in daily touch with the vital and urgent need for conservation of petroleum and petroleum products of all kinds, including gasoline, and I therefore find myself (as Petroleum Administrator) telling myself (as Secretary of the Interior) that this summer definitely is no time for pleasure-driving through our great parks."

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 294)

planning to survey natural resources as well as physical, civic, and social.

"Science, Fun with," by Mae and Ira Freeman. Random House, New York City. 60 pp. $1.00. Entertaining experiments for youngsters.

"Trees for Tomorrow and America's Forests" is a booklet given free by American Forest Products Industries, Inc., 1319 Eighteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Recreation in a Democracy at War

(Continued from page 255)

saw slipping away from us—the glistening dew on the meadow, the majesty of the mountain and the expanse of the plain, the ruggedness of the oak and the grace of the birch, the beauty of a symphony and the trickle of the brook. These are the things which make America worth fighting for and worth living for.

Rochester's Water Safety Program

"TO MAKE EVERY BOY, girl and adult a swimmer capable of saving his own life and the lives of others in time of accidents, and of enjoying swimming as a recreation without subjecting himself to needless danger" is the purpose of the water safety program conducted by the city of Rochester, New York, in connection with its pools and beaches.

Initiated in 1938, the program is still in operation, and each summer over a seven weeks' period, classes are conducted daily except Sunday at pools and beaches. Non-swimmer classes begin at 10:00 A. M. and continue until 12:30 P. M. Upon completion of the standard beginner's water test of the American Red Cross, the pupil advances to the intermediate group which also meets daily at the same time. When the pupil has completed this course successfully he enters the swimmer's class.

Teaching swimmers to save others as well as themselves is the aim of life saving courses conducted daily at the pools and beaches from 11:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M. Special advance classes for a selected group of expert swimmers are also held daily. An interesting feature of the program is the opportunity extended to adults who heretofore have not had the privilege of learning to swim. These individuals constitute what is known as the "Lost Chance School."

No Increase in Personnel

The water safety classes are conducted by the lifeguards of the city of Rochester without any increase in personnel. Ninety per cent of the staff are water safety instructors certified by the American Red Cross; thus they have been trained to use the most modern teaching methods. The entire corps of instructors are either graduates or undergraduate students in leading colleges and universities throughout the country and have been selected because of their training, education, and character.

The sole requirement for admission to the swimming and lifesaving classes is possession of a coupon from either the Rochester *Times-Union* or *Democrat and Chronicle* newspapers. This coupon, which appears daily in the morning and evening papers throughout the period of the campaign, must be signed by a parent. The newspapers have played an important part in the promotion of the campaign through the extensive publicity given in both the daily and Sunday papers. The Gannett

newspapers provide the funds for purchasing the certificates and seals presented to those successfully passing the standard American Red Cross water tests.

Promoters of the campaign are also indebted to Radio Station WHEC for its part in helping to build up effective publicity. Each Tuesday last summer a series of talks was given by the director and captains of lifeguards on the subject of water safety. A total of 660 minutes has been contributed by the station.

The contribution of the Rochester Transit Corporation has also been an important one. For several weeks during last summer's campaign the Corporation printed on its weekly bus passes an advertisement presenting some phase of the program. Since from 50,000 to 60,000 of these passes were issued weekly, the publicity reached many persons.

The Safety Council of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce has officially approved the water safety program, and a statement of this approval appears on the certificates awarded those passing the tests. The certificates awarded mean much not only to the children who receive them but to their parents.

Spool Weaving

(Continued from page 293)

can make one from a curtain pole—see illustration on page 293), there are a number of interesting projects to be made with a heavier thread. For instance, candle wicking weaves very well and is heavy enough to make table mats for hot dishes. It is on sale at many of the ten-cent stores and the colors are soft and pleasing. One skein will make one or two mats, depending on the size. The oval shape is the simplest to make.

Yarn such as the hand knitting worsted or the rayon mix which is sold by the stores today is also a good material for spool weaving. The yarn will stretch somewhat so that the loops will slip over the nails more easily. The yarn strands are very soft so that they are used mostly for covering a foundation of some kind. For instance, the woven strands can be used for covering the tops of bedroom slippers by sewing them back and forth or around and around to a piece of felt or whatever the material which forms the top of the slipper is made from. In like manner, they can be used for covering purses, backs of mittens, or other articles of clothing.

"Allied Nations Playgrounds"

THIS SUMMER the playgrounds of Watertown, New York, are carrying on a program designed to bring the children in closer touch with children of the allied countries. There are nine playground in Watertown, each of which represents one of the Allied Nations — Russia, China, Holland, Greece, Mexico, Ireland, Norway, Phillipine Islands, and the United States. During the first week of the season the children at each of the playgrounds voted on the country they wished to represent. Collectively the playgrounds are known as the "Allied Nations Playgrounds."

Each area studies the customs, songs, native dress, dances, and handcraft of its adopted country. The theme is carried out as far as possible throughout the playground activities and on the bulletin boards, which are changed weekly.

The one big opportunity to show what they have studied was offered by the interplayground Mardi Gras parade held the second week of July. A queen was crowned who was dressed in the native costume of the chosen country. There was one entrant from each ground. Everything about the parade—floats, costumes, colors, and decorations—was in keeping with the selected countries. Judges made the decision as to which playground best represented its country.

As nearly as possible the same theme will permeate all activities throughout the summer season in a small pageant, a large interplayground circus, and a final jamboree.

A Far Country

(Continued from page 286)

father's farm. The evening sun was just sinking behind the hill, and I saw a man standing on the crest right in the center of the sun — a picture I shall never forget.

I knew it was my father waiting and watching for me. When I looked once more, the figure had disappeared. I never read the parable of the prodigal son without thinking of this scene. I had not been the prodigal son, but I had received money from my father and had gone to what seemed to a boy of those days to be a far country. A father's love and concern for his son away from home has ever since gripped my heart and thought. My father standing on that highest hill on the horizon in the center of the declining evening sun watching and waiting for me—I shall never forget.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The Modern Encyclopedia of Checkers

By William (Willie) F. Ryan. Available from the author at Inwood Station, New York. $5.00

THE THOUSANDS of people who are making a hobby and study of the world's oldest intellectual game will welcome this "analytical cavalcade of scientific checker play." Mr. Ryan, who has written the book, is present checker champion of America and was formerly champion of the world at blindfold play.

12 Dances of Merrie England

For Piano Duet. Arranged by Dorothy Connor. Theodore Presser Company, 1712 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. $.75.

AMONG THE DANCES for which music is given are The Alderman's Hat, Mowing the Barley, Prince Rupert's March, Shepherds' Hey, and The Spaniard. The music is as lively and the dances as gay as in the days of Merrie England.

Sports Photography

By Lee Wulff. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.50.

IN THIS NEW BOOK Mr. Wulff, author of a number of books on sports and outdoor life, outlines general procedures to be used in securing exceptional pictures. The book presents the essentials of the theory and practice of taking good pictures and is of equal value both to beginner and expert. The text is illustrated by 109 attractive sports photographs in all fields, and included with each picture is technical data relating to each photograph.

Mathematical Recreation

By Maurice Kraitchik. W. W. Norton and Company. Inc., New York. $3.75.

IF YOU LIKE MATHEMATICS you will enjoy these puzzles. Many of them are little known, and some have been published in English for the first time. Problems range in degree of difficulty from those which may be solved by a boy or girl interested in arithmetic to examples which will test the knowledge of trained mathematicians.

Health Facts for College Students

By Maude Lee Etheredge, M.D., Dr. P.H. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. $2.25.

THIS TEXTBOOK is designed to help the student derive the utmost in personal development, both physical and mental. The fourth edition of Dr. Etheredge's book contains much new material which applies directly to the health needs of the present emergency. A chapter on "Work, Leisure and Play" is included in which the importance of hobbies and play is stressed.

Rifle Marksmanship

By William L. Stephens, Jr. Barnes Dollar Sports Library. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

HERE IS A BOOK for everyone who wants to know how to shoot and how to become an expert marksman. Members of school and college rifle teams in particular will find it a practical guide.

Elements of Healthful Living

By Harold S. Diehl, M.A. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $1.75.

IN TIMES OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY there is especially keen appreciation of the fact that good health is necessary for national welfare. In this book Dr. Diehl analyzes the elements which make up physical fitness and healthful living and discusses them not only from the standpoint of the individual, but of the community as a whole.

Tree in the Trail

Written and illustrated by Holling Clancy Holling. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50.

ALL WHO LOVE TREES and the traditions of our country which are tied up with them will find this book, with its beautiful colored illustrations, a fascinating one. Mr. Holling gives us the story of a cottonwood tree which began to grow in 1610 and was conquered by wind and lightning in the year 1834. In its long lifetime it saw the growth of the Santa Fe Trail and became a peace-medicine tree to the Indians and a landmark to other travelers.

Seven Songs of the Early Republic

Edited by Richard Franko Goldman. New settings by Carl Buchman. Mercury Music Corporation, 235 West 40th Street, New York. $.50 each.

IT WILL COME as a surprise to many people that in the early days of this country, as far back as 1790, we had some excellent stirring songs well worth getting acquainted with. The four songs which have thus far appeared in this series are: *Brother Soldiers, All Hail!; America, Commerce and Freedom; Jefferson and Liberty; The Green Mountain Farmer.*

Child Manpower—1943

By Gertrude Folks Zimand. Publication No. 389. National Child Labor Committee, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York. $.10.

AN IMPORTANT and timely consideration of the impact of the war on child labor will be found in this pamphlet. Such projects as war work for older boys and girls, and school age children in wartime agriculture are discussed and problems are presented. There is also a discussion of relaxations—wise and unwise.

An Introduction to Group Therapy.

By S. R. Slavson. The Commonwealth Fund, New York. $2.00.

Group therapy has been used since 1934 by the Jewish Board of Guardians in New York City. This book is based upon detailed records of some 750 children and 55 groups each of which functioned for about two years. Follow-up studies were made to discover how successful had been the adjustment made by the children in home, school, unorganized play group, and organized recreational activities. The book suggests when, with whom, for what purposes, and how group therapy may be used. Workers dealing with problem children will find much of interest in this volume.

Living and Learning in Small Rural Schools.

State Department of Education, Division of Elementary Schools, Nashville, Tennessee. $.50.

This booklet represents a genuine contribution to the literature on rural life, for although designed primarily to be used by teachers in small rural schools, it recognizes clearly the interdependence of school and community, and the school's function as a community center. There are many suggestions for playground equipment and play activities at the school.

Chess.

By Kenneth M. Grover and Thomas Wiswell. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

Chess was played in one form or another over five thousand years ago, state the authors of this book, who predict that it will flourish for at least another fifty centuries.

In their book Mr. Grover and Mr. Wiswell give us a popularly written description of the game which will enable the reader to understand it. They also give the accomplished player suggestions on how to improve his game. By the use of large, clear diagrams the complexities of the game are reduced to a minimum.

American Youth Hostels Handbook 1943.

American Youth Hostels, Inc., Northfield, Massachusetts. $.50.

The 1943 Handbook of the A.Y.H. makes fascinating reading for the wanderer or the bicycler on the open road. Part 1 discusses where to hostel and Part 2 how to hostel. V. K. Brown of the Chicago Park District, who is president of the Great Lakes Region, A.Y.H., has written an introduction under the title "Wanderings," which sounds the keynote.

Exhibits — How to Plan and Make Them.

National Publicity Council, 130 East 22nd Street, New York. $.60.

For all who plan to use this form of publicity, *Exhibits —How to Plan and Make Them* offers a wealth of information and ideas. Written for the novice, it starts from scratch by setting up guideposts to successful exhibit planning. It suggests suitable materials for different types of exhibits, reports adaptable and attractive exhibit ideas, and outlines the fundamentals of design. Five authors well qualified to discuss such a project have contributed separate sections.

Swimming Pool Data and Reference Annual — 1943.

Bernard Sachs, Editor. Hoffman-Harris, Inc., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York. $3.00.

This is a war edition of the *Reference Annual* and an especially practical one. It mirrors the extent to which swimming facilities and programs have been geared to the war effort and makes some predictions as to what may happen in postwar days. This edition also contains the most comprehensive swimming pool standards and recommended practices ever presented in such a volume. They combine the suggestions of state departments of health and the report of the Joint Committee on Bathing Places of the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers and the American Public Health Association.

Stories Children Like; Games Children Like; Songs Children Like.

Association for Childhood Education, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Each, $.20.

These three bulletins should be in the hands of every play leader: *Stories Children Like,* edited by Agnes L. Adams. All the stories in this bulletin, with the exception of one, are original and have never before appeared in printed form. *Games Children Like,* compiled by Mamie W. Heinz. These games are of interest to children from four to eight years of age. *Songs Children Like,* collected by Helen Christianson. This collection of songs functions with reference to the play interests of the children rather than as songs set apart for a particular music period.

Official Aquatic Guide 1943-1944.

Edited by Virginia Lee Horne. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $.35.

The current *Official Aquatic Guide,* with its emphasis on wartime swimming, is a particularly practical and useful issue. In addition to Official Rules, there are Teaching Aids, a section on Canoeing, another on Medical Notes, and Directories of Research, Specialists, Bibliography and Past Guides. There is also a section on Aquatic Standards, Officials' Ratings, and Results of the 1942 Telegraph Meet.

Let's Make More Things.

By Harry Zarchy. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $1.75.

This is a wartime book, and only such materials as are easily available as well as inexpensive are suggested for use in making the articles described.

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"WE now know that camp life, be it for two weeks, gives to boys and girls a training in self-reliance, utilization of skills, love of nature and the outdoors that no other institution in American life so adequately provides. . . . Boys and girls learn to stand on their own, to be physically fit, to do hard things and do them well. They know that accomplishing difficult things makes for strong bodies and stalwart characters. They learn how to sacrifice and to serve, how to take orders as well as give them, how to follow as well as to lead and direct. They develop a capacity for cooperation and the sense of comradeship. They learn what a precious thing it is to *belong*.

"All of this would be valuable enough in peacetime. In wartime camp life is a godsend. To know that your children are safe from the stresses of war—living, playing, and working in the great outdoors, developing physical vitality, moral stamina, social cooperation, resourcefulness, and self-discipline — this is a great assurance. What more can we parents ask? What more can a nation demand?"

Paul V. McNutt,
Federal Security Administrator

"I OFFER these suggestions as a goal to aim at immediately:

"Every child should find itself a member of a family housed with decency and dignity, so that it may grow up as a member of that basic community in a happy fellowship unspoiled by underfeeding—or overcrowding, by dirty and drab surroundings, or by mechanical monotony of environment.

"Every child should have the opportunity of an education till years of maturity, so planned as to allow for his peculiar aptitudes and make possible their full development. This education should be inspired by faith in God and find its focus in worship.

"Every citizen should be secure in possession of such income as will enable him to maintain a home and bring up children in such conditions as are described in paragraph 1 above.

"Every citizen should have . . . the satisfaction of knowing that his labor is directed to the well-being of the community.

"After the war, every citizen should have sufficient daily leisure, with two days of rest in seven, and, if an employee, an annual holiday with pay, to enable him to enjoy a personal full life with such interests and activities as his tasks and talents may direct.

"Every citizen should have assured liberty in the forms of freedom of worship, of speech, of assembly, and of association for special purposes.

". . . It can be summed up in a phrase: the aim of a Christian social order is the fullest possible development of individual personality in the widest and deepest possible fellowship."

—Extracts from *Full Development of Individual Personality,* by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Taken from "Pan American World Airways System."

The Unknown Recreation Leader

VERY MUCH of the time men and women are working quietly on playgrounds and in recreation centers. Their names are seldom printed in the newspapers or spoken of in the churches or at the meetings of the service clubs. Even the children and young people who see them from day to day and are happier because of their leadership very often take them for granted. Fathers and mothers too are taken for granted. Often the better they are the more they are taken for granted and not noticed until they are absent.

It is, however, often the unknown recreation leader, the unsung recreation leader, who is responsible for a tremendous change in the groups of children coming to the playground. The happy outlook on life of the play leader is caught by the children. Deep and long to be remembered are the daily tragedies of youth, and yet they can be met the more readily when a real sense of proportion is obtained unconsciously by being with skilled, able recreation leaders.

It is very natural that recreation leaders should be taken for granted, that there should be very few tributes to them. Their satisfaction and their pay must be in seeing the joy of the youngsters, in watching them grow, in seeing the struggles which result in greater strength.

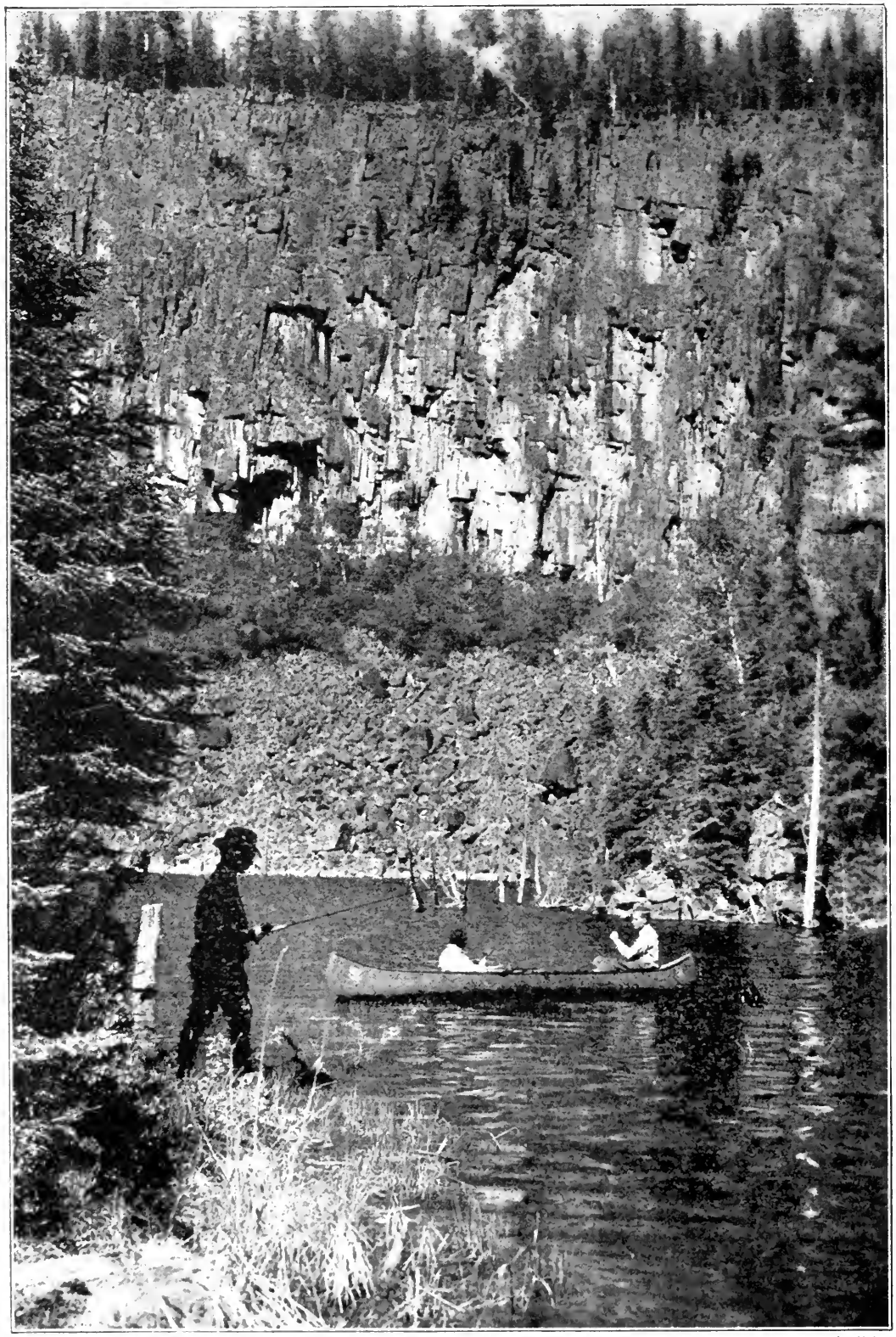
Growth is painful and yet it may be kept fairly joyful and the playground and the recreation center leaders have so large a part in this growth.

Some day we shall be wise enough to devise a way of expressing our debt to the unknown recreation leaders.

Howard Braucher

SEPTEMBER 1943

September



Courtesy Minnesota Municipalities

More "Soda Pop" Centers

Courtesy Tribune Library, Minneapolis

The Bombardier

STUDENT NAMED, student planned, student decorated, student requested, and student attended, The Bombardier at the Y.W.C.A. in Des Moines, Iowa, is a popular meeting place for young people.

The decorations in the club were made by volunteers and students. The snack bar, made entirely by high school students, is done in black and silver—silver planes on a black background. Behind the bar is a backdrop with the same motif which was done by volunteers. Table covers of dull black oilcloth also have silver plane designs. The lights are covered by large hatboxes painted black, with five airplane silhouettes cut out of each, and the menus are black with a silver design covered with X-ray film donated by local hospitals and doctors.

Many things have been contributed to the club—a refrigerator delivered at the "Y" by the Park Department truck, a number of games and, in response to a plea in the local paper, four victrolas. Wax for the dance floor, too, was donated.

The club is open on Mondays from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M., and on Fridays and Saturdays from 7:30 to 11:30 P. M. A ten cent cover charge is made to pay for the music. There is an orchestra once a week and a floor show at least once a month. The rest of the time the young people dance to a nickelodeon.

Sponsored by the Girl Reserve Department of the Y.W.C.A., The Bombardier is governed by an interclub council composed of two representatives from each high school Reserve Club, and a representative boy or two from each high school. Students from the high schools take turns preparing and serving the sandwiches, milk, and soft drinks.

Dancing is popular, but badminton, ping-pong, Wahoo and other table games are in high favor. On the opening night, May 21, 1943, over 300 teen agers were present, and in spite of the hot weather they continue to come—not always 300 strong, but in goodly numbers.

Columbia's Teentown Night Club

A CASUAL VISITOR to Teentown in Columbia, Missouri, any afternoon or evening of the week will find scores of youngsters lined up at the bar, dancing to the strains of a juke box, or playing a number of different games.

But all the drinks served at this "night club's" bar are of the soda pop and milk variety, and the latest closing hours are 12 midnight on Saturdays and 11:00 P. M. on Sundays, while during weekday nights festivities end at 9:00 P. M.

The Teentown Night Club and bar belongs exclusively to Columbia youths—anyone over eighteen years of age comes in the classification of adults and is automatically barred. Just how the young people of this city are taking to the new kind of night life is evidenced by the attendance records which have totaled more than 150 a day, according to figures issued by the city recreation director who stated that this is much higher than anyone expected.

Much national publicity was accorded Teentown when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt mentioned it in her daily column, "My Day," after a visit to Columbia.

Teen agers pay only a twenty-five cent yearly membership fee and dues of ten cents a month to obtain the use of the club and its facilities for dancing, card games, Chinese checkers, checkers, aerial darts, and table tennis.

The idea of Teentown was thought up by the City Recreation Commission, which took over the basement of a local church. The City Council voted $500 for redecoration and equipment.

Today, Columbia boys and girls can spend their after-hour recreation time together, dancing and playing healthful, entertaining games at their own night club and bar, in an experiment which proves that this form of recreation has not only been successful but has paid dividends many times over in the form of happy, busy youngsters.

The "Cracker-Barrel" Forum

THE SMALL COMMUNITY of Colchester, Connecticut, with its population of 2,338, is busy nowadays with its "Cracker-Barrel" Forum and its recreation activities for young people and adults.

The Forum attracts the attention of a great many younger and older people, who meet once a month at different homes to discuss current topics of interest particularly to the young people. An advisory Community Council, under the auspices of the Hartford County Y.M.C.A., directs the meetings. The two-year-old Council, which acts as a clearing house on all youth problems, is composed of a mill owner, a doctor, a member of the faculty of the grammar school, and a faculty member and the principal of Bacon Academy. The Council has assisted in furnishing leaders for youth groups, has helped to solve individual problems, and has aided in financing recreation programs.

Realizing the value of wholesome amusement as an antidote for juvenile delinquency, Bacon Academy in Colchester instituted an Open House program twice a week for everyone—from grammar school students to defense workers who stop in for a game of ping-pong on their way to or from work. Games and an electric victrola have been furnished largely by contributions of former Bacon Academy students who are now working. The average attendance is fifty persons an evening.

As an outgrowth of this program, a group of older boys and girls from Bacon Academy have started a similar program in Westchester in a schoolroom which is not being used at the present time. The problem of delinquency had been bothering the older people of that section of Colchester, and they had tried in vain to furnish some recreational facilities which would appeal to a certain group of mischievous boys. The youth of Bacon Academy felt they could handle the situation, and they have proved that they are capable of assuming leadership and maintaining control of this group.

Another phase of the recreation program in Colchester is a youth leadership training group composed of sixteen representatives who have shown leadership possibilities in their youth organizations —Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Young Judea Club, American Legion Auxiliary, Colchester Open House, Westchester Open House, and Bacon Academy Student Council. These young people meet once a month to discuss problems which face them in their work as leaders, and they go out in special groups to near-by communities to assist in putting on parties and entertainments which are held in homes and churches. Named the "Arthur Stebbins Leadership Circle," the group has as its motto, "Faith and friendship be our guide."

A committee wrote the following ritual which these youth members recite at their regular meetings: "As members of the Arthur Stebbins Leadership Circle, faith and friendship be our guide. We accept and acknowledge a responsibility to others. We are linked together to help each other, to help our youth, to help our town and all its worth-while life. Our help shall be given regardless of race, creed, or color. It is the responsibility of the members of the Arthur Stebbins Leadership Circle to help all who need our help. We do this work because we wish to wipe out the impure and put in its place friendship, kindness, fair play, honesty, and fairness. We look upon our task as an opportunity and an honor to serve our community."

Casper's Answer

By CARL BORDERS
President
Casper Coordinating Council

FACED BY THE YOUTH problems which are confronting many communities in wartime America, Casper, Wyoming, has taken care of them to a large extent by the creation of a special recreation center for youth known as the "Campus Canteen."

Many organizations, clubs, churches, and civic groups in the community, together with the school

authorities, were interested in helping the young people. After several meetings had been held it was decided that the Coordinating Council, which had for several years been dealing with youth problems, was the logical organization to sponsor a youth program. The responsibility was willingly accepted by the Council which made it plain, however, that it must have the all-out support of the people of Casper.

This support was promptly forthcoming, with the result that today our young people have a "night club" which meets with the approval of their parents. Best of all, the club was their own choice, for one of the first steps taken by the Council was to put to high school students the question, "What do you need and want most?" When a vote had been taken, it was found that what these young people wanted above everything else was a recreation center of their own. After weeks of hard work on the part of many citizens, and with the wholehearted support of the entire population, the Campus Canteen became a reality.

Photo by Flood, Casper Herald-Tribune

The "Campus Canteen" was Casper's answer to the request of the city's youth for a center of their own

In order to put the idea across, it was necessary to have sufficient funds to carry on, and this problem was solved when the Casper Community Chest offered to aid. The Canteen is supported in full by the Chest, which provides the salary of a full-time director. The city administration furnishes space in the old city hall, having previously moved the seat of government to a new city-county building. Lights and heat for the Canteen also are provided by the city.

The Canteen is open nightly during the summer months from 7 to 10 o'clock, Monday through Friday, and to 11 o'clock on Saturday nights; it is closed Sunday nights. During the school months the Canteen will be open from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M.

The student body — which includes boys and girls of both high school and junior high school age — elects four of its members as a governing group to work with the Coordinating Council and director. There are several other committees, such as program, recreation, publicity, building, and membership, which work under the direction of the student governing council.

A nominal fee of twenty-five cents is charged for the summer months and fifty cents for the school year. A membership card is issued which can be revoked by the student council, if it deems necessary, for infractions of the rules governing the Canteen.

The High School Swing Band plays for the dances on Saturday nights, and special programs are given by the program committee. During week nights music for dancing is provided by a juke box.

The soft drink bar, a popular part of the Canteen, is run by the members. Profits from this project, along with membership dues, go into the special Canteen fund which is handled by the student finance committee.

Among the many features of the Canteen are two "Powder Puff" rooms for the girls.

Table tennis is one of the most popular forms of recreation, and the tables are in constant use when the center is open. Many other games are enjoyed, such as chess, checkers, darts, cards, and shuffleboard. Groups are always around the piano, playing and singing.

A chaperon system has been worked out whereby each night a man and wife are at the Canteen. There are a great many persons who give their services, and in this way we have a different couple each night. A telephone also is maintained so that the parents of children can call them at any time.

In addition to the Campus Canteen, which is

used exclusively by the high school and junior high school students, the Coordinating Council is sponsoring a grade school summertime athletic and playground program, with boys' and girls' softball games as the chief form of activity.

Yes, Casper was challenged by her youth and that challenge has been met. We believe the youth of the community have benefited from the efforts of their fellow townspeople, but we cannot stop now because the work has just started. The young people of the community are joining in this program nearly a hundred per cent, thus providing the one sure guarantee that a youth movement can be carried on successfully.

The youth of Casper are to be congratulated for their untiring efforts in putting the Campus Canteen across to their own enjoyment and to the satisfaction of all concerned. We in Casper are proud of our girls and boys, and as citizens of this community of 22,000 people we are eager to help provide them with enjoyable recreation now while they are in their formative years.

"The Ranch House"

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS, is a community of around 13,000 population, in the midst of big-ranch country. Because of this, the appropriate name, "The Ranch House," won first prize in a city-wide contest for the best name for the new recreation center under way for the teen age youngsters.

So The Ranch House it is, and Ranch Foreman B. A. Tubbs, Jr., called together his ranch hands and dude wranglers recently to have a report on the progress of the remodeling of the old Y.M.C.A. building. The remodeling has cost $500, all of which was contributed enthusiastically by townspeople, churches, social agencies, and business groups. Only $50 has been spent for furniture. This will consist of a divan and barrel chair from Texas, made of skins and painted with cowboys and Indians. Yippee!

"The Ranch House" in Arkansas City, originally a YMCA building, is now a genuine Western recreation center for Western boys and girls.

The girls and boys have scrubbed floors and washed woodwork and windows. The brackets to hold the draperies were made by the boys. They are forked sticks, skinned, sandpapered and varnished. Some furniture, too, is being made out of sticks of this type.

Making the curtains will be the next big step. The girls will make them out of monk's cloth edged with brown rope.

The Chuck Wagon (lunch room) has a counter with red linoleum on top, and curtains made by splitting an old-fashioned red and white checked table cloth. The Cook Shack (kitchen) will have blue and white checked tablecloth curtains. The Corral (outside yard) is getting a good grooming, too, with scythes and lawn mowers hard at work.

(Continued on page 356)

Photo by Flood, Casper Herald-Tribune

A Wartime Church Picnic

By RUTH GARBER EHLERS
National Recreation Association

Even the planners were surprised at this successful backyard party!

WHAT a predicament! Time to stage the Annual Sunday School Picnic and no gas! No motor buses to charter! No way to get to the beaches! City pools so crowded with the regular swimmers that large organized groups were discouraged! Crowded street cars! Longer working hours for adults! What an impossible situation when a good time for everyone was at stake.

For years, large motor buses had come to our church on the morning of the day of the Annual Picnic, and the boys and girls with bright, clean faces and starched playclothes waited impatiently for the parents and teachers to take care of last minute loading of baskets and play equipment. What a thrill it was to hear the motor speed up and the gears grate into place. With cheers and singing the buses were off for a day of swimming and fun. We had become so used to this kind of a Sunday School Picnic that even the thought of doing anything else was taboo.

So it was with "crossed fingers" and "tongues in cheeks" that the committee sat down to plan the Annual Picnic. After quite some time had been spent in wishing, we faced the facts and evolved a plan to make it an old-fashioned get-together, fun for all ages, using picnic stunts that were popular years ago.

The Committee Meeting. We were in the midst of the first step—the committee meeting of teachers of the Sunday School. The most difficult task was to select the place—and it was only as a last resort that we chose the "Backyard of the Church." Fortunately, the "backyard" was a beautiful expanse of green grass. A tree here or there and the church building provided shade, and a smooth, flat area was a perfect place for the baseball game. The favored areas were quickly chosen by the teachers for certain groups. They were glad that necessary facilities would be available and there was no question about the purity of the drinking water. Little by little we began to realize that perhaps we had stumbled onto something worth while. As the possibilities of "staying home" presented themselves, enthusiasm grew and everyone caught the badly needed spirit to "put it over."

"There is great significance in the term that we use for our leisure and our play. We call it recreation. And so it is. It makes us over, refreshes and cheers us, gives us new life and spirit for our higher tasks. It has a direct bearing upon our moral and spiritual development."—*Bishop William T. Manning.*

Publicity Campaign. To sell the idea to the church and community something very definite had to be done. A dodger was distributed to all church members and people living in the community. It told where and when and how the picnic would be held.

Purchasing and Securing Supplies. Each teacher took over the task of getting the supplies needed for his or her particular group. Balloons, lollypops, prizes, ribbons for the winners, dart games, and bowling on the green were on the shopping list. The Baltimore Department of Public Recreation loaned the ball and bat, horseshoes, bean board and bags, blocks for the potato race, and eggs and spoons. Equipment for the stunts was collected, and by this time many people were working hard to make it a success.

Preparation of the Grounds. Men and women arrived early to mark off the baseball diamond, the volleyball, deck tennis and horseshoe courts, the bowling alley, and other play areas. They carried out tables and chairs, for we know well that people enjoy a "comfortable picnic." Red, white and blue napkins folded in triangles, pinned on heavy cord, and strung from the corners of the church gave an added note of festivity and gaiety. The stage was now set for the actors and audience.

Afternoon Program

Nature Quiz—2:00 P. M.

As the guests arrived they were invited to join in a nature quiz — men and women, boys and girls. On the shady side of the building, exhibits of vegetables, weeds, seeds, pests, foliage of trees or flowers were displayed on long tables. Signs reading—"If you were weed-

ing your Victory Garden which of these would you pull?" "Which of these will the Japanese Beetles destroy?" "Which of these are good to eat?"—All of the specimens were numbered, a teacher corrected the papers, and presented the prizes at the "Community Night."

Games and Contests—3:00 P. M.

Little Tots—Sheltered area near church:
- Circle games
- Contests
- Stories
- Treasure hunt

Juniors:
- Dart games
- Games and contests
- Bowling on the green
- Treasure hunt

Intermediates:
- Games and races
- Volleyball
- Deck Tennis
- Horseshoes
- Ball game

Seniors and Adults (men):
- Horseshoes
- Volleyball
- Baseball (Since all the young men were away, the Bible Class men played against the other men of the church)

Women:
- Bean bag toss
- Rolling pin throw
- Walking the line looking through opera glasses
- Bowling on the green

The members of the Women's Guild took this opportunity to sell lemonade and soft drinks and their profits reached amazing heights during the contests and games.

The Picnic Supper—5:30 P. M.

The tables were arranged in long rows, and it became a large "family supper." The minister, after all were seated, took this opportunity to comment on the good time all were having—how it reminded him of days long ago when churches had their "get-together-socials"—how their spirit of play and fun had been manifested through the various games — how they had had time to talk and visit with one another and how thankful all should be that we in this country can still enjoy an afternoon and evening of fellowship, undisturbed. He concluded by asking a blessing on the food which was so plentiful and so appetizingly arranged. It was a happy dinnertime and did much toward cementing the bonds of friendship.

The Community Night—7:00 P. M.

Tables were carried inside, left-over food and baskets were packed again and the chairs were placed in a large semicircle.

Singing well known songs was a good beginning. The harmonizing voices in the quiet of a cool summer evening were very effective.

Awards. Special awards to winners were presented. (Candy and popcorn novelties and handmade crepe paper badges were inexpensive, but effective.)

Clean-up Squads. All formed a long line at the far end of the grounds, and as they sang "I've Been Working on the Railroad," they walked slowly, picking up picnic debris from the lawn. In less than five minutes the grounds were cleared. (The comments of the guests made this activity one of the highlights of the picnic.)

Contests. Pounding nails in boards, husband calling, hog calling, Happy Hooligan race, balloon swats, even a peanut scramble and a barber shop quartette were enjoyed by old and young.

Singing. As the darkness began to close in, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" and "Good Night, Ladies," floated through the air, expressing a happiness that comes when enjoyment is shared by many.

The Aftermath. Those who lingered made these interesting comments: "More people came than have come for years." "No one went home with too much sunburn." "More women were here." "Whole families were present." "It was cheaper—no admission to the grounds." "We knew that

(Continued on page 362)

PICNIC & FIELD DAY
Hunting Ridge Presbyterian Sunday School
Place: CHURCH LAWN
Date: SATURDAY, JULY 24th
Time: 2 P. M.
Bring: Yourself, your family and your picnic supper.
Games . . . Contests . . . General Good Time For Both Young and Old Youngsters
COME AND HELP MAKE THIS AN AFTERNOON OF REAL FELLOWSHIP AND FUN

Churches and Young People's Groups

Many requests for help and information which come to the Correspondence and Consultation Bureau of the National Recreation Association present problems of far-reaching importance and interest.

VERY OFTEN the requests for help and information received by the Correspondence and Consultation Bureau of the National Recreation Association present such universal problems and touch so intimately on matters of common concern that they and the replies to them are of widespread interest.

Many letters reach the Association from church groups which now more than ever before are realizing the needs of their young people for recreation and are seeking to meet these needs.

From the Rev. A. Karl Boehmke, Assistant Pastor, Immanuel Lutheran Church, Kansas City, Missouri, comes the following request for help:

"Could you give us advice on outlining a program of recreation for our young people's societies?

"We have three such societies: a Sophomore League, with ages 11-13; a Junior League, with ages 13-17; and a Senior League, with ages 17-30. All these societies are affiliated with the International Walther League which has recreation as a definite part of its youth building program, but which can furnish material only in a limited way, since it covers also the religious aspects of youth development. We would like a more comprehensive recreation program, with some kind of a guiding philosophy behind it.

"Our leagues are average church young people's societies. They are mixed groups. Their numbers range from thirty-five to fifty. The members are for the greater part high school pupils or graduates.

"We have recently acquired a meeting room in the basement of our church building. The room measures 30′ x 50′. Upon occasion it must become part of a large auditorium; however, some permanent equipment can be set up. We already have ping-pong tables and dart ball, and are contemplating shuffleboard and other games, and a workbench in a small alcove.

"Could you:

1. Suggest material which would help us in furnishing our meeting room.
2. Suggest material that would help us determine the correct balance between the religious and recreational, as well as purely educational, features of our program.
3. Make suggestions for a game book library

"Let it be their room—a hang-out room, as some groups call it—from the very start."

Courtesy Lancaster, Pa., Recreation Association

with which our young people could plan their meetings and socials. (We try to let them do their own planning.)

4. Offer any other suggestions which you think might be of value to us."

The Answer

In reply, the Correspondence and Consultation Bureau wrote:

"In giving you suggestions for furnishing your church recreation room and planning its program, the first and most important one is to let the young people themselves do as much of it as possible. Let it be their room—a hang-out room, as some groups call it—from the very start. The older groups can build, buy, or beg small, sturdy tables and chairs just large enough for two people who are checker or chess addicts. We advocate the small size because the games can be painted on their tops, thus saving the buying of game boards, and because they can be moved easily and readily, either out of the way entirely or for new arrangements suitable for special programs.

"Privacy for those interested in crafts or discussions may be had by building and using simple screens, also easily movable. These screens will be very useful. They can be used as partitions, as bulletin boards, as stage sets for plays, and pantomimes, and for a puppet stage. You will find complete directions for making such screens in the May 1942 issue of our magazine, RECREATION, available in the Periodical Room of the Public Library in Kansas City. A raised platform, made in sections, so that it too may be stored away, is very useful. It will aid greatly in amateur dramatics, group singing, and the like.

"The girls can make the curtains, paint the furniture, and perhaps make rag rugs. Even the youngsters can really be useful. There are many games and puzzles that they can make, as permanent play equipment. They could be put in charge of setting up a game cupboard and a puzzle shelf.

"The second point that we would emphasize is to work out, with the young people's groups, objectives, both immediate and long-range. These objectives, while they need not be actually religious in purpose, should be community-minded—the attainment of which would give pleasure or joy to other groups, both in and out of the church.

"The choosing of these objectives will open the door for program coordination. For example, the Senior League might make plans for a community night, and committees from the other age groups be put in charge of tickets, decorations, refreshments, guessing games, circle games, simple square dancing, and the like.

"Also, music and drama can be coordinated in daily or weekly periods, leading up to a dramatization of Christmas carols, a crèche scene (bringing in handcrafts), traveling carolers, a community Christmas tree with caroling. Other church holidays offer interesting possibilities too seldom used. In other words, what the groups learn for themselves let them give to others. It will make for a much more satisfying and socializing influence.

"If other recreation programs and facilities are available to your groups, we would suggest that your program should not compete with, or duplicate them. Your groups should know about the others, use them, and supplement them with a program carefully planned to contain activities and objectives peculiar to itself, with its own flavor and originality.

"The typed description of one kind of program will interest you, and under separate cover we are sending you our bulletin on Play and Recreation in the Church, which will amplify some of the ideas in this letter.

"For our own material we have checked those items in our special lists that offer program material suited for your use. It will be easy to build up a good but inexpensive recreation library from these suggestions.

"If you plan to train any of your groups for recreation leadership, look up the January 1942 issue of RECREATION, and read the account of such a course given by Mr. Hallock of the Indianapolis Y.M.C.A. It is entitled 'Service to the Church Through Leadership Training.'"

Churches and all other community groups working with our young people will find many helpful suggestions for their programs in the recently published booklet, *Teen Trouble,* extracts from which appeared in the April 1943 issue of RECREATION. This practical booklet not only discusses some of the many problems which boys and girls are facing in wartime, but tells how a number of American cities are seeking to find a solution for these problems through the provision of interesting and challenging programs of recreational activities planned specifically to meet the needs and preferences of this age group. Copies of this twenty-four page publication may be secured at ten cents each from the National Recreation Association.

Courtesy Recreation Department, Austin, Texas

From an Annual Report . . . .

The Acting Superintendent of Recreation in Austin, Texas, reports that rationing of gas and tires placed new emphasis on the importance of community programs during 1942.

"NOT ONE COMMUNITY center but four" is the report from the Recreation Department of Austin, Texas, for 1942. This increase was made because of the need for additional neighborhood recreational opportunities in view of the curtailment on driving. Broad programs of activity were offered at the centers, including dancing, dramatics, sports, and games.

Among the fifteen types of cooperation listed by the department in its annual report was the plan worked out with the University of Texas, whereby the department provided talented children from among those coming to the playgrounds for the experimental drama work of the University Dramatic School. The training the boys and girls received was well worth while and raised the standard of the acting in the department's annual dramatic festival. In return for the assistance given by the children Dramatic School students presented a one-act play on a number of the playgrounds.

For the first time in 1942, the various mothers' clubs associated with the playgrounds participated in a city-wide playground pageant, "Fiesta," presented on the West Austin playground. Members of the club helped decorate the grounds and then appeared as vendors of gayly colored Mexican articles. More than 300 children danced, played, and sang in the pageant.

For the first time, too, the city-wide central council of the mothers' clubs held each of its monthly meetings at different playgrounds. The new plan gave members of the local mothers' clubs the opportunity of serving as hostesses to the central council. For these meetings, informal programs consisting of demonstrations by the children arranged by playground leaders added to the enjoyment of the mothers.

An interesting development in the program came with the placing of two museums under the administration of the Recreation Department. Early in 1942 the Elizabeth Ney Museum, deeded to the city the previous year, was put under the jurisdiction of the department. The Advisory Board of the Texas Fine Arts Association still assumes full responsibility for the activities of the museum, but the Recreation Department, which takes care of maintenance, salaries, and utilities, has contributed greatly to the attractiveness of the buildings and grounds.

The museum is now serving the community in

(Continued on page 352)

Courtesy Union County, N. J., Park Commission

We Bought a Park

By FRANK DUNN

I HAVE BEEN TEACHING in the public schools for a long time, trying to tell the kids that this country really has a government of the people. It looks good on paper. The kids are always deeply impressed. They believe that we have a democracy, but as an adult living in the world outside of school, I'm afraid I had my doubts. I haven't any longer.

In school one day we had a lesson on *Democracy*. The principle to be evolved was, "In a democracy, if a sufficient number of people wishes a public improvement, the opportunity to get the improvement is always possible." I had always hoped that this was true. Now I know that it is, and I can talk about it with more confidence, because, you see, we've just bought a park.

That park is a reality now, although a year ago it was a dream, a fantastic dream. When I walk down the street now, I meet Harry or Lester or Joe and with their greeting there passes between us a kind of knowing wink as if we are saying to each other, "Well, boy, we did it. Yes, sir, we did it. And if the chance ever comes, we'll do it again."

Our town is just like your town. We have a small plot called Cannon Green, a triangular piece of turf where pyramids of cannon balls decorate the vertices. In the center is a granite pedestal which supports an old cannon. A bronze plaque proclaims the names of our boys who went to serve their country in the last war. The Community Service Station is located at the busy intersection. Across the street is the chain store, displaying its gaudy red front to the afternoon sun. A long, low, one-story building houses the drug store, butcher market, Joe's barbership, and the post office. The old trolley rails are partly covered by asphalt, but here and there a gleam of brilliant steel shows through, reminding us all that maybe they should be dug up and salvaged for the war effort. Our town is like yours, except that now we know what the little fellow can do.

We didn't at first, of course. You know the kind of small talk our town indulges in. "The trouble is those birds in city hall are grabbing everything for themselves." "I wish someone had the guts to tell them off!" "Too bad nobody cares, they shouldn't let that happen." "They lost their chance twenty years ago, I don't know what they were thinking of to let that chance slip by." "What are they going to do about the old school grounds?"

One Sunday morning about a year ago, Earle, the chief of the volunteer fire department, came to see me. "I just heard that Bayley is going to sell Roton Point," he said.

"Yes, Earle, I had been expecting something of the sort. What with the government's confiscation of his excursion steamer, and the gasoline rationing, it doesn't seem possible that he can make it pay for the duration."

"Listen, Frank, you're the president of the Civic Association. Let's go see Bayley and ask him how much he wants for the park. Maybe we can get the town to take it over."

As we drove by the barricaded entrance to Roton Point, the faded sign over the wide gate an-

nounced, *"The Prettiest Park on Long Island Sound."* The wild azaleas scattered through "Knickerbocker Grove" of tall oak trees needed no sign to tell how pretty they were. As we walked through the park, the sun was glittering off the Sound and the waves lapped gently on the beaches. We stood on the hill. Twenty-two acres — ball ground, parking space, roadways, garish roller coaster, refreshment stands, dance hall, pier, bath houses, hotel, rustic summer house, and off in the distance Long Island.

On a bench sunning themselves were Mose, the groundskeeper, and two other fellows. "Is Bayley around? I hear he wants to sell the park," Earle addressed all three and no one in particular.

Mose scratched his chin, "Why, no, he's not around, but his assistant Harry is home; I think you could see him. Anything special?"

"Yes, I want to ask him the price of the park, maybe the town would be interested."

There was a cynical sneer on the face of the little stout guy sitting next to Mose. He said that they'd never stand for it. He said that with taxes the way they were—with the war—with the price he wanted—they'd never stand for it. But Earle and I were off to see Harry.

Harry looked at us quizzically. It was true; the park was for sale. The price—well, make an offer. Mr. Bayley doesn't know how much he can get for the park. The decision has been precipitated so suddenly, and it was such a large piece of property that the final price will probably be the result of bargaining.

On the train going into the city I struck up a casual conversation with one of my neighbors. "I hear that Roton Point is for sale," I said. "Wouldn't it be nice if the town stepped in and bought it?"

"Yes, it would be fine but they'll never do it. They lost their chance twenty years ago when they didn't acquire Columbus Grove."

There it was again, the indefinite THEY. Who were they? The kids in school have the answer to that one. "The voters," the kids say. Well—I decided to ask them.

The next week in the mail to all the voters was a letter from the President of the Rowayton Civic Association telling them that Roton Point was for sale. The letter was in the form of a catechism, outlining the democratic procedure necessary if they wished to acquire the park. A meeting was called to discuss the project. George, a cartoonist neighbor, had brightened up the mimeographed

The people of Rowayton, Connecticut, bought themselves a park—and discovered that grass-roots Democracy works

letter with sketches of the "taxpayer" in a barrel, sweating over the thought of increased taxes!

"This meeting will please come to order."

Was that my voice? How queer it sounded. Maybe it was the heat. What was causing the terrific pounding of my heart? In the front row sat Mr. R. glowering at me with a kind of how-dare-you look in his eye. The rest was a sea of faces. Here THEY were. The faces came into focus. There was red-headed Chubby, the kid who used to steal my apples. That pretty girl next to him must be his new wife.

Jack, my bridge partner, was out there smiling encouragement to me. The cynical little stout guy looked as though he was tasting something bitter. The queenly chairlady of the Red Cross Committee was tucking in a stray wisp of gray hair.

"Mr. Chairman! Mr. Chairman!"

I felt what was coming. Mr. R. had said that he was going to oppose it. I rapped the gavel, "Mr. R. has the floor."

"Mr. Chairman, I rise in denouncement of this ridiculous — unthinkable — nation under stress, boys giving their lives—unsettled economic—assessed valuation—hundred thousand—tax rate—scurrilous representation of the taxpayer on the circular — sue for libel (my bridge partner was grinning broadly, Sue and Jenny were tittering)—place under water half the time — hasn't a clear title—national emergency—frittering away public funds—trespassing on the rights of innocent citizens — burdening future generations — I have always advocated—so therefore I call upon every right thinking — and in conclusion let me —" and with a grand flourish of important looking documents, he took his seat.

"Mr. Chairman!"

"The Chair acknowledges Mr. C."

"Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that there is a high penalty placed upon the ownership of property. A man buys a piece of property and then finds that there are assessments, taxes, responsibilities and no end of care, and I object heartily to any movement to increase taxation."

This type of argument proceeded for one hour. Not a person spoke in favor of the idea. Finally, from the floor, "Mr. Chairman!"

"Mr. Chairman, I have listened to all of the arguments here tonight and, from what I can gather, no one wants this project to go on. I should like to call for a vote, or a showing of hands right now to find out how many want the park and how many don't want it."

"Will those in favor of continuing negotiations for this park signify by raising their right hands?" That was my voice again.

Hands, hats, and handkerchiefs filled the air. Shouts and whoops and stamping of feet rocked the foundation of Library Hall. When the commotion had somewhat subsided, the call was given for those wishing to discontinue the negotiations. The fifteen articulate members stood up. A motion to adjourn, subject to the call of the chairman, was then made. The non-articulate Little Man had won round one.

The committee of three waited on Mr. Bayley. He kept chain smoking his cigarettes so that the discarded ones formed a ring around his swivel chair. "And young man, and Mr. Commissioner, and my charming 'Duchess,' come see me as often as you like. I have made up my mind. The price is seventy-five thousand dollars, ten thousand to be paid down on the first of September. I can and will negotiate a suitable mortgage. Good afternoon."

Then came an unofficial meeting of those representative people who were in favor of the project. "Won't he wait until the state legislature meets in February?"

"No, he says that although the enthusiasm of the townsfolk is high, the proposition is altogether too tenuous. He insists that where there's a will there's a way and if we really mean business, we'll produce the ten thousand on time."

"Could we raise the ten thousand privately, and hold the park until the town could legally take it over?"

"No, we don't think so. It's too much money for us to raise on so short a notice. Nothing much we can do except see what turns up."

* * * * *

"Mr. McKendry of New Canaan to see you," my wife called from the porch. I dropped the hedge clippers and hurried in.

"Several of us in New Canaan are anxious to get hold of a piece of Roton Point," he said, after greetings. "Are you willing to combine and we can divide the park to suit you people here in Rowayton?"

"Mother, mix Mr. McKendry something cold, and under no circumstances let him get out of your sight!" In fifteen minutes I had rustled up Doc, Bob, Jack, and Ed. McKendry, speaking for his group, agreed to take all the property east of the roadway at forty-five thousand dollars, and we agreed on all west of the roadway at thirty thousand.

Doc, Mel, Babe, and I worked over the map and framed the motion. Babe's wife prepared the ballots and slit the shoe boxes to receive them. She instructed four girls in the knack of rapidly checking off voters' lists.

When the meeting was over, the "Ayes" overwhelmed the "Noes" by eight to one. But the four thousand dollars — what about the four thousand dollars by September first? McKendry was ready with six thousand for his share. The people of Rowayton were told that if they wanted the park badly enough they would buy it privately and hold it until the state legislature authorized the town to make the purchase.

"Suppose the legislature does not authorize the purchase?"

"Then you own a park, and owe twenty-six thousand dollars."

And that's how we bought Roton Point Park.

"Did they subscribe?" you ask. Yes, indeed they did, eighty-five families subscribed fifty-six hundred dollars. And did the state legislature authorize the town to make the purchase? It did, indeed. Did the eighty-five families get their money back? They certainly did.

And they tell me that the money is available again, in case we ever have another good project to offer.

So that's why Joe and Lester and Harry have a new glint in their eyes. We know who runs our town. We have a park to prove it. We have a beach and a ball field and a picnic grove. Our park wasn't donated by a rich philanthropist. We bought it.

"The very nature of our democratic government calls for the cooperation of its entire citizenship if we are to progress as a nation. Our corruption in government is made possible only when people lack sufficient interest to take an active part in the everyday affairs of their community, state, and federal government."—*C. R. Morrison* in *Parks and Recreation.*

Courtesy Perry-Mansfield Camps

The Place of Parks in a World at War

By V. K. BROWN
Director of Recreation
Chicago Park District

Parks are assuming great importance in a wartime program of recreation which has as one of its objectives relaxation and release from tension. We present a digest of an article by Mr. Brown which appeared in the February issue of *The American City*.

IN 1940 EVEN a superficial observer could see that the war was certain to bring new problems, whether or not America was directly involved in the fighting. Would, for instance, taxpayers be forced to decide what was luxury and content themselves with bare necessities? And if luxury must be dispensed with, is a park system and service a luxury or is it a necessity? The future of parks, thought the Chicago Park District, might well depend on the answer to that question.

We attempted to find out what the people themselves thought on the subject. Their two arguments, that parks and recreation centers are desirable places "to keep children off the streets," and that play facilities prevent delinquency, seemed, on inspection, to be negative in value, rather than positive. They did convince us, however, that our 35-year-old effort to convey our own ideas to the public had not proved very successful. We had been saying that our community centers developed neighborliness, helped to maintain community morale, enriched our common life together. We had talked about personality development, character building, physical development. We had indicated that sportsmanship and fair play in games emphasizes standards and discipline. We had insisted that beauty has its values, and we had proclaimed that in a machine age we need means of relaxation and release from tension.

But, evidently, we had better change our methods. We had better listen first before talking further. And in so doing we found three lines of thought current in the public consciousness for which we attempted to provide practical applications.

The first such idea which we found to be prevalent was this: There is a sheer necessity for national unity. To this we could say:

> "Yes, I think you are right. We must get together and stick together. But don't you think that we can get some training for that kind of team-work out of our experience in team-work in our sports? Don't you think, for example, that the discovery that our foreign-born citizens are just as much interested

as we are in community improvement does something to give us confidence in them, as fellow citizens?"

When we say that, after the citizen has brought the subject up himself, we are talking his language. He welcomes additional ideas when they second his own motion.

The next idea which we found to be so widespread as to be almost universal was this: There is a pioneering job stretching out before us after this war is over—the job of building the world all over again. We must prepare ourselves for that job. We must be physically fit. In response to that idea we could say:

"We can be thankful that we have some equipment to help us. We have our park swimming pools, our sports fields, our hiking trails, our boating lagoons, our areas for coasting or skating or camping or mountain climbing. I don't believe (and I have a hunch that you don't believe) that Americans are going to get physically fit by going through a dull and uninteresting set of formal exercises.

"Every sport that we have keeps alive by constantly becoming more difficult: billiards move into three-cushion; golf courses build new and more difficult hazards; manufacturers develop the livelier ball in baseball; the sportsmen themselves introduce the forward pass in football. Whist becomes bridge and then contract. That's the way sports evolve. And because there is something in us that is stimulated by challenge and difficulty, we go in for competition.

"Our parks certainly fit into the need you have been talking about. If America is going to tackle this tough situation with typical American spirit, it is lucky we have such practice grounds to get ourselves into shape for the grim job we face. Don't you think so?"

The third idea which we found to be widespread was a result of the public attention given to the "war of nerves" abroad. Fortunately would-be world conquerors told us what to expect.

We knew we had been through a lot, this generation. We knew that the first world war, our losses in the depression, the crumbling of our economic order, the upsetting of forms of government we had previously thought secure—all these experiences had brought us to the ragged edge.

We felt that we were on the verge of becoming jittery, if we were not, in fact, already so. We knew that our nerves were getting jumpy. We had become suspicious of everything and everybody — the so-called "politicians" in office, the "pressure groups" in the seat of government, "big business," "labor," the "subsidized press," "capitalism," "reformers"—everything!

Everybody knew the war of nerves was on. Everybody was worried about it. Everybody asked himself—how can we relax? How can we calm down, get a good night's sleep, and come back to face our problems calmly in the morning. We were able to say:

"That is, perhaps, our most fundamental problem. It is fortunate that some citizens are wise enough and keen enough to see it. But it is also fortunate that we have our park development in this country to help us find the answer. Getting out into the woods, under the trees, sitting on the shore of the lake or the bank of the river, picnicking with the family on the grass, smelling wood smoke, or hiking down the nature trails, listening to the birds and observing the flowers, going for a swim after a tough day in the office, getting out for a friendly game of softball on the park diamond. Yes, even our arts and appreciations, our crafts and hobbies, listening to concerts under the stars, responding to the beauty of a flower, a sunset, a painting, an oration, or a poem—all of them take our minds off our worries! They move us over to some other spot on the carpet, not to wear threadbare the place that gets the wear and tear of business life.

"All these things are just the restorative we need. They put us back into balance. They give us nervous tone and resilience. Certainly we can thank the wisdom of our fathers for having provided park institutions and a service which now meets this vital need. If, at this moment, we can mobilize all the right-thinking citizens like yourself, get them to spread the gospel of periodic relaxation, we need not content ourselves merely with worrying about the fact that we have worries, thereby adding still another worry to the list already threatening our undoing. Our park systems, either here in our home town, or scattered over the state, up in the North Woods, out in the mountains, or down at the seashore—they are a godsend. Made to order for just this crisis!"

In the last two years, these approaches have been our new publicity. Already, we believe, we have made more progress in developing a public understanding of the park system, its meanings and values, than we made in all the years when we were advancing only *our* ideas, but in such vague and foreign terms that they awoke no responsive thinking on the part of the general citizenship.

The first fundamental of park security is that parks talk the language of the common people to make themselves understand. When we relate ourselves to things the common people are thinking about, then we take our first steps toward insurance of our future. We think this process in connection with the park program is doing just that. We think we see evidences that it is doing so successfully.

Home Play on The Air

Miss Susan M. Lee, third vice-president and secretary of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association, talks with Mrs. John Sarto about home play in wartime

HOME PLAY in wartime went on the air in March when the Women's War Forum broadcast of Station WGY in Schenectady dedicated a program to recreation in the home. Susan M. Lee, third vice-president and secretary of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association, was guest speaker on the broadcast. Following is the script written for the Women's War Forum:

ANNOUNCER: Women of America, your country is at war. Schenectady is at war. Schenectady, one of the biggest industrial centers in the United States, is fighting the battle behind the lines . . . the Battle of Production.

KEBBE: Paul McNutt has said: "The American people need to play and they need it now. It should not detract from, but *forward* the war job. Children need recreation normally and even more in times of tension and anxiety. Adults need recreation because it helps refresh and renew their minds and bodies for the day's work."

SALLY: Simple, inexpensive stay-at-home recreation is possible for every family in wartime, despite War Bond budgets and the necessity for all of us to avoid using our cars. Our guest this afternoon has some fascinating information to give you on Home Play in Wartime, which we know you'll be interested to hear about. So, now we turn our microphones over to our guests on the Women's War Forum.

KEBBE: You all know that our boys in the Army and Navy have regular planned periods of recreation, and I believe the Women's Army and Navy Reserves do also—don't they, Miss Wilson?

WILSON: I don't know about the Navy — but I know the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps does. And I'll be right in the thick of it in a few days.

KEBBE: Good. Miss Jeannette Wilson, ladies, whom you know is a WAAC, was a stenographer at American Locomotive up until a few days ago—and shortly she's leaving us to relieve a man for active duty. Why did you decide to join the WAACS, Miss Wilson?

WILSON: Well, I should say, fifty per cent of my reasons for joining was patriotism. You see I have a brother who's a Technical Sergeant somewhere in the Middle East—and my boy friend, who is a Lieutenant in the anti-tank division, will be going any minute—if he hasn't already gone. And the other fifty per cent is a mixture of wanting to do something closely connected with the war and a desire for a little adventure.

KEBBE: And I should say they were really excellent reasons, Miss Wilson. I hope you get your adventure.

WILSON: I've already got some. Just looking forward a few days to my day of leaving is pretty exciting in itself.

KEBBE: Do you know where you're going?

WILSON: All I know is what I read in the papers, Mr. Kebbe. *There* it says, the new group of WAACS will go to Daytona Beach, Florida.

KEBBE: Ah, lucky lady. Now, if you don't mind, Miss Wilson, we'll leave you for just a moment and meet our second guest who is Mrs. John Sarto, and she should have some idea of the

value of *civilian* recreation in wartime, because she's doing quite a job in Civilian Defense work. Will you explain a little about your work, Mrs. Sarto, please?

SARTO: My Civilian Defense work is Mass Feeding and I really welcome this chance to say something about my work, because I think it's one of the least known of all Civilian Defense activities that women can do.

KEBBE: And it's one of the most important, I might add.

SARTO: Well, I don't want to say so — but the OCD has first call on Mass Feeders — and no other civilian defense organizations can take precedence in times of emergency.

KEBBE: Just how do you work, Mrs. Sarto?

SARTO: In an emergency, such as a bombing, as soon as the all clear is sounded, we go out with our mobile kitchens and set them up in some previously designated area. Then we feed those who are in need. We all work together. There are no bosses, so to speak. Each woman is assigned a certain job to do. . . .

KEBBE: You mean, someone will make coffee and someone else sandwiches, and so on?

SARTO: That's it. But it's not as simple as it sounds. We must take a six weeks course and then practice what we've learned at some hospital. Our group has had to take over the kitchens at the Ellis Hospital and feed the patients from time to time.

KEBBE: You know all this Civilian Defense work is highly practical, isn't it, for war or peacetime. Incidentally, I know your husband is a war worker, and I wish you'd say a word for him, Mrs. Sarto.

SARTO: He is in charge of expediting in the Material Department at American Locomotive. And what with the large number of tanks they're building now, he spends most of his time at the plant.

KEBBE: Lots of overtime, eh? (SARTO: Yes) Well, I think you've *almost* proved the case for civilian recreation in wartime, Mrs. Sarto. Extra busy people need relief from nervous strain and tension.

LEE: The point is, Mr. Kebbe, how are they going to get it?

KEBBE: I'm going to let you answer that one, Miss Lee, as soon as I introduce you. Ladies of the listening audience, Mrs. Sarto and Miss Wilson, may I present, Susan Lee, a Director of the National Recreation Association, who is going to discuss with us today, the extremely important subject of wartime recreation and Home Play in Wartime, Miss Lee.

LEE: How do you do. The aim of the National Recreation Association is that every child in America shall have a chance to play. That everybody in America young or old shall have an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying use of leisure time. These aims take on a new significance in wartime when the nation is looking to its citizens for the fighting spirit which we call morale.

WILSON: And you think that recreation plays an important part in building a nation's morale, Miss Lee?

LEE: Yes, definitely. We all need play—some fun and relaxation in our leisure time, both in peacetime and wartime. Not only children — but adults as well. You people in Schenectady, who are really doing such a magnificent job, must realize the value of recreation. But what are you going to do under wartime restrictions? With rubber being saved for war purposes, you can't drive your cars as you used to. Your budgets, too, are limited—with money going into taxes and War Bonds.

SARTO: Then the solution is to find ways and means of simple recreation at home, Miss Lee.

LEE: That's exactly the idea, Mrs. Sarto. And the National Recreation Association, in addition to its work for community programs, has always been concerned with home play and family recreation.

KEBBE: On the surface, it seems simple enough, Miss Lee.

LEE: It does, Mr. Kebbe. And yet, the work of our organization reaches out into every state of the Union. Our service is available to all who ask for it. And you'd be surprised at the numberless letters we receive requesting information from teachers, parents, and even children all over the country. Now that it is getting more difficult to go outside the home for much needed recreation, the family is thrown back more and more on its own resources—and often enough, people are at a loss as to what to do with their spare time.

WILSON: I can imagine many families would be really stumped for ideas without the use of the family car.

LEE: I am afraid they would, Miss Wilson. And yet these families need ideas right now if they—both adults and children—are to have the recreation they want. And actually, home play in wartime—which will help to satisfy the need we all feel for unity and solidarity with our family and our neighborhood—is not so hard to get as it seems at first. The average home is full of possibilities for games, and crafts, and dramatics if families will just give their imagination free rein—and give some thought to the space and materials at hand.

KEBBE: For instance, Miss Lee.

LEE: Well, a lot of toys aren't necessary for children. There are wonderful dolls clothes concealed in your scrap-cloth bag. Grocery cartons and boxes not only make practical wagons for young ones—but give them something constructive to do. If you live in the country, there are berries for stringing, birchbark for canoes and picture frames . . .

KEBBE: Say, I just remembered. When I was a child, I made a whole town from pasteboard boxes — painted them — cut out windows and so on.

SARTO: Was it fun, Mr. Kebbe?

KEBBE: Yes, it was. Really it was.

LEE: Of course, it was. And there are lots of other games. That old trunk in your attic is full of old-fashioned clothes that make delightful costumes for children's dramatics. Then of course, there are all kinds of card games.

WILSON: But even *bridge* can get tiring if you play it often enough.

LEE: That's true all right. But what about pounce, slap jack, I doubt it, or gin rummy?

WILSON: Or pinochle or hearts. There are two games I used to love.

LEE: Yes, and they're coming back into fashion. But sitting around of an evening, with your next door neighbor—you can have lots of fun playing those forgotten card games. They're noisy and lively—and they don't require so much concentration—and you won't want to concentrate anyway, after you've been doing it all day over some machine in a war plant.

SARTO: You're referring more to adults, now of course.

LEE: Well, yes, but not entirely. These old time games are good for all ages.

WILSON: Have you more suggestions, then?

LEE: Yes, though we have gasoline rationing, we can still walk places. There must be ample opportunities for picnicking in and around Schenectady. There must be many spots in the hills and along the Mohawk that you have not explored yet. But to get right back to the home—which I do want to emphasize — there are unlimited possibilities in your own back yard. Stretch a rope between two trees and you have a deck tennis court. A few discs of wood, a pole, and some chalk for marking your cement driveway, and you have a very workable shuffleboard. Or how about horseshoe pitching? Have you forgotten what fun that was — and all you need are a couple of stakes and a few horseshoes.

SARTO: Also, cooking out in your own backyard could be included.

LEE: Yes, picnics in your own backyard are just as much fun (and half the work) as picnics away from home. Perhaps you can make a fireplace from stone or brick over which you can broil hamburgers. . . .

WILSON: If you can get hamburgers.

LEE: True enough, Miss Wilson — and as time goes on the "ifs" will become more commonplace. The rationings and restrictions placed upon us at present are nothing to what they will be before the war is over. Tension and nervous strain will *increase* rather than *decrease*. We will be staying at home much more in the near future than we are now—all of us. That is why *now* is the time to prepare ourselves for home play in wartime. You working mothers (*and there will be more of you*) must feel that your children are happily occupied while you are away. Plan *now* for the time when you will be away from home a great part of the day.

SARTO: Do you think an older child can help in this situation?

LEE: Without doubt. Many children, especially the teen-age girls whose problems we hear so much about, enjoy playing with younger children and are proud of the feeling of responsi-

(Continued on page 360)

"Nuts!" You Too Can Make These Things

By H. W. GRAEF
Area Supervisor of Recreation
Chicago Park District

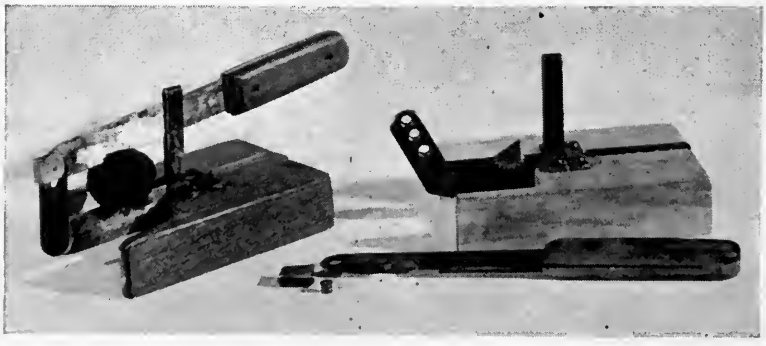
This sign above a display cabinet in the craft shop at the Chicago Service Men's Center really "gets 'em going." One soldier asked, "Do you have to be 'cracked' to do this work?" The answer was, "No — just 'nutty'!"

THE INTEREST of many servicemen has been challenged by the number of craft articles which may be made from nuts. At their workshop in Chicago's Auditorium Center, the boys in uniform have made bracelets, belts, necklaces, lapel gadgets, salt and pepper shakers, buckles, earrings, rings, brooches, ash trays, flower pots, and buttons—all from nuts and nutshells.

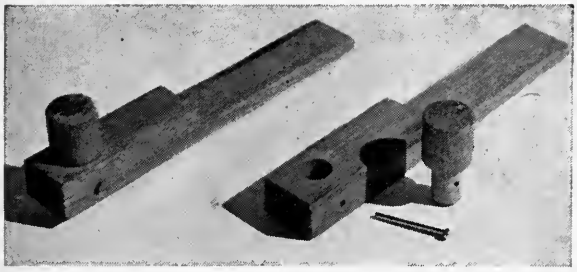
In making these articles, nutshells of various kinds are cut longitudinally or in cross section. In some instances, cutting diagonally gives a very interesting pattern resembling butterflies, medallions, or other figures. Butternuts, black walnuts, hard-shelled pecans, Brazil nuts, hazelnuts, coconuts, and even date, red plum, and dark cherry pits have been found suitable for this work.

The nuts may be cut by hand, using a miter saw or coping saw, but the most satisfactory method is to use a band saw with a metal cutting blade. In order that the slices may be of any thickness and yet hold the nut firmly, a jig has been devised which is made from heavy, power hack saw blades, mounted in a block of wood. The illustration at the bottom of the page shows this device. The hack saw blades are arranged on the principle of a nutcracker and enable one to grip the nut firmly so that slices may be cut from both ends of the nut until the operator reaches the center section gripped by the jaws of the jig. This sawing to the required thickness is performed, of course, without removing the nut from the jig.

The second illustration shows a device made to hold the nut sections while filing them. The jig is made in the following manner: For the base, use a piece of wood approximately 1" x 2" x 9", and drill a ½" hole through the flat surface about 1" from either end. The filing block is made of wood about 1" in diameter, and 2½" long, and is turned down on one end to form a nipple ½" in diameter and 1" long. This nipple is fitted to the ½" hole previously drilled in the base. A small hole may then be drilled through the base and nipple, and a nail inserted in this hole will keep the filing block from turning. Several very small holes are drilled in the top of the filing block to hold two small brads so that the heads of the brads project about 1/16" above the surface of the block. These brads may be moved to different holes to suit the nut section being filed. The jig is used by clamping the base to the table or bench so that the filing block is about 6" out from the edge of the table.



The nut section is placed on top of the filing block, and the pressure against the heads of the brads will hold the section firmly while the filing is accomplished. A mill file is used to remove all saw marks and to shape the edges so that they conform to a general pattern. A piece of sandpaper, cut to approximately 2½" in length by ½" in width, is folded lengthwise to provide a good grit surface on both sides. One end of the piece of sandpaper is held firmly between the thumb and first finger, and the other end between the third and little fingers, with the tips of the first, second and third fingers resting on the little belt thus formed. Sanding in this way, with No. 7/0 granite and No. 8/0 pouncing paper gives a very smooth surface suitable for the final polishing. In sanding, almost all sharp edges are removed, and light reflections show that the



edges are rounded to a soft and pleasing contour.

After sanding, the dust is brushed from the nut section and the nut meats (which have been previously removed and saved in a glass jar) are pressed firmly into the shell so that the oil from the meat is absorbed by the shell. The shell sections may be left to "soak" for a few days with the nut meats pressed into them, which gives a somewhat deeper penetration of the oil. Ordinarily, however, after a few minutes the nut meats may be removed from the shell section by means of a sharp instrument. Old worn-out dentist tools are suitable for this purpose. The sections should then be brushed clean with an old toothbrush.

If, for any reason, holes are to be drilled in the shell, this should be done before polishing. A very satisfactory instrument for drilling such holes is a "bud" burr used in a "Handee" grinder. This burr has less tendency to draw to one side than a star-shaped or twist drill.

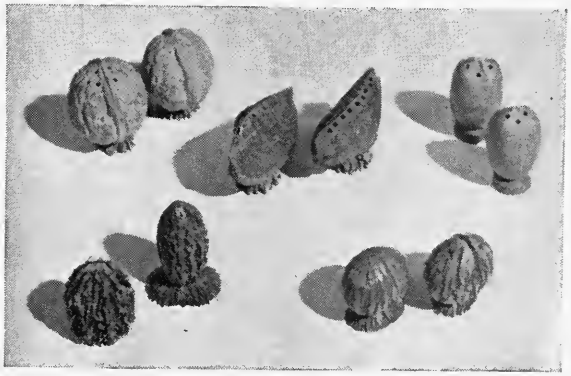
For polishing, two cotton cloth polishing wheels have been found satisfactory. One is impregnated with tripoli compound, used in buffing brass, and the other with jeweler's rouge, used in polishing silver and gold. If polishing wheels are not available, use a piece of heavy flannel mounted on a strip of wood. This may be held in the hand. Impregnated with the same compounds and rubbed briskly across the nut section, it will produce a very good polish. It has been found that this method of polishing gives better results than wax, shellac, or any other filler.

Coconut shells may be readily cut by using a hack saw, miter saw, or coping saw, and by machine, with a band saw or jig saw. In preparing the coconut shell for polishing, it is unnecessary to add oil from the nut meat. It may be highly polished, and retains considerable strength even when cut into very thin pieces. The outside fiber of the coconut shell is removed with a rasp or rough file. It is advisable to remove the inside layer of the shell with a jackknife or gouge before any extensive work is undertaken on the outside. This is because the inside layer of the coconut shell is rather brittle and is likely to split off.

Sections of coconut shells may be sawed and filed into various shapes, and are wholly suitable for carving and engraving. The engraved portions are sometimes filled with a wax-like substance called "Monofil," which comes in various colors. In this way, the depressions in the piece are brought to the surface level so that when the article is polished, the engraving will show a color outline and yet the surface will be perfectly smooth.

Various methods of attachment are used on the different articles. Buttons, of course, are sewed on in the ordinary manner. Round elastic, silk cord, leather thongs, or sterling silver chain are used to attach the nut sections when making bracelets, belts or necklaces. The use of sterling silver chain in a necklace produces a really fine piece of costume jewelry. For the pins or dress ornaments, a plastic-back bar pin is attached to the nut section with "Duco" cement. If the surface to which the pin is to be attached is rather smooth or hollow, plastic wood may be used to fill in the depressions, thus giving the pin back a larger cementing surface.

To make salt and pepper shakers out of hazelnuts, pecans or Brazil nuts, an opening is formed in the base by drilling a series of very small holes in a circle about ¼" in diameter. This section is



then broken out of the base, and after smoothing the edges, a small cork is trimmed to form a nipple which will protrude up into the nut. The cork base, of course, should be proportionate and sufficiently wide to prevent top-heaviness. With a pick or drill, most of the partitions and all of the nut meat are removed from the nut. Holes are then drilled in the top of this section—small holes for the pepper shaker, and slightly larger holes for the salt shaker. If desired, the base may be colored

by using a material called "Plasta Rok." It is soluble in water, and dries with a hard, dull finish. Of course, in shakers of this type the nuts are not polished.

A base for the shaker may also be formed by cutting a cross section of the end of a nut, flattening the top surface, and setting a cork on this surface with "Duco" cement. In either case, the cork should extend only a short distance into the cavity of the nut, and no portion of the cork nipple should show when the piece is assembled.

Shakers made out of black walnuts and butternuts require that a very small slice be cut off the base end of the nut, and that the interior partitions be drilled so that they may be broken out and all nut meat and partitions removed. Smoothing the inside may be done with a large burr. The base should be made using the latter method described above. File, sand, and polish as directed.

In making flower pots, a section is sliced off the top of a coconut. After smoothing the nut, a clear lacquer is used to simulate a porcelain finish. To prevent moisture from spoiling the shell, the inside of the nut is coated with hot paraffin, applied by means of a stiff-bristled brush. A very satisfactory base is made from a piece of cork or balsa wood, hollowed somewhat to conform to the shape of the nut. A touch of color may be added to the base by using the "Plasta Rok."

These examples present some idea of the scope of nutcraft, but the use of nuts and nut shells in making useful and ornamental articles is limited only to the ingenuity of the craftsman.

In the book entitled "Low-Cost Crafts for Everyone," published by Greenberg, Publisher, New York City, the author, H. Atwood Reynolds, has devoted a chapter to describing Nut Crafts. Among these crafts are buttons, ornaments and accessories made from walnuts, butternuts, horse chestnuts, acorns, hickory nuts and hazelnuts.

Suggestions are also given for making bird feeding stations and bird baths from coconuts, "A bird feed station to hang on a tree may be made from a coconut. Cut the coconut so that part of one side is left protruding to give the birds a perch to stand on as they stretch their bills into the interior to draw forth the morsels of food that have been placed in it.

Every Sunday and Wednesday since February the author of this article has shared his nutcraft hobby with the servicemen who come to the Auditorium Center in Chicago. The project has caught the attention of many of the boys who do not care to dance or participate in other activities.

"Clean out the inside of the coconut and then sandpaper the inside surface. The outer surface may be left with its natural shaggy covering, or may be sanded to a smooth finish. It may be shellacked or left in its natural condition.

"To hang, bore a hole on either side of the coconut in such relation that a wire bail may be inserted with ends twisted to anchor it. Grain or suet may be put in the station for the birds, and then the house is ready for hanging.

"Fashioned similarly to the coconut bird feed station, the bath will make an attractive ornament for a tree, and yet will have utility as a pleasure spot for birds. Cut part of one side of your coconut in such manner that a lower lip is left to protrude, remembering that water must be retained in the nut and that the depth of the water will depend upon how far down you cut the coconut. Clean out the coconut meat that lines the inner wall. With wire bail fastened through two tiny holes bored on either side of the nut, hang the bath in a tree and then pour sufficient water in it to entertain the birds.

"A trinket box made of coconut is constructed simply by cutting the top off in such a manner as to provide a lid. This may be large or small. In making the cut, slant it downward toward the inside so that it will fit without sliding off.

"Clean out the interior wall of the nut and sand well to a smooth finish. Shellac the inside and, if you wish, the outside as well. The latter should be coated only after some of the shaggy covering has been sanded off. If you wish to ornament the box, it will lend itself to paint after sanding. Or you may carve or burn designs in it."

Why Archery?

Since bows and arrows are of wood, the only steel being on the arrow tip, it is probable, Mr. Berry points out, that there will be no curtailment of archery supplies during the war. This should result in a further impetus to the sport along with the desire throughout the entire country to keep physically fit.

By GRAHAM G. BERRY

"A PREPOSTEROUS IDEA!" Robin Hood would have snorted had he been told that his favorite weapon would some day be used by women to improve their posture and grace.

And this Sherwood Forest sport is increasing in popularity among women. Why? Permit two physical education instructors at Pasadena, California, Junior College, Miss Irma Graham and Miss Forrest Dutton, to answer this for you.

First of all, archery is good exercise. It builds good posture as no other sport will. It develops poise, control, coordination, concentration. The huskiest girl and her frail classmate benefit equally. Speaking of frailties, people in wheel chairs have competed in and won archery tournaments! It provides sound but not strenuous exercise for all ages.

These Pasadena teachers should know whereof they speak because they help teach 200 young women twice a week to flood targets with a rain of steel-tipped arrows. How well this instruction has been absorbed is brought out by the fact that the Pasadena Junior College archery team has ranked unusually high in the mouth-filling Women's Intercollegiate Telegraphic Archery Tournaments sponsored by the National Archery Association.

Pasadena has entered the tourney only two years, competing against teams from about a hundred colleges and universities throughout the United States. In 1940 the Pasadenans took eighth place, and last year climbed two notches to sixth. In addition, the school developed Marjorie Williamson, now a student at the University of California at Los Angeles, who, as a junior collegienne, tied for thirteenth place among women archers of the United States.

Archery is not necessarily a sport for women athletes. It is a sport for everybody, and, as has been mentioned, for the frail as well as the hearty.

Here is what Pasadena Junior College co-eds have to say when asked why they enrolled in archery classes. Most girls answered it was because they liked it or considered it the "most fascinating" of the twenty-four physical education courses offered at the junior college. Some had taken it in junior high or high school and wanted to continue the sport.

Tops in the most specific reason for liking it was that it corrects posture. Several girls were taking it to "cure" round shoulders. One girl wanted to strengthen her shoulders so she could play the violin better. The next most frequent reason given was that the time of archery classes fitted best into programs of classes. From this group, the teachers know, will develop some top archers who now are being exposed to the sport for the first time.

Four answers tied for the next place: 1. Feminine curiosity about archery. 2. It is an outdoor sport. 3. It is one of many sports girls want to know something about. 4. Physical disabilities preclude participating in more strenuous exercise.

(Continued on page 362)

Witches and "Punkin" Heads . . . .

AUTUMN—and black cats, witches on broomsticks, ghosts, and eerie spirits will be among us again. Now's the time to begin planning for that Halloween Party you've been thinking of having — only this year the festivities will have an up-to-the-minute keynote with emphasis on simple, easy-to-arrange decorations and refreshments.

> If modern ghosts you've never seen,
> Come to our house on Halloween —
> Cats screeching, skeletons creaking,
> Ghosts roaming, witches groaning—
> Be prepared; your secret's bared,
> Won't you come and join the fun?

You don't have to buy scarce materials to make "spooky" invitations. Just take old brown wrapping paper or some discarded paper bags and cut out invitations in the shape of autumn leaves. With orange and black crayon write this mysterious message: "BwAre!!—U R 2 AperE et ThUh ShaK ov mR. aNd MrS. jONes, oCToBEr 31 et 6 O'cloK. KuM prEPaRed 4 eNYthiNg!!"

On the other side of the leaf you can ease your friends' minds by writing the verse shown in the inset. At the bottom of the poem leave room to write the name and address of the host and hostess.

Because this is a wartime Halloween Party, remember all decorations must be made as easily and inexpensively as possible. Gather autumn leaves of all hues from your garden and scatter them abundantly around the rooms.

Cover a standing lamp with a sheet, for a very realistic ghost, using sticks underneath for arms. The light shining through the head, (make features with charcoal) gives an unearthly effect. Cover all light bulbs with masks, the more horrible, the better. If you live in the country and cornstalks are available, make ghosts, witches and scarecrows of these, tying masks to broomsticks for the heads. Spider webs of cord strung across the windows will complete the eerie details.

Bright red apples can be suspended from lengths of clothes line strung across the room in several places. And it always helps to have a crackling fire in the fireplace if possible.

Spider Web Treasure Hunt. Here's a hilarious way of getting the party started. Attach inexpensive souvenirs — maybe vegetables or fruits from your victory garden—to the ends of balls of cord (one for each guest) and hide them in various places. Take each ball of cord separately, and weave it in and out of the furniture, across rooms, etc. The cords should all cross and recross each other, making a real "spider web." Arrange them so that the loose ends are near the entrance of the party room. Your guests will have trouble, but fun, unraveling the web.

Are You Superstitious? Provide the guests with plenty of paper and pencils so that they can write down all the Halloween bad omens they can think of. The one who prepares the longest list in a given time wins and must read his list aloud. Others may be asked to read superstitions not read by the winner. Here are a few bad omens your guests might include:

1. Don't walk under a ladder. Extreme bad luck is the penalty.
2. If you throw over the salt shaker, throw salt over your shoulder to escape bad luck.
3. If you break a mirror, it signifies seven years of bad luck.
4. If you sing before breakfast, you will cry before supper.
5. It is bad luck to rock an empty chair.
6. If you put on any garment wrong side out, it is bad luck to change.
7. If you tell a dream before breakfast, it will come true.
8. Every bride should wear something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue.
9. Don't let a black cat cross your path. You will have bad luck.
10. It is bad luck to raise an umbrella in the house.

Where's My Spirit? With everyone bumping into everyone else in this game, guests will get to know each other quickly—and violently! As everybody knows, the dead cannot rest until their mortal bodies are joined with their immortal spirits. In this game the mortals — all of them famous men — seek their spirits in the Valley of the Dead.

Half the group are Mortals, half Spirits. The

Spirits, who cover themselves with sheets, go to one end of the room, the Mortals to the other.

Each of the Mortals is given a name of a departed spirit — General Washington, John Paul Jones, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, General Grant. The Spirits are given corresponding names. Then the Mortals go in search of their Spirits. When they meet or bump into a Spirit they shake hands quietly with him, give their name and ask if he is their Spirit. If they meet the wrong one he groans loudly. If they meet their own Spirit, he says, "Aye, Mortal." The Spirit then removes his shroud and both go their way in peace.

Apple Contest. Fresh fruit isn't rationed and you should be able to get all the apples you'll need for this typical Halloween game. Divide the guests into groups of four each. Give No. 1 in each group an apple and a paring knife. No. 1 is to peel the apple and pass it on to No. 2. No. 2 must quarter it, No. 3 core it and drop it into a bowl of water. No. 4 must take it out of the water and eat it. The first quartet finished wins.

Musical Race. Seat players in two rows about ten feet apart. At both ends of each row place a hollowed pumpkin or a basket draped in orange and black crepe paper. An apple is placed in the basket at one end of each line.

Number the players of each team and give each the name of a well-known song with a patriotic theme. One player of each team will thus have the same song.

A pianist starts playing a song — or someone may hum the tune loudly — and each of the two players assigned that song runs, as soon as he recognizes it, to the pumpkin or basket at the end of the line in which the apple has been placed, grabs it, runs to the pumpkin or basket at the opposite end of the line, places the apple in it, and returns to his seat. The one seated first scores one point for his team. The team first scoring eleven points wins.

A few song titles which may be used are:

The Star-Spangled Banner
Yankee Doodle
Anchors Aweigh
Caissons Song
When Johnny Comes Marching Home
America, the Beautiful
Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean
The Marines' Hymn
Army Air Corps
Battle Hymn of the Republic

Print by Gedge Harmon

Pumpkin Victory Exchange. Seven orange-colored cardboard pumpkins—you can cut them out yourself — are needed for each guest. One letter of V-I-C-T-O-R-Y should be printed on each pumpkin. Shuffle them all together and deal the pumpkins into as many piles of seven as there are guests. Place each pile of seven in a separate envelope and place the envelopes in a hollowed-out pumpkin. Let each guest take one envelope. The object of the game is to collect seven pumpkins that will spell the word "victory." To do this, each person must exchange undesirable letters for others. Only one letter may be traded at a time, and if a person is asked for a letter he doesn't have, he may not be asked for another. The first person to get the complete word cries "Victory!"

Black Cat and Bat. Choose a Bat and a Black Cat from among your guests. The other players join hands to form a circle with the Bat in the center and the Cat on the outside. The Cat chases the Bat in and out of the circle, the members of the circle favoring the latter and hindering the former by raising or lowering their arms. When the Bat is finally caught, two other players become Bat and Cat.

Military Ghost. Here's a new twist to an old game. Players are seated in an informal circle. The first player calls the first letter of a word of more than three letters which he has in mind. The second player thinks of a word beginning with that letter and adds the second letter. The third player adds the third letter, and so on. Each player must be very careful that the letter he adds does not complete a word. If he does, he becomes a half-ghost and anyone who speaks to him also becomes a half-ghost.

The next player then starts another word. Any

player whose mistakes make him a half-ghost twice becomes a ghost. Anyone who speaks to a ghost becomes a ghost. Ghosts are out of the game, but remain in the circle and try to draw the players into conversation with them.

A player must always have in mind a word of more than three letters when he calls a letter. Frequently a player, in a tight spot and unable to think of a word from the letter passed on to him, will attempt to bluff and call a letter anyway. Any player suspecting that this is the case may challenge another player to state the word he has in mind. If he is unable to do so, he becomes a half-ghost; if he does name a legitimate word, the challenger becomes a half-ghost.

The trick here is that all words used in the game must be of a military nature. Here are some suggestions of words that may be used: soldier, sailor, marine, MacArthur, Pershing, Lafayette, Verdun, bomb, submarine, troop, regiment, infantry, cavalry, Attu, battalion, rifle, grenade, tank, Montgomery, Doolittle.

"Punkin" Head Race. A small pumpkin is placed on a table at one end of the room. The pumpkin is lifted from the table and carried by two players who place their foreheads against it, and together lift it in that way from the table. Hands may not be used. If the pumpkin drops to the floor and the couple can not retrieve it, they may receive help, but are fined 50 points. Time is kept and the couple accomplishing the feat in the shortest length of time wins. Each couple completing the race receives 500 points. But remember that a deduction of 50 points is made for each time they receive help. If the party is large enough, provide two pumpkins and make this a relay race. The side finishing first wins.

"Tell Me My Fortune." The future always reveals itself to the credulous on Halloween. The hostess, dressed as a witch or an old gypsy can concoct some really amusing fortunes with charmed pumpkin seeds which should be placed in an empty pumpkin. Each guest seeking his fortune will come to the witch and will be told to draw one of the magic seeds from the pumpkin. The seeds, which are dryed in advance of the party, have printed on each in India ink one of the following symbols:

$—wealth
¢—poverty
M.D.—will marry a doctor
Wings—will go in the air corps or marry an aviator
Anchor—will go in the Navy or marry a sailor
Love Knot—a love affair
2—will marry twice
Ring—happy marriage
Pen—literary success
Button—bachelor
Thimble—old maid
Spade—will marry a farmer

Bobbing for Apples. No Halloween party is complete without bobbing for apples. Instead of placing the apples in tubs of water where the splashing might damage polished floors or ruin clothing, try suspending the apples on strings from a line strung across the room. Each person stands before an apple with his hands behind his back and tries to eat the fruit. The apples will swing back and forth as they are touched thus adding to the difficulty of biting them. The person who finishes his apple first wins a prize of a jelly or candy apple.

By this time, your guests will be ready and willing to follow the "old witch" hostess into the dining room where refreshments galore greet the eye. The table can be covered with orange and black crepe paper. Paper plates of the same colors may be dressed up with cut-outs of witches, cats, and pumpkins pasted on them. Napkins, cut from the same crepe paper, will be in the shape of leaves with the names of each guest written in orange or black crayon. Real leaves from the garden should be scattered here and there on the table.

Crowning point of the refreshment table will be the centerpiece—a huge pumpkin, hollowed out, lined with waxed paper, and set on a mat of autumn leaves. Fill the pumpkin with autumn fruits and nuts.

But now for the refreshments — and what a tempting picture they present! First come the good old standbys of apple cider and golden-brown doughnuts. They're inviting, easy to prepare, and won't take precious ration points.

Then there are Black Cat Sandwiches which are slices of white bread cut in small rounds and covered with cream cheese. This is topped with rounds of brown bread in which faces have been cut, so that the white cheese shows through.

For a novel Orange Face Salad, scoop the insides out of oranges, leaving just the skin, and fill with salad. Stick in cloves for eyes, nose, and mouth. Fasten a slice of marsh-

(Continued on page 356)

"If a Goblin came a-hobblin'
What would you do?
I'd treat him like a personage —
And run!—wouldn't you?"

What They Say About Recreation

"MAKE UP YOUR MIND once and for all that you can be happy and that you are going to be happy. . . . Happiness is not a matter of wealth or station. It is a matter of temperament and will. . . . Take satisfaction in the goodness and kindness that you see in people about you. Notice the beauties of nature. Enjoy the flowers. Listen to the birds. Look up at the sky and stars."—*Joy Elmer Morgan.*

"Now that our country is at war, the importance of pure music and all the fine arts is much greater than ever." — *Dr. William Lyon Phelps* in *The Etude Music Magazine.*

"The 'life more abundant' can never be exclusively the life of either artist, scientist or philosopher. . . . It must include alike the art of beautiful living, added to the science of true living, both culminating in the philosophy of the good life."—From *The Heart through Art.*

"Too many people in America are lonesome. Everyone who is in his right mind wants to belong with other people, and if he doesn't belong anywhere, he is unhappy."—*David Cushman Coyle* in *America.*

"Even now, in the midst of war, we have not visualized our children as our richest mine of strength and security. Children everywhere will have lost most; they will need new hope and new understanding."—*Dr. George D. Stoddard.*

"Recreation meets a great spiritual need in the individual, and in meeting it helps to mould and build his tastes and interests."—*George S. Counts.*

"There is no better way to train for the larger responsibilities of citizenship than through participation in cooperative, wholesome, worthwhile recreational activities. Those who participate develop greater appreciations of beauty standards and skills."—*James N. Rule.*

"There is particularly urgent need for expanding recreational, school and day care facilities for the little children, but also necessary are additional provisions for children after school closing hours and during the long summer vacation." — *Bess Goodykoontz.*

"To make the outdoor recreational resources of America effectively available to the youth of America is an effort we owe our young people."—*The American Youth Commission* in *Youth and the Future.*

"Happiness and unhappiness have been little studied by science, yet happiness is one of our most cherished goals. As economic institutions are the clue to our standard of living, so, perhaps, the institution of the family is nearest that elusive thing called happiness."—From *Review of Findings,* President's Research Committee on Social Trends.

"A man should hear a little music, read a little poetry, and see a fine picture every day of his life, in order that worldly cares may not obliterate the sense of the beautiful which God has implanted in the human soul."—*Goethe.*

"Relaxation is one of the absolute necessities of modern life if we are to have mental and spiritual release and satisfaction."—*Edith M. Gates* in *The Womans Press.*

"The very essence of democracy is the search for new freedoms by thorough-going individualists who realize there is sufficient advantage in living together to be willing to impose on themselves certain disciplines and responsibilities." — *Henry A. Wallace* in *The Price of Freedom.*

"Children bear the promise of a better world. . . . Through play they learn what freedom means." —From *Defense of Children Series* No. 8. Children's Bureau.

"You can interrupt the improvement of a road and ten years later go on with it about where you left off, but if you interrupt decent care for children and ten years later begin again to feel responsible for them, you can by no means begin where you left off. You find them irreparably grown up, and grown up wrong—enemies and liabilities of their communities rather than friends and assets." —*Dorothy Canfield Fisher.*

"Let us get over the shame of being caught idling, working in our gardens, reading a good book, listening to or producing fine music, or going fishing."—*R. Bruce Tom.*

AAF Technical Training Command Photo

Servicemen gallantly welcoming Miami Beach junior hostesses to the Pier. In a few short months the list of 400 girl volunteers ballooned to 4,000

At ease! - library whe

So This Is Tropical Languor!

By KATHRYN C. HARWOOD

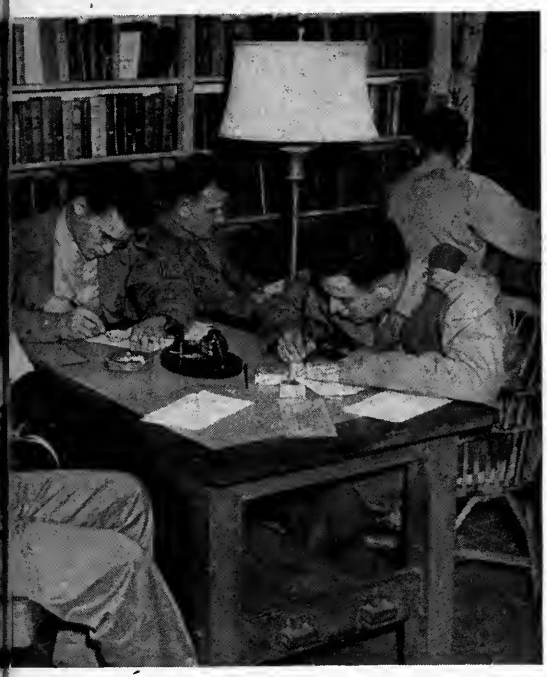
HOW THE NORMAL LIFE of a small resort city of 30,000 people, drowsing under a tropical Florida sun, was decisively changed overnight, and how its citizens met this crisis is the wartime saga of Miami Beach.

How an Association set about providing recreation for a few sailors from across Biscayne Bay, and found itself host to a million servicemen in less than a year, is part of the staggering transformation which faced this community.

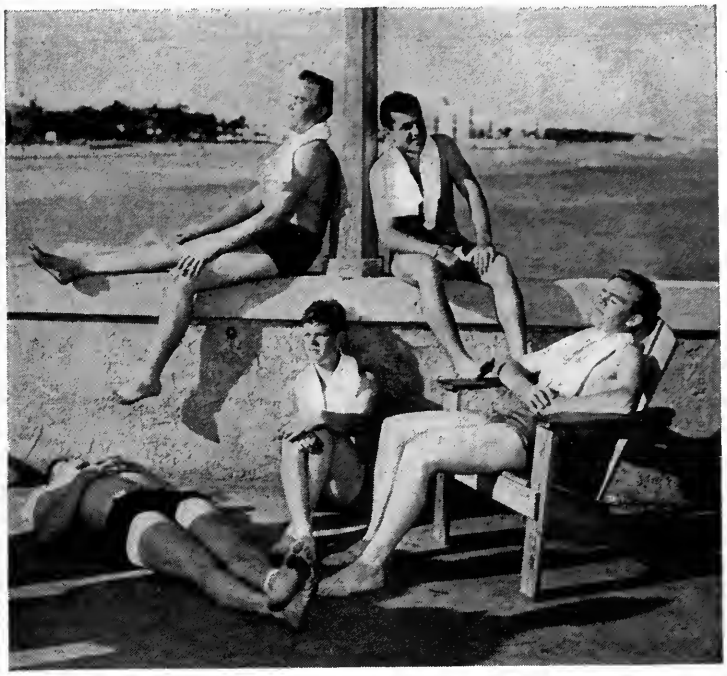
How 300 volunteers increased their ranks to 3,000 in a few short months, and how a list of 400 junior hostesses ballooned to 4,000 is a part of this amazing story of wartime civilian adjustment.

Just before the influx of the Army on the Beach, a local group had formed itself into the Recreation Pier Association. Its plans were comparatively modest. The members would have gasped had they known they were on the brink of operating Florida's largest servicemen's center and one of the largest in the United States. How could they know that the Association would open seven additional centers, five of them simultaneously within a few months.

In the spring of 1942, Miami Beach was beginning to shutter its pink and white stucco houses, furl its gaily-striped awnings, and board up its luxury shops, hotels, and clubs for the summer. The wealthy winter crowd was leaving the jewel-box city and the sleepy summer was setting in. Without warning, citizens awoke one morning to the sound of tramping feet. Tens of thousands of Air Force trainees were streaming into town. The world's largest Technical Training Command flooded the streets and overflowed every available space. Clubs became mess halls. Hotels were turned into barracks. PXs and commissaries squeezed into store rooms. Golf courses were transformed into drill fields. Traffic halted while endless parades of singing soldiers went by. Shop windows were filled with military equipment, and the bugler was "getting 'em up" at about the hour when remaining resorters were just thinking of going to bed. It the matter of servicemen, Miami Beach had hit the jack-pot.



diers on leave relax in their own Pier
adin' and 'ritin' are the order of the day



On deck! — These sunning seamen have come from Miami to spend the day at the servicemen's Pier

Without warning, the citizens of Miami Beach awoke one morning to the sound of tramping feet. The world's largest Technical Training Command had taken over the little jewel-box city. Here is the amazing story of how the local citizens met this wartime crisis.

Had the Pier Association which was serving these thousands not been founded along sound lines, it could never have weathered the strain. If the leaders had not been women of foresight and strong purpose, the Association would have collapsed of its own weight. Had this enormous community project not been based on the highest conception of recreation, it would never have gained the approval and support of Army, Navy, Defense Council, and its own City Fathers.

Ninety per cent of its Women's Board was still intact a year later. Those who withdrew did so from necessity — because of illness, moving, or other personal pressure. This Women's Board has directed and performed the actual work, backed by a Men's Board which has sat in an advisory capacity.

The Association rapidly expanded with the rising tide of troops. Women who had never thought much about it before were suddenly conscious of a fierce civic pride in handling this job of providing healthy lounging places for the groups of uniformed men crowding the sidewalks. So keen became this challenge that not until six months of gruelling labor had elapsed did they reluctantly hand over even a little of their backbreaking responsibility to a small professional staff. When the massive proportions of the work necessitated the help of a thousand volunteers a month, they realized that the Association needed the stability which only professionalism provides.

Although the leaders and the vast bulk of workers are volunteer, they are not necessarily unskilled. Women are chosen for whatever experience or training they may have had; and those with aptitudes along certain lines often develop particular techniques. Whether their motive be patriotic, intellectual, civic, or purely emotional, they all feel an urge which keeps them steadfast to a goal and minimizes the inevitable clash of personalities.

Some are serving their own sons by proxy; still others are interested in the men objectively, seeing a possibility of contributing to the mold of the nation's future. Because both the Colonel's Lady and Judy O'Grady are volunteers, there is the inevitable minority working because it is "the thing to do." Probably the greatest driving force

of all is pride of town. This is Miami Beach's job and these are Miami Beach men and women doing it, helped by Greater Miamians who comprise a third of the volunteers.

The Pier Opens

April 15, 1942, had been set as opening day for the Pier, first and largest of the Association's centers. This city-owned property had been loaned for the duration. Consisting of two barn-like buildings joined by an open deck, the structure projected almost a thousand feet into the Atlantic from the southern tip of the Beach. It was cluttered with defunct city lampposts and assorted mementoes of Minsky's Burlesque which flourished there in former years. Its roof leaked and its plaster had seen better days.

Those original three hundred pairs of volunteer hands had less than a month's time in which to raise funds and collect furnishings for this ugly, cement behemoth which had nothing but its size and its superb location to recommend it. Those willing hands wore callouses and blisters in the process. The monster's appetite seemed insatiable. Truck loads of bookcases, desks, checkerboards, clocks and balogna-slicers were dumped at the entrance and swallowed. Tag Day and a benefit race at Tropical Park were the opening money-raising efforts. Newspapers, in banner headlines, called for volunteers. Merchants cut prices and civic clubs loaned pool tables and pianos. Secondhand dealers probed dusty corners for treasures. Nothing that wasn't nailed down was safe from questing workers!

Transporting this equipment, bought or wheedled, was a feat of ingenuity blithely required of a committee which, one year later, was to report: "We are, 'Believe it or not, Mr. Ripley,' one of the busiest transfer companies, operating without a license and with no overhead."

From the outset the pattern of resort life complicated this civic project. In wintertime, resources of money and womanpower overflow the community. But summer tells a different tale. Within days the population boils down to less than half. Army and Navy, however, were no respecters of "the season." Responsibility fell heaviest on the community's year-round population. Of average means, pursuing normal, unspectacular lives, these were the women who rolled up their sleeves. They scrubbed, sewed, pinned, painted, hammered and nailed. They were hot, they were tired, but they were determined. A year later they had the startling experience of reading about themselves in an Associated Press story as "the diamond-studded women who run the Pier!"

"Diamond-Studded" Help

Luckily, through the bustling months that followed the Pier's opening, there were plenty of the "diamond-studded" winter crowd to help as well. The Association kept pace with sweeping Army expansion. One by one seven branches were opened, dotted northward from the Pier eight miles, ending in the swank Surf Club at Ninety-first Street and the ocean. They vary in type from a small Adirondack-style lodge with wood-paneled walls, rustic balcony and moose head over the doorway, to a converted cocktail bar, mirrored and spacious. They range from the Pier which has accommodated 7,000 servicemen in one evening, to a four-room cottage at the edge of Biscayne Bay with pink hibiscus at the window ledge.

The same policies govern the Pier and its branches; the same philosophy applies to all. This is, to put it simply, refreshment of body, mind and spirit. The Association is nonsectarian, its sole object being to provide wholesome leisure to servicemen in all branches of the armed forces stationed in this area.

As nearly as possible, a civilian atmosphere is the aim of Pier and branches, offering the uniformed man a temporary release from military regimentation. Officers are excluded except as guests on special occasions so that men may not eternally be snapping to attention. Although a college register is kept for their convenience, men are not required to register for admittance. Volunteers, on the other hand, from president down, sign in and out, thus keeping track of hours and facilitating the receiving of messages. Civilian visitors are admitted only from ten to noon daily, and to the Pier on Wednesday nights (passes secured from Army intelligence) to watch the weekly soldier broadcast, CONTACT, over WKAT. An MP on duty at an inside gate is the eye of the needle through which every Pier visitor is threaded.

At the end of the first six months of operation, with the only paid personnel laborers and a city-employed maintenance man, the Miami Junior League made a sizeable contribution which, added to another donation, made it possible to secure a professional director. Later a secretary and two canteen professionals were added to the staff. This staff is being enlarged as rapidly as suitable people can be found.

On Lincoln Road, the heart of the Beach, the Association has opened a volunteer placement office for which the space was donated. Here potential workers pop in and out to offer their services and to ask questions. Each volunteer fills out an application card, stating the amount of time she (or sometimes he) can give, at which Pier Center she chooses to serve, and the type of work she prefers. This card is then referred to the appropriate chairman who assigns her to a designated post. The volunteer has now become a Pier apprentice and is eligible to wear an identifying badge. When she has served six supervised periods she has a second interview with the volunteer placement committee and is enrolled as a regular Pier worker. Hours of apprenticeship count toward earning the pin which she is entitled to wear when she has served a minimum of seventy-five hours.

Badges and Pelicans

Badges of Pier Association workers are banner-shaped pins of white enamel on silver. Across the top is a red, white and blue bar, and in the center the official emblem—a pelican on a square field of red with the initials S P (Servicemen's Pier) in blue. Inspiration for the emblem came from the long, waving lines of pelicans sailing over the Pier, sometimes coasting down to splash landings at the Pier's end, there to sit on the waves, solemnly sighting down their long bills for fish. This emblem appears on stationery, banners, stickers for automobile doors — in fact, on any object the women can find an excuse to mark with a rubber stamp.

Dade County, aware that the Association would entertain over a million men its first year and probably twice that many its second, assumed its share of community responsibility by including the project as a War Chest agency. Through facilities of the Federal Security and Federal Works Agencies, plus city participation, funds were granted for remodeling and renovating the Pier. This is in line with present government policy of remodeling, when possible, existing structures rather than of building new at greater expense and consequent waste of vital materials. This face-lifting job was completed in July. To the men it meant brighter, more attractive surroundings, added comfort, additional facilities for enjoyment. To the volunteers it meant less back-

"Anything goes" — even the kibitzer — in the game room where servicemen concentrate on the finer points of bridge, checkers, chess, gin rummy, or parchesi

breaking labor, no dodging of leaks in wet weather, pleasant rooms full of light and air in place of bleak walls and dark cubbyholes. The background, as well as the volunteers, now dispenses charm and gaiety.

Long skilled at entertaining people away from home, the Pier women did not make the mistake of setting up an arbitrary program of recreation. It developed from the requests of servicemen themselves until it grew into a many-branched plan of activities. No one thought up something that was "good" for the men and attempted to foist it on them. By placing a suggestion box where they could anonymously drop in their written likes and dislikes, they were encouraged to propose their own entertainment. Oddly enough, the resulting program was of a more serious nature than the women expected. Aside from wadded paper pellets which rattled in the box like popcorn and which, unrolled, read: "Girls, more girls," there were requests for symphonic victrola records, drawing materials, Spanish conversation, current events groups, stories of Seminoles, alligators and early boom days, and one forlorn wish for some "good Greek home cooking."

Perplexed boys, corrugating their brows over square root problems, started mathematics classes. These are taught by high school teachers and are in session nightly in the library, often with the SRO sign out. Spanish conversation became a glamor class with University of Miami girls from Spanish-speaking countries as schoolmarms. The University's School of Music schedules visiting and local musicians for concerts at the Pier or one of the branches each Sunday afternoon.

More Fun

"I'd like to learn chess" turned up so often in the suggestion box that two experts were given sway in a small room at the Pier. Here Harvard and Yale move their pawns against Brooklyn and Texas. Bridge, parchesi and gin rummy have their devotees in all the centers. Jig-saw puzzles not finished one night are left on the tables to be worked on the next. The "plick-plock" of table tennis seems never to cease, while Cow Cow Boogie on innumerable pianos attracts iron-lunged soldiers like bees around a honey pot. It takes an armor-plated upright to withstand the boogie-woogie onslaughts, but some of the centers have been loaned concert grands which magnetically draw musicians from the crowds of soldiers and sailors. Concert artists formerly of the Metropolitan have sat for hours at these ivories. Volunteers pause quietly to listen. Servicemen look up from their letter writing, or put down their reading to stare into space, dreaming.

For the floor shows which night clubs take turns in sending to the Pier, servicemen stamp, whistle and cheer; but they love to get up their own shows too, clowning their own military tribulations. Dolled up as chorus girls, they clump across the stage in the gargantuan strides of their G. I. shoes.

Pier and branches have discovered that art is a spectator sport as well as a creative outlet. Paper and crayons are furnished men who sit all evening sketching—oblivious to everything—admired by a charmed circle of kibitzing jeeps. Occasionally a soldier, sailor, coastguardsman, merchant seaman, or even hostess occupies the model's stool and thereafter gazes from the walls in twenty different versions. Quick-sketch artists draw likenesses of servicemen, presenting them with the results which they invariably send back to their homes or their girl friends. Some airplane modeling is done, and sculpture is a new art departure. An exhibition of servicemen's art is in the offing. With the completion of the Pier's renovation more and more accent will be placed on arts and crafts.

Dancing is jam on the serviceman's bread. Give him the jam and he'll even do without the bread. Girls come from miles around for the Pier's nightly dances. On moonlight nights you can hardly wriggle your way through dancing couples on the wide, open deck. Biweekly dances in other sections of the Beach are planned too.

Junior hostesses, girls eighteen or over, add verve and gaiety to all activities. In bright dresses, gardenias tucked in their pompadours, they chatter together as clusters of them arrive during the early evening hours. Many fill regular jobs all day but they dance just the same, coming back night after night. Hopelessly outnumbered by servicemen, their dancing evening, which ends with the 11:00 P. M. closing hour, is nothing short of an athletic workout. The men elect a "Miss Keep 'Em Flying" once a month, and the three girls with the month's highest attendance record receive engraved silver anklets.

For Cooling Off

The unique joy of the Pier is its wide sloping beach, perfect for bathing. Shower, dressing rooms,

and lock-box facilities are free to any serviceman. He may bring his own swim trunks or he may rent a pair from the Swimming Department for ten cents. A towel is five cents. About ten thousand swimmers used this service the first year; these figures are now swelling enormously. Shaving kit, shoe-shine outfit and sewing basket are other conveniences. Pressing rooms are certainly an important part of the program. Iron and boards are scarcely allowed to cool off so much are they in demand — especially right before pay day.

Boys from England, Canada, Scotland, New Zealand, Czechoslovakia, France, China, Russia, Iceland, and Guadalcanal have had a taste of home in America. Language is a barrier quickly leapt when there is music and friendliness.

Sailors are the Pier's most frequent daytime visitors, especially men from the sub-chaser school in Miami. Several hundred strong they march across the causeway, swarming into the Pier with yelps of joy and a mascot dog bounding at their heels.

Men are already congregated at the gate waiting to get in when the Pier opens Sundays at 9:00 A. M. Incidentally, there is one volunteer who has never missed her nine o'clock Sunday morning post since the Pier opened over a year ago! Men amuse themselves the whole day, often trying their luck at fishing. As many as 200 have tossed lines from the Pier's end at one time, yanking from the depths all shapes and sizes of fish from shark to snapper, from octopus to crawfish. A nickel buys bait, and tackle is provided with the cooperation of the Army and Navy Fishing Committee. One rapturous fisherman brought his catch proudly to the canteen. Could they cook it for him? Out came the grease and skillet!

For these day-long visitors the Association puts on a free Sunday afternoon buffet, simple but adequate. Snacks for both volunteers and men may be purchased from the canteen. Miami Beach has few transient servicemen, and most men are within walking distance of their mess, so canteens cater to appetite and not hunger. Cool drinks made from Florida limes, and the inevitable colas are best sellers.

Anything with a tropical flavor—be it fish, fruit or flower—is a constant source of wonder to servicemen who come to Miami Beach from the farthest corners of the country. The decorating committee uses varieties of native specimens in color combinations right out of Mexico. Scarlet Carissa plums, brilliant mangoes, russet sausages, yellow fruit and purple bloom of the banana plant fill split wood baskets, and clusters of misty green sea grapes spill over the sides. Variety is limitless. The exotic color and abandon of a Carmen Miranda headdress effect is followed by the breath-taking delicacy of a spray of pale pink franji-pani. Men soak up the atmosphere, stop to admire, then question. Scarcely a garden is safe from the committee, which by now has all the unusual blossoms of Dade County spotted and ticketed. When the coconut in its native sheath captured the fancy of the men as the ideal memento to mail back home, the women found themselves in the coconut business. In a year's time 3,000 coconuts were snatched from neighbor's yards, and went traveling from the various Pier centers.

Not all entertaining of servicemen is done at the Pier and branches. A home hospitality committee secures invitations for dinners, dances, and garden parties in private homes. As many as 898 men have been placed in one month, entailing colossal preparation because the committee is careful to bring congenial hosts and guests together. The committee receives an avalanche of thank-you letters. Some of these letters come from RAF fliers who have shared the Pier Association's hospitality or Jugo-Slavians who write back to say: "We will tell of you often in our country." Boys from all over the world have enjoyed Miami Beach hospitality. Boys from England, Canada. Scotland, New Zealand, Czechoslovakia, France, China, Russia, Iceland, and Guadalcanal have had a taste of home in America. Language is a barrier quickly leapt when there is music and friendliness.

Purpose Behind Activity

Visitors to the Pier or its branches are at first struck by the noise and the apparently aimless churning of the crowds. Yet there is no real confusion. There is purpose behind every activity; there is plan in every form of diversion. The majority of visiting servicemen are raw recruits, although to many uniformed visitors the thunder of guns and the explosions of torpedoed ships are recent experiences. According to the needs and normal tastes of all types of men, the Association tries to provide a background that best furnishes the release from strain each man craves. For some men, dancing, singing, girls, and merriment provide

(Continued on page 359)

A Simple Question . . . and a Simple Answer

By HOMER C. WADSWORTH
Superintendent of Recreation
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

How should community services within housing projects be administered?

THE QUESTION before us concerns the manner in which the community facilities and services within housing projects should be administered. To my mind this is a simple question, and deserves a simple answer. It is both the duty and the obligation of the municipality to make adequate provision for the health, welfare and recreational needs of the tenants of housing projects, and upon the same basis as such services are extended to its other citizens. Further, it is my judgment that the municipality should assume the responsibility for managing and operating the community facilities within housing developments, should encourage their use by residents and nonresidents alike, and should assume whatever financial burden cannot be met by the Housing Authority itself.

Since September 1942 we have been engaged in Pittsburgh in an interesting program mutually agreed upon by the Pittsburgh Housing Authority and the Bureau of Recreation of the City of Pittsburgh — an arrangement which may throw some light on the practical problems involved in municipal operation of community facilities within housing projects. A survey of the recreational needs of the Hazelwood District of the city, of which the Glen-Hazel Heights War Housing Project, serving 999 families, is an important part, was made by a representative committee of the Federation of Social Agencies.

Upon the completion of this study the city of Pittsburgh agreed to assume responsibility for the management of the community facilities within the housing site, subject to general agreement on two conditions: (1) that the Pittsburgh Housing Authority agree to provide all maintenance of the community building and the outdoor play areas, and to furnish all equipment, supplies and materials necessary for the community program; and (2) that any other agency, public or private, desiring to serve the leisure-time interests of the residents of the project be required to work under the general management of the Community Center Director assigned by the city. All parties agreed to these terms.

The city of Pittsburgh furnishes two qualified recreation leaders full time in addition to the Community Center Director; two part-time specialists for an average of fifteen hours per week; and the services of its supervisory staff in the Bureau of Recreation. Several part-time workers are supported by private agencies, such as the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., and the settlement houses. The Board of Education assigns several teachers for evening classes in shopwork, sewing, and adult education. A library now operates in the community building as a branch of the city-wide system.

These professional workers are supplemented by a large corps of volunteers recruited through the Tenants Council, the Community Council of the district, and the Office of Civilian Defense. The volunteer group has been given a training course by the Community Center Director and his staff.

Early in the development of this program a Recreation Committee was formed, the members being drawn from both the Tenants Council and the Community Council of the Hazelwood District, in order that residents and nonresidents alike might share with the staff in the task of forming general policies and in planning program activities. The Community Center Director has consulted the Project Manager frequently on all policy matters, and has had his valuable assistance in working with the Tenant's Council.

Strenuous efforts were made from the very beginning to close the gap between the new tenants of the housing project and the neighbors living in the adjoining community. This was made considerably easier than it otherwise would have been by the presence of a recreation staff furnished by the city and at city expense to coordinate the program and to conduct many of the activities.

The program itself has been of considerable scope. A nursery school is now in operation. Club organizations of all kinds are flourishing. Entertainments, including movies, are promoted. An eye is kept upon the development of the protective

services of Civilian Defense, and a good deal of voluntary assistance has been secured from the men and women engaged in these important tasks. Hobby groups, handcraft and shopwork have their part in the program. Dramatic productions are given at regular intervals. A community newspaper, published of, by, and for the readers, has come regularly from the mimeograph. Many have participated in the city-wide activities and organized leagues sponsored by the city Bureau of Recreation. For the most part the problem has not been so much one of promoting interest in such activities, but in finding time, space and leadership to supply the demand.

Judging from our experience at the Glen-Hazel Heights War Housing Project, and at other housing projects in the Pittsburgh Area, I believe that the case for municipal operation of community facilities within housing developments can be stated quite succinctly as follows:

(1) Leisure-time services are a legitimate and important function of municipal government. People have leisure time and are willing to pay through taxation for purchase, development, and operation of facilities for general use.

(2) The community facilities within housing projects should be operated by the municipalities in the public interest in order that these facilities may be fully available to the general public and that a desirable relationship between residents and nonresidents may be established. The success of this task will undoubtedly have an important influence in maintaining public support for future ventures in the housing field.

(3) It is quite important that facilities within housing projects be designed in a way that will permit full use with a minimum amount of supervision. It is also important that the larger community be kept in mind in choosing a site for a community building, for otherwise no amount of supervision or organization will result in the use of the building by nonresidents.

(4) The emphasis in community programs should be placed on mass activities, coupled with special interest classes in order that due attention may be given to the individual.

I am aware of some of the practical objections which may be raised against the viewpoint which I have just stated. Many local communities, particularly in those industrial areas which have been greatly expanded by the war effort, cannot afford to underwrite the cost of such programs within housing projects. The immediate answer to this problem is Federal subsidy to the local community under the terms of the Lanham Act if anyone can find a way to crack the iron gates which apparently shackle this money in the Federal Treasury, and prevent its use for the purposes intended. From a long range point of view this problem raises more serious matters which must be dealt with honestly and realistically if the housing movement and the community services program are to make any further progress.

In my own city it is evident to most citizens that the tax base is crumbling, that the physical boundaries of the city as now recorded on the statute books are a fiction, and that the health, welfare and recreation services rendered citizens who live outside the city proper, particularly in the industrial towns, is almost negligible.

Within the past ten years the city of Pittsburgh has lost $180,000,000 in assessed valuations. Its operating budget is $5,000,000 less than it was in 1931, in spite of the great increase in public facilities and services which have been stimulated by the various Federal programs since 1933. These are facts which can be duplicated in most of the large cities of the country. They point to a rather evident conclusion that the forces of the housing movement and the recreation movement must be directed toward the reorganization of local government, toward the revamping of the tax structure, and toward the discovery of ways of giving local governments greater freedom if the required redevelopment of large areas of our cities which are crumbling is to be accomplished.

The material which is presented here was taken from an address given by Mr. Wadsworth at a meeting held in New York City on May 20th. For further testimony regarding the importance of cooperative working relationships between municipal recreation departments and housing developments we refer our readers to an article entitled "Public Housing Brings a New Era in Recreation." In this article, which appeared in the March, 1943, issue of RECREATION, William Frederickson tells of the plan of cooperation developed between the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department and the Los Angeles City Housing Authority.

"Play with a Purpose"

By VIRGINIA McCARTNEY

"Play with a Purpose" is the motto of a privately promoted organization in Chicago which provides play opportunities for children on a fee basis.

THE PLAY SCHOOL idea is not a new one, but The Play Clubs of Chicago, many leaders in the recreation field believe, is a pioneer in the type of work it is doing with boys and girls. Established in the depression year of 1930 by Preston Zimmerman, a graduate law student, the organization is still functioning successfully.

There are many reasons for its success, chief among them being that "Zimmie," as he is known to the children, has honestly endeavored, through his policies and the guidance he gives each member of his staff, to help the individual boy and girl in making social adjustments to group play and group life.

The fact that the children come from "more affluent sections" than the neighborhoods where live most of the children who attend the public playgrounds does not mean that they are perfectly adjusted or that, because they have all money can buy, they have everything. On the contrary, many of these children are more self-centered, more selfish, and face just as many problems in building up confidence in groups of children of their own age, in learning to play fair, and in developing consideration for others. I have worked with children of low income groups and I know that poverty, in itself, teaches many lessons. It is important, however, not to lose sight of the benefits gained by society in helping boys and girls from more privileged homes, who in later years will frequently be in a position to do much for society and *will,* if true consideration for others is learned early in life.

Play Clubs of Chicago functions the year round, the programs being conducted after school and on Saturdays during the school term, and full time in the summer. The immediate areas served are the Hyde Park District, South Shore, and Beverly Hills. The Hyde Park and South Shore areas are largely apartments and hotels. In such sections of large cities there is a special recreation problem for two reasons — limited play space and lack of playmates. Play Clubs brings both to the often unchildlike life of these children. They are called for, either at school or at their residence, and taken home in Ford station wagons. The whole city of Chicago, with its swimming pools, ice skating areas, beaches, parks, museums, and The Play Club Headquarters, is their playground.

"Play with a Purpose" is the motto of Play Clubs and it does not end in being printed on the office stationery. Play Club counselors are more than physical directors, for while they must be capable of teaching all the sports, more emphasis is placed on the social development of the child, using activities as a means to this end. Activities are judged from a long-range view, and programs are not set up as methods of amusement, but rather as they will assist the child in making happy adjustments in school and home, camp and community.

All Play Club counselors are personally selected by the director, and during the apprentice period he works with them and supervises all groups. The staff comes from Chicago Theological Seminary, The University of Chicago, George Williams College, and the public school playgrounds. All applicants must be qualified to give good technical instruction in games and sports, must have the ability to carry through a balanced program, to make reports on physical and social progress of the child, to deal calmly with emergencies as well as with the everyday problems.

Each counselor plans his or her program, keeping in mind the fact that while it must be varied it must also be flexible enough to allow for changes due to disinterest, fatigue, and the ever constant variable, the weather. Programs include every worth-while non-commercial activity in the city.

"Privately promoted play clubs are conducted on a fee basis and located largely in more affluent sections of the city, providing a wide range of recreational and educational activites for boys and girls from four to fourteen years of age."

Thus the 1942 Report of the Chicago Recreation Commission calls attention to the activities of The Play Clubs of Chicago, whose objectives, program, and methods of operation are described by Mrs. McCartney, Counselor to the Clubs and teacher at the Hyde Park School for Little Children.

Courtesy Indianapolis Park Department

An occasional play at Goodman Theater of the Art Institute of Chicago is perhaps the only exception to the rule that commercial recreation facilities are not to be used.

One of the favorite activities of Play Club boys and girls is visiting the fascinating Museum of Science and Industry, where they can see everything from how coal is actually mined to real termites lunching on a tree trunk. Here, among other things, they can go through a whispering gallery, hear how their voices sound on the telephone, see metal poured, or get in and work the controls of a huge locomotive. It is a wonderland for boys and girls of any age.

Both ice skating and roller skating are popular, and coasting and tobogganing have their share of votes. Hiking along trails in the parks and along the lake is fun especially if the children take along food for the birds and squirrels. Hunting for shells on the beach is fun, too, and so is building whole cities in the sand, although the girls prefer shell hunting as they can make necklaces and bracelets of them later. Watching the tigers and lions eat their dinner fills an exciting hour at the Zoo, and a trip to Field Museum or Shedd Aquarium is greeted with enthusiasm.

Games form a large part of the fun of Play Clubs and there are many old favorites that the children have loved through the years. Many of them are peculiar to Play Clubs. For instance, how many of you know how to play "Kick the Can," "Chinese Over the Wall," "Chasey," "Steal the Bacon," "Touch It," "Higher Than the Ground," or "Poor Pussy"?

In storytelling Play Clubs claims a distinction in that the director writes his own stories. The same characters always turn up in the most unbelievable places; Skinny, a small candle, and Fatty, a balloon, real little people whom "Zimmie" contrives to get into much mischief and countless exciting situations. For Skinny and Fatty, you see, live at Mary's and Phil's, both Play Clubbers. Counselors are urged to write their own Skinny and Fatty stories, but none can equal "Zimmie's" skill or bring quite the delight to the children in their telling.

To teach every child to swim is part of the Play Club plan. In the summer season many indoor pools are rented to teach swimming, and toward the end of the season parents attend meets where they see their Johnny or Jane swim, dive, perhaps just splash happily in the water. Overcoming fear of the water is the problem in teaching swimming, and there are very few in the group of three hundred who will not go into the water. To see a large group of five and six year olds really swimming is a delightful spectacle.

Nature study, handcraft, boxing, baseball, tennis, wrestling, and horseback riding round out the activities.

Character building through play is an integral part of the program. It can be said that Play Clubs centers around this one objective, although the health and safety of the child are of great importance. The director asks of parents what they want accomplished for their child, if there are any special problems, and in so far as this is possible without hindering or holding back the

(Continued on page 354)

Camping with Crippled Children

By MARY E. CHURCH
Executive Secretary
Maryland League for Crippled Children

"CAMP GREENTOP" is a magic name to more than 400 crippled children in Baltimore and rural Maryland. It stands for that adventure often thought beyond the reach of a handicapped child. It stands for that joy which comes from the discovery of the wonders of nature, denied to the city's poor who live in a distorted environment. It stands for that thrill coming from the flame of the council fire, a symbol of camp communal fellowship, a symbol of reverence to our Creator. It stands for health regained in the great wide open, as well as the chance for character development through new wholesome experience.

It all started in the summer of 1937 when the Maryland League for Crippled Children, after years of study, was suddenly offered the use of a complete camp, beautifully situated in the mountains of central Maryland. The camp site comprised thirty-five acres, but many more adjacent acres for picnicking, over-night camping, nature trails, afforded endless experiences. This was the property of the National Park Service made available to qualified agencies dealing with underprivileged children. The camp accommodated ninety-six children—forty-eight girls and forty-eight boys—twenty-four counselors, and an administrative staff consisting of director, assistant director for girls, assistant director for boys, resident physician, nurse, physiotherapist, dietitian, and kitchen staff. Here our camp program began and continued for five years until the War Department took over that site as an important war project area. However, the National Park Service allowed us the use of another camp suitable for the League's program.

"In every normal child is a powerful desire to discover the secrets of his own world. Crippled children living in overcrowded city areas have seldom been privileged to build character in nature's workshop. For them out-of-door recreation is a physical, mental and spiritual adventure, and around these three a camp program is created."

Selection of Campers

Physically handicapped children are the only ones considered for camp. Two-thirds of the children are from Baltimore and one-third from rural areas of Maryland. Enrollment is not entirely limited to Maryland children, however, and special cases from the District of Columbia and adjacent areas have been accepted.

The program is for underprivileged children, but pay cases may be accepted. Families are expected to make what financial contribution they can afford for their child's maintenance at camp.

Campers are recommended or approved by an orthopedic surgeon. All orthopedists in Maryland are members of the League's Medical Advisory Committee.

In selecting children for camp, emphasis is placed on the fact that not every crippled child is considered for this camp. Many such children can and should go to camps designed for the normal child, according to the long-pursued philosophy of The Maryland League for Crippled Children — that every effort should be made to develop the crippled child to

take his place in the normal and social scheme.

A camper must be able to walk from his cabin to the central unit, the greatest distance being about 600 feet. A camper wearing braces and using crutches can easily accomplish this when allowance is made for slowness. The campers range in age from seven to eighteen years of age. On the principle that children would derive little benefit from short camp periods, the League takes campers for the entire camp period of eight weeks.

A review of the causes of the campers' disabilities for the last six years, shows that poliomyelitis is responsible in thirty-two per cent of the cases. Cerebral palsy, tuberculosis of the bone, traumatic deformities, congenital deformities, osteomyelitis, and miscellaneous causes are next in order of frequency. Some children who need a minimum amount of physiotherapy, or who merely need the protection of restricted activity, are chosen because of their social needs.

These needs are determined by the social service workers on the staff of the Maryland League of Crippled Children, who know through their constant supervision of the homes the family limitations and the lack of understanding on the part of some parents.

Staff and Staff Training

Good leadership in camping must be found not only in the director, but in every member of the staff. Qualities of successful leadership of greatest importance are responsibility, mature judgment, and emotional maturity. Leaders and counselors are expected to be mature adults capable of managing their own lives before they try to handle the problems of others.

The director of Camp Greentop has been with the camp since its inception and now has a total of twenty-seven years of camp experience to his credit. He is a teacher of physical education in a boys' high school. The assistant director for boys is vice-principal of a grade school and has had thirteen years of experience in camping, six of which have been at Greentop. The assistant director for girls also is a teacher of physical education in high school and has a total of nine years

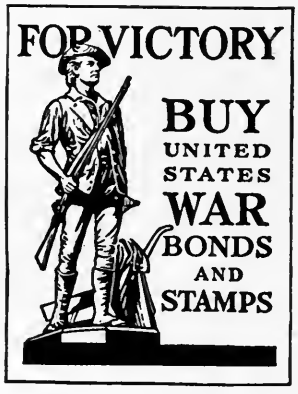
These young craftsmen may develop a life's vocation out of a pleasant hobby

camping experience, six of them at Greentop.

Senior counselors are chosen for their ability as counselors in arts and crafts, nature lore, recreation, music, and for their general experience in leadership. No one under twenty-one is considered as a senior staff member, and the average age has been twenty-five. The junior staff consists of college and high school students with special leadership ability. Each junior is assigned as assistant to a senior counselor.

Applicants who are accepted are notified to report for a training class, which consists of four lectures covering camp organization, camp pedagogy, camp program, and medical factors to be considered.

A program of in-service training is a part of the camp policy. It is carried out by means of frequent professional meetings of the entire staff, meetings of sections of the staff, and individual conferences of staff members and directors.



Program

Confronting the staff is the fact that these campers are physically handicapped children, some of whom have had extended periods of hospitalization, or come from homes where they are either over-protected or are subjected to distressing environments. Again, the crippled child is blocked in his recreation needs in his own neighborhood. This child wants not only to belong to the neighborhood gangs, but to participate in the social life of a child. The philosophy of the camp is to allow children to develop freely under new leadership and along new lines in the camp environment.

The most valuable parts of the program are those which have the greatest camper participation. Campers originate the activity, plan its execution, and carry it through to a successful conclusion with staff help kept to a minimum or dispensed with altogether.

After rising bell at seven o'clock, breakfast at eight o'clock, cabin clean-up, and so forth, the morning hours are free for group activities. Each camper before coming to camp is graded by his own orthopedist, who designates activities for him, such as ball games, hiking, amount of swimming, etc. This information is filed both with the counselor in the child's cabin and with the assistant director. Campers decide when to play active games, softball, deck tennis, table tennis, and so forth, with rules changed to suit their disabilities. Toward the end of camp season tournaments in nearly all activities become extremely popular. A camper committee of nine makes the rules, the schedule, and all plans, showing fine evidence of careful judgment and enthusiastic participation.

The younger children enjoy games such as croquet, miniature golf, and a variety of circle and group games; and the girls make camp gardens, cut paper dolls, and play mothers. It is traditional for the little girls eight to ten years of age to act as hostesses at parties, and to initiate the first outdoor breakfast, planning their own menu with the counselor and dietitian, and inviting the boys of the same age group and the administrative staff.

Swimming is a favorite sport. At the beginning of the season children are allowed to go bathing, but no effort is made to teach them to swim. The swimming counselors observe and jot down notes to enable them later to place each camper in a swimming group where he will be able to learn to the maximum advantage. Here there is close supervision and cooperation with the physiotherapist. Specific exercises are recommended for some children, and certain swimming strokes are supervised.

The arts and crafts shop is fully equipped so that any child even with little initiative or little imagination finds ample opportunity to develop skills, appreciation of good workmanship, and motor coordination. Unlike the school workshop, there is no set curriculum, so that the child may use materials at hand or materials furnished by nature to develop his creative powers. Included in these crafts are leather work, metal tapping woodworking, wood burning, airplane building, craft strip weaving, boat building, and many other activities difficult to classify. The girls enjoy basket weaving, knitting, sewing, making dolls, crocheting pocketbooks, and many other activities. Emphasis is placed on the occupational therapy aspect of craft work for children designated by the medical staff.

The surroundings of the camp offer limitless opportunities for nature study. Wild flowers abound near the waterfall. Each summer, gardens are planted around the cabins, especially in the girls' and the small boys' sections. Spatter prints

(Continued on page 353)

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

NATURALIST Programs, National Parks. A survey reveals that 500 naturalists in 289 areas are conducting 77 free public programs along the same lines as in national parks. They may be classified as follows: hotel, 1; hospital, 1; societies, 13; museums, 4; sanctuaries, 2; botanical gardens, 1; state departments, 12; metropolitan districts, 3; county commissions, 2; city park and recreation departments, 15; national park service units, 23.

Nature Recreation. If one purpose of a recreation department is to fill the gaps, the results of a recent report on the "Teaching of Biology in Secondary Schools of the U. S." (the New York Science Press) are significant. Biology teachers are asking for summer field courses. Rural New England is far behind the country in facilities in schools. There is a widespread tendency to teach biology as a way to pleasing hobbies. Evolution is taught in less than half of the high schools and even then "is frequently diluted beyond recognition . . . as to preclude a new ripple of thought." In New England sex education is taught slightly and in the West in 75 per cent of the schools. Only 50 per cent of the biology teachers attempt field trips.

Nature Service. Washington, D. C., has the only Metropolitan Nature Service sponsored by the National Park Service. This unique long-range program serves 10,000 school children through Junior Leaders. Such a plan is cumulative in power.

Newton, Sir Isaac (1642-1727). Mrs. Roger W. Babson, at Babson Park, a suburb of Boston, has restored the Fore Parlor of Newton's London House in the library of Babson Institute. This library contains all the editions of the works of Newton. In these days of barbarism we might well think of the inscription translated on Newton's tomb in Westminster Abbey: "Mortals, congratulate yourselves that so great a man has lived for the honor of the human race."

Outdoor School of Religion and Nature Study, for boys and girls 9 to 12 years of age, sponsored by the Worcester, Massachusetts, Council of Churches and the Natural History Society, was conducted in July. The Natural History Society also ran a school of nature training for children who will assume leadership in various clubs. Martha Hall is the new director of children's work.

Pan American Conservation. The treaty to clarify and coordinate the park and conservation program of the Americas is a sure-fire basis for a bond of peace. We can all talk about protecting scenery, wild flowers, native animals, and nature programs with profit. These are spiritual things with which we can win through. The signatory nations are Guatemala, El Salvador, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, and the United States.

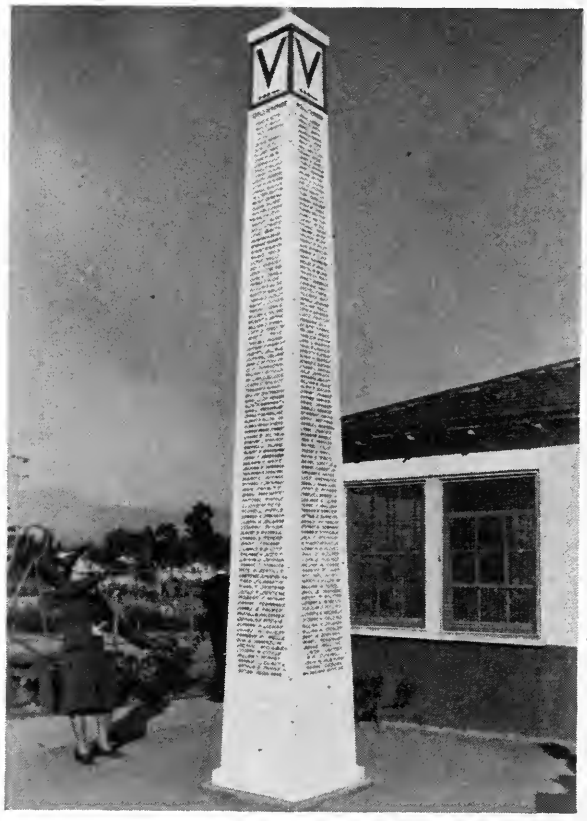
"Plants, Economic," U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Circular 412. A compilation of plants valuable for wildlife utilization and erosion control. This pamphlet also has a value for camp and for park managers. Among the list are greens, medicinal herbs, fruits for preserves, jellies and drinks, and uses for wood.

Print by Gedge Harmon

Poultry Raising. Fun or work? If over 60 per cent of high school youth go into industry and are now taught a few skills in poultry raising, gardening, dairying, and meat handling, I claim that they are being conditioned for a future hobby. And, after all, football can be work. In October 1621,

(Continued on page 362)

WORLD AT PLAY



Solving the Flag Pole Problem

GARVEY Memorial Park in Los Angeles, California, has solved the problem of keeping children from swinging on the halyards of an open flag pole by constructing a pylon which encloses the pole, leaving at one side a small opening from which the flag can be raised and lowered. The pylon is also used as an honor roll with the names of community men and women in the armed services posted on its sides.

Books for Servicemen

OVER five million books have been collected in the 1943 Victory Book Campaign thus far, according to the *Bulletin* of the American Library Association for July, 1943. Nearly two million are already in the hands of men in the services, and additional allocations are being made daily as new requests are received from all branches of the service.

The Council on Books in Wartime has sponsored a plan for publishing and distributing free to men in the armed forces abroad approximately 35,000,000 books for recreational reading in "armed services editions," which are to be inexpensively produced and expendable. The plan has been worked out by a committee of publishers in cooperation with the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

"J-16's"

"J-16's" (Just Sixteen) is an interesting teen age club in Chicago made up of boys and girls sixteen years of age. One of their important activities is running errands and performing small duties for the OCD.

Recreation for War Workers

THE Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission has set aside one swimming pool in the heart of an industrial area for the use of war workers coming off graveyard shifts. The pool is open two mornings each week at seven o'clock. Other services to war workers include the organization of morning leagues for night workers who wish organized recreation and the conducting for industrial plants of the leagues' meets and tournaments. Assistance has been given plant personnel officials in setting up a recreation program, and programs for picnics and outings have been established.

"The Legend of the Ship"

AROUND "The Legend of the Ship," which tells how the carpenters, the blacksmiths, the roof makers, and all the artisans of the city built a ship "a long time ago," the Park Commission of Charleston, West Virginia, has created a fascinating story of the development of its recreation program. The report, which is largely pictorial, is designed to show the citizens of Charleston the extent of the program and what the cooperation of many groups has accomplished.

"It's Everybody's Job" — Responsibility for the recreation of war workers and their families rests squarely upon the local community and its citizens, according to *Recreation—A Resource of War,* an 8 page pamphlet recently published by the Division of Recreation, Office of Community War Services.

Following up this challenge, the pamphlet lists clearly and concisely ways in which communities can meet the off-the-job needs of war workers. Suggestions are made for public and private agencies, labor unions, war plants, commercial enterprises, churches, housing projects, dormitories, trailer camps, and other community groups.

The pamphlet and the report from which it was prepared, *Spare Time — A War Asset for War Workers,* may be had free of charge from the Division of Recreation, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Building, Washington 25, D. C. The full report describes experiences of several communities which may serve as examples for leaders in other parts of the country.

A Note From Chicago — A drum corps for boys and girls is the outgrowth of the Chicago block organization. Only five boys appeared at the first meeting, and great difficulty was encountered in securing instruments. Now there are 82 boys and girls equipped with instruments, with 162 on the waiting list. When they perform along the streets, they arouse much interest.

Winning U. S. Army Basketball Team Entertained—On April 9, 1943, the winning U. S. Army basketball team in Scotland were the guests of the American Red Cross Service Club in Edinburgh. The eleven, with their coach, were given a trip to the city and royally entertained there. Twelve attractive Scotch lassies were invited to the dinner and dance which followed.

Playgrounds in Akron, Ohio—Since May 1, 1943, the number of playgrounds in Akron, Ohio, has increased from ten to thirty-six. Because of the acute manpower shortage the Recreation Department, of which A. E. Genter is director, was faced with a difficult problem in securing enough workers to man the new playgrounds. The Department sent sixty telegrams to physical education teachers and placed an ad in the newspapers. In three days ninety playground workers were engaged.

Regarding the Model Airplane Project—The July 1st issue of *Education for Victory* announces the termination of the model airplane project under which 500,000 model planes constructed by students enrolled in industrial arts and vocational courses in the public schools are being used by Army and Navy personnel. December 31, 1943, has been set as the latest date on which Navy certificates will be awarded for making approved models. It was agreed at a conference of representatives of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the U. S. Office of Education that the closing of the project on a national basis should not terminate the work in so far as local schools are concerned, and schools are urged to supply local Army, Navy, and civilian defense officials who may request airplane models at any future date.

Gainesville's Volunteer Lifeguard — Glen Springs, a privately owned swimming pool outside of Gainesville, Florida, has been without the services of lifeguards for several years. This year, partly because of the increasing number of civilians and soldiers using the pool, the Recreation Department has established a volunteer lifeguard corps so organized that the pool is guarded by a senior lifeguard or an instructor every afternoon from 1:00 to 5:00. For this service the owner of the pool permits the Recreation Department to conduct classes free of charge, and the lifeguards are given free entrance at any time.

"Church of the Moon and Stars" — Each Thursday and Sunday evening a community sing is held in Austin, Texas, under the auspices of the Recreation Department. On Sunday over 5,000 people take part in the program, which is known as the "Church of the Moon and Stars."

A Swimming Pool for Stay-Home Recreation—Now that pleasure driving is out for the duration, the towns of Lansford, Coaldale, and Summit Hill, Pennsylvania, are building a $50,000 community swimming pool for the recreation of the stay-at-home citizens of the Panther Valley. The pool is a joint project of the communities, which raised $25,000 toward the cost when the Lehigh Navigation Coal Company promised to contribute a similar sum.

Exercise RECREATION Competition

TWO-WAY BOWLING alleys are space saving . . . a complete Bowling Alley that is operated by the players themselves, no pin boys required.

TWO-WAY BOWLING alleys sell for a fraction of the cost of regulation alleys. Superbly constructed to last a *life-time.* Though TWO-WAY BOWLING alleys fill every need for competition, relaxation, and exercise, they do not make the physical demands on the players that regulation bowling does.

Our special "E-Z" construction means easily assembled and just as easily taken apart—completely portable—for in or outdoor use.

Two–Way Bowling Alleys now offer many hours of relaxation to our men and women in the Air Corps, Army, Coast Guard, Marines, Navy, Y.M.C.A., W.A.C., and U.S.O. from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Alaska — from New York to California. (Circular gladly furnished upon request.)

Additional score sheets furnished free to all branches of the armed services and the U.S.O. Centers using TWO–WAY BOWLING alleys, through the courtesy of RALEIGH CIGARETTES.

EQUIPMENT FURNISHED

Consists of the following:

One High–Grade, Hardwood Alley with swing–ing ends. 23 feet overall.
Two sets of ten pins each (20) Highest Grade Hardwood, 7½" x 2⅜" belly thickness.
Two Hardwood Bowling Balls 3–9/16" in diameter.
Two Pit Floor Mats.
Two Pit Base Felts.
Two Heavy Swinging Cushions.
500 Score Sheets.
Portable: Packed in sections—"E–Z" Set Up" Construction.
Patent No. 2247769

DIMENSIONS

Length, 23 feet overall.
Width, 32 inches overall.
Height of alley above floor, 18 inches.
Height of both ends from floor, 38 inches.
Approximate shipping weight, 800 pounds.

Also Manufactured in the Following Sizes:
10 feet x 22 inches
15 feet x 26 inches

TWO-WAY BOWLING CORPORATION 114 East 32nd St., New York. Tel. LExington 2-8828

The pool will measure 100 feet by 200 feet. One section is to be for small children, a second for larger children, and the third for diving and water sports. Dressing rooms and rest rooms are being built along the two sides. Mountain spring water at the rate of 2,000 gallons a minute will be pumped into the pool from the supply line of the Lehigh Company at its Lansford colliery, and waste water will be fed back into the colliery for industrial use.

Danville Secures Year-Round Specialist in Nature Recreation—Danville, Virginia, is one of the few cities in the southeastern section of the country to have a full-time, year-round nature recreation specialist and program. On June 15, 1943, the Recreation Commission appointed John Westbrook, Jr., to take charge of the nature program. Mr. Westbrook's profession is music and his lifelong hobby has been nature recreation. His many collections of nature objects will assist greatly in creating interest in the program. An outline for a nature recreation program has been made, and a weekly course of instruction for playground leaders has been initiated.

"The Head Guides the Hand"—Members of the Handicraft Division of the Burgess Battery Company contributed to the following definition of "Handicraft" which was formulated by a special committee—"Handicraft is pleasurable non-commercial occupation wherein the head guides the hand in fashioning materials into desired products." Every member of the Handicraft Division was asked to learn this definition and study its meaning.

From an Annual Report

(Continued from page 319)

a broader capacity by opening art classes to talented students and furnishing rooms for Red Cross meetings and other special activities. The city has also placed another of its museums, the C. Henry Memorial, under the supervision of the department.

Camping with Crippled Children

(Continued from page 348)

offer a valuable opportunity to study the various trees and leaves. Butterflies and moths are caught and mounted as permanent nature displays. "What is this?" is a contest carried on throughout the camp season and consists of identifying a new nature specimen displayed each day. Many books on wild flowers, birds, and trees are found in the nature library for use of the campers. Hikes offer an opportunity for the campers to discover the habitat of birds and rabbits. Nests of the ring-necked pheasants and the bobwhites are often found.

The older girls and boys express their appreciation for their camp experience by making some pioneer project their objective. As a gift from the 1940 group there is now an overnight camp site with an Adirondack lean-to, open fireplace, and frames for cots. Under the guidance of the boys' senior counselor all plans were drawn up, wood shaped, and stones placed in position by the older boys. The girls made the canvas covers for the cots.

Two camp libraries are a great joy to the campers. A camper assumes the responsibility of librarian, checking books in and out. The books are the gifts of organizations and friends, and the shelves are a contribution by the boys.

Medical Supervision

Medical supervision starts with the Medical Advisory Committee of the Maryland League for Crippled Children composed of sixteen orthopedists, two of whom are assigned to visit camp once a week on different days. They act as consultants in problems arising from activities on the part of some campers, adjustment of braces, periods of swimming, and so forth. In camp the physiotherapist is responsible for all matters pertaining to orthopedic appliances, and interpretation of activities allowed the camper.

The camp doctor and nurse are in charge of the Infirmary, which is well equipped to care for eight sick campers at a time. Such minor injuries as cuts and bruises are promptly taken care of, and regular dispensary hours are established for those patients needing further care. A neighboring physician acts as consultant on all cases where there is any doubt as to diagnosis and treatment. An excellent hospital a short distance from camp is available for any serious injury.

The nurse has charge of the weekly weighing period and with the camp clerk records all treatments, weights, and so forth, in the camper's medical history.

All matters of food are handled by the dietitian, including food purchasing and menu planning. Campers who require extra nourishment report at a regular time in the morning and afternoon. The average number receiving special diets is thirty-three.

Summary and Evaluation

It is difficult to evaluate all benefits enjoyed by the children. Their social experience has been broadened and the wonders of nature have been opened to them in contrast to the narrow alleys and corner playgrounds of the city. The counselors keep a record of each child's progress and social responses. Campers are usually examined by their orthopedist shortly after return from camp. The results made frequently show improvement in general physical condition, including gains in weight, and so forth. Marked improvement in muscle tone is noted in some cases as a result of increased outdoor exercise.

Campers are constantly relating camp experiences in their classrooms, where improvements in poise and social security are most noticeable. Parents report that the campers show more consideration for others in the home, more self-assurance, more unselfishness in sharing playthings, more obedience, and most of all a sense of appreciation of surroundings, and a greater joy in living. The spiritual life of the child is enriched through a new concept of God in nature, through the quiet reverence around the weekly council fire, through vesper services, the singing of hymns and camp songs, and in some instances through new friendships established between campers and counselor. All these values may not be found in every child, but certainly they are found to such an extent that every effort to provide a camp experience for crippled children should be encouraged. It is another opportunity for that fullness of life barred in so many instances by physical handicaps.

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365–75 MARQUETTE – – FOND DU LAC, WIS.

RECREATION FOR WAR WORKERS . . .

THIS booklet, designed to serve as a guide for workers in charge of recreation in war plants, is a particularly timely publication. It attempts to suggest in very simple terms the ways in which recreation can help workers in war plants get the most out of their leisure time and find personal satisfactions in spite of their heavy responsibilities and demanding jobs.

Because community recreation workers have so definite a responsibility for providing facilities and activities, suggestions are offered in the booklet which will be of interest to municipal recreation departments and private groups providing recreation.

The chapter headings cover such subjects as Special Problems in Wartime Industrial Recreation; Activities; Planning and Starting the Program; The Community and the War Worker; Organization and Administration of the Plant Program.

Appendices offer constitutions and by-laws of employees activities associations and athletic associations, a form for an industrial recreation interest survey, a number of sample programs, and similar information.

Order your copies at 35 cents each from the

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue **New York 10, N. Y.**

John J. Considine

AFTER 20 YEARS of service in Detroit, Michigan, John J. Considine took office on March 25, 1943, as General Superintendent of Parks and Recreation succeeding to the position which had formerly been held by Clarence E. Brewer.

"Play with a Purpose"

(Continued from page 345)

group as a whole, every effort is made to carry out these wishes—with two important exceptions:

The frank discussion and facing by parents of children's problems is essential to helping the child. It is recognized that in normal growth and development there are many natural problems, and the sooner recognized, the better for all concerned. Adult recognition at home is very different from the recognition a child receives in a group of his contemporaries. It is a sad thing when a boy or girl has not learned to get this normal recognition validly, because he wants and needs it so badly. He, just as do all of us, wants to be accepted and to be liked. The other exception is that Play Clubs does not enroll abnormal children in the group, feeling that this is another field requiring further specialized training.

Age groups in Play Clubs are separate, and each group has activities suitable to the age and sex of the group. The age lines are not hard and fast, as behavior problems are often eliminated by merely placing the child in another group. A brownie girl, large for her age, is a bully. She is promoted to the midgets, where she finds keener competition, where the overaggressiveness is checked both for the good of her own developing self and for the physical well-being of the other girls. When a child, in any situation, learns that valid recognition and praise of the group is more pleasant than the attention gained from erratic behavior, he chooses the more pleasant way.

Finally, a fine laboratory for social understanding is found in the make-up of the Play Club group, as all nationalities and religions are represented. Many refugee children are in Play Clubs, and this is an especially enlightening experience both for the strange little child and for the often derisive group he joins. The complex problem of teaching acceptance and tolerance to the bewildered child of war and to the privileged child of America is a hard task. This, too, is the work of The Play Clubs of Chicago.

THE NEW COACH . . . *On the Home Front*

An important war job for the wives and mothers of America

UNTIL NOW, no American mother, as she tucked her little boy into his crib, has had to face the frightening thought that some day he would *have* to be a soldier. *Our* mothers have been spared that fear.

Now, with America determined to *fight* for the things we hold dear, we cannot neglect these *human machines* upon which we depend for victory.

America's fighters must be *made* and *kept* physically fit for a winning fight against enemies who have lived and trained for war since childhood.

And this is where the patriotic women of America —women made of just as sturdy stuff as any women in the world, can do another important job for victory, and for postwar progress.

We need a Coach in every home where a boy is approaching military age. A coach, with a mother's love, to inspire this youth. To keep him playing your rugged American sports, which develop the *strength,* the *skills* and *agilities* that will assure him a better chance to win—and to come home from the war with a sound mind in a sound body.

We need a Coach in every home where there are *war-workers* and *civilian workers* on the Home Front. A Coach with a mother's deep interest—a wife's love—to keep these indispensable men exercising—playing their golf, tennis, badminton, softball, volley ball; doing their calisthenics, taking walks, gardening, etc. They, too, must be kept strong for the job ahead of us during the war and *after* the war.

We need a Coach in every home where there are growing daughters—a Mother-Coach. She must see that they develop the health and vitality — through regular exercise — that America's women must have to meet the problems of the war and the postwar age.

This is extra war work that the patriotic women of America are being asked to assume — a new job for them, but a job *they* will love because it's for the *ones* they love.

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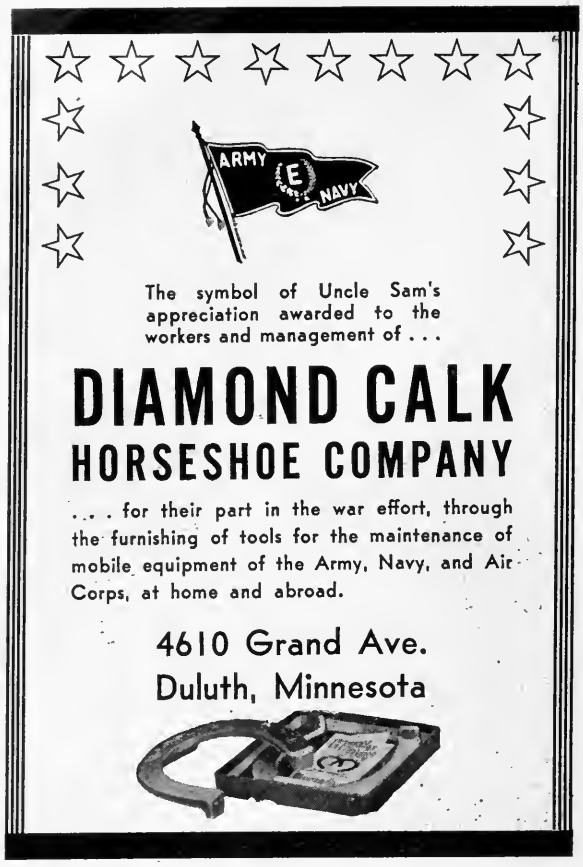
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"The Ranch House"

(Continued from page 314)

Fifteen-year-old Danny Stark is doing lots of the interior decorating. For one thing, he is designing a frieze around the walls of the main room. It will contain a western procession of covered wagons and horsemen. Danny plans a bucking broncho mural for the reading room, and a chuck wagon scene for the lunch room.

The town approves of The Ranch House. From friends have come some really beautiful and choice gifts—an imposing buffalo head, two deer heads, a mounted mountain lion skin, two beautiful mounted pheasants, a Navajo rug, a handsome Mexico serape in lovely blue and red shades, and Mexican lanterns to use as chandeliers in the lounge.

With the adult governing group composed of representatives of various civic organizations is a junior governing body of twenty-four members selected by the High School faculty. This student Council is called the Cattlemen's Association! It drew up the constitution, and a very good one it is, too.

Volunteer adult hostesses will attend all evening sessions. At all times when the building is open, a junior host and hostess will be on hand. They will welcome the guests and plan at least two games for each evening. Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, and similar organizations may use the building providing the meeting is not scheduled for the regular sessions. If possible, The Ranch House hopes to employ a permanent adult secretary for the winter school term.

Dues are $1 per year, payable semi-annually. The big "Round-Up" will be about August 1, when The Ranch House will have open-house. The boys and girls are planning their cowboy and cowgirl costumes, and will welcome the townspeople with a short program of cowboy songs and dances. And then The Ranch House will be officially open —a real Western center for Western boys and girls!

Witches and "Punkin" Heads . . . .

(Continued from page 334)

mallow to each side with a toothpick for ears. Trim with potato chips.

You can have pumpkin cup cakes—frosted with a sugarless orange icing, using chocolate for features. Or make little honey cookies in the shape of a moon, cat or witch. Orange and black candy may be used as a part of the refreshments also.

After your guests have feasted heartily on the Halloween "goodies" you'll want a clever way of saying goodby.

The Old Witch Is Dead. This game will do the trick neatly. It will bring your party to a close with everyone much to their surprise waving goodby to each other at the same time.

The game is played with the players standing or sitting in a circle. The leader turns to the person on his left and says, "The Old Witch Died." The person addressed replies, "Really! How did she die?" "With her left arm high," replies the leader, raising his left arm. The second player then makes the same announcement to the person on his left and the rime continues around the circle until everyone is standing or sitting "with his left arm high."

The second time around the leader repeats the statement, "The Old Witch Died," and when the next player asks, "Really! How did she die?" he replies, "With a left arm high, and a closed left eye." The original announcement, "The Old Witch Died," and the question, "Really! How did she die?" is repeated each time. On the third round

The National War Fitness Conference

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 13-16, 1943

HELD UNDER the auspices of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

The keynote of this meeting was on physical fitness for the present war emergency — both for men in the armed services and workers in war industries. The selective service figures on rejections for health reasons were thoroughly explored and the need for adjustment of prewar health and physical education practices discussed at length. Lesser consideration was given to postwar physical education policies and practices.

The Selective Service System figures brought out two significant facts: one, that age has a marked bearing on rejection rates, and two, that the rejection rate for Negroes is nearly twice that for whites, although educational deficiencies account for, perhaps, half of this differential.

The relation of age to rejection rate brought out the need for physical fitness programs for out of school youth and adults. It was agreed that this can be achieved only through the creation of a desire on the part of adults for continued physical fitness and a willingness to undertake a regular program of self-initiated activities.

Several meetings were held on recreation with the chief emphasis on the problems of and services to war workers. In discussing cooperation between municipal departments of recreation and boards of education, Dr. Louis R. Burnett, Director of Physical Education of Public Schools, Baltimore, stated that, "The use of school property and buildings as community recreation centers should be assigned to the board of recreation by the board of education."

---

the leader answers, "With her mouth awry." Each new gesture is added to the last and all are held until the game ends.

Finally, the leader announces that the next gesture is so hard to make that he is going to ask everyone to reply at the same time. He says once more, "The Old Witch Died." All the players answer him, "Really! How did she die?" And he says with much gusto and the appropriate gesture, "A-waving goodby—so long, everybody!"

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"The most challenging, informing and constructive book now confronting thinking Americans," *Rev. Dr. Charles Francis Potter, N. Y.* "A must book for all men and women who are groping toward an understanding of what's the matter with our civilization," *Marco Morrow, Journalist, Kansas.* "Vigorous and original thinking . . . dressed in such a sonorous and resounding prose that I was reminded at once of Sir Thomas Browne," *Max Putzel, Washington, D. C.*

A HANDBOOK OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, **1024 pp., red silk cloth, $6.00, 27th ed.,** reviews the educational thought, activities and changes of the year and brings up-to-date listings and critical descriptions of over 3,000 schools.

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The Fifth Day of the Fifth Moon

By BROOKS ATKINSON

Reprinted by permission of *The New York Times*

CHUNGKING, CHINA, June 7—This being the fifth day of the fifth moon of the Chinese calendar, all Chungking took a half holiday to celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival as usual. Probably most of the river men who paddled the long, lean boats did not know they were honoring the memory of the poet Ch'u Yuan, who drowned himself 2,000 years ago because none heeded his warnings against corruption in the government.

But it was not necessary to be a scholar to enjoy the noise, excitement and pageantry of the dragon boat racing, with drums and gongs beating along the river, the paddlers' colored shirts and the rhythm of their stroke. Boatmen who generally are barely covered with ragged blue trousers today appeared in brilliantly colored shirts emblazoned with the decorative characters of their club, and were the heroes of their districts.

After soaking the bottoms of their boats with tung oil to make them slip through the water more swiftly, the racers launched their craft with the assistance of small boys whose heads were daubed with yellow to keep devils away. As the boats took to the swift muddy water of the Yangtze, rockets echoed wildly across the river and every one grinned and cheered.

At the proper dramatic moment the captain of one boat came rushing, gesticulating and shouting, down the steep bank, carrying a red and gold dragon's head and a twisted tail. He fastened the tail at the stern and set off firecrackers to frighten off devils.

When the boat was ready the captain stood theatrically on a narrow perch in the bow and waved long yellow sleeves to set time for the stroke. Amidships two other star actors beat a deep barrel drum and struck a gong. At the stern, where two men steered, the custodian of the rockets set off terrifying salutes.

According to tradition the dragon's head is supposed to plow the water, searching for the martyred poet who died for justice. In point of fact the Wanglungmen boatmen raced two other dragon boats twice across the river, letting out a tremendous chorus of roars at every stroke, playing shamelessly to the galleries on both banks,

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where thousands of persons were lined up on steps, walls and buildings.

Since the Wanglungmen boys had succeeded in driving the devils away by setting off firecrackers at just the right moments they won all the races and were rewarded with red sashes, handed down by the judges on a junk careening at a crazy angle near shore. Everyone looked and sounded enormously pleased. Naked boys dived into the swirling waters and swam to the boat to salute the victors.

Tomorrow the heroes of today's celebration will be riding battered sampans again, wearing rags, bending to the current of the Yangtze. . . . But in honor of an ancient poet they conquered one of the world mightiest rivers today.

So This Is Tropical Languor!

(Continued from page 341)

the necessary safety valve. For others a book, a drawing board, chess, or a quiet corner in which to write is the means of again establishing equilibrium. To still others sports—swimming, ping-pong, active games—are the answers.

Of women volunteers there are all ages and types. With their ready smiles, their friendly greetings, they are the links between the men's civilian and military lives. Their very presence is a reassuring reminder of staunch family ties.

Does the military agree with and approve the Association's policies? It does, wholeheartedly. On most of these policies its officers were consulted before their adoption. They commend the good sense that inspired them. They appreciate the elasticity of the program and the careful cooperation which they have been given. The relationship of the Association with the armed forces stationed in this area is one of mutual respect and confidence.

Does the city of Miami Beach feel the Association fills a practical need in the community? Actions speak louder than words. The city has never failed to lend a helping hand whenever it saw the chance. The eight Pier centers have played an important part in reducing the city's policing problems. There were, for instance, the three corporals who came from out of town on a holiday, admittedly to paint Miami Beach a cherry red. They ended by squeezing oranges all afternoon

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National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

(in attractive feminine company) for the Pier dance which they attended that night.

Approval of the Association's organization was not given lightly by the city or the military officials. It was earned by these Miami Beach women and their Greater Miami colleagues. They demonstrated what they could do in a crisis that changed the town from a jeweled resort into a khaki-clad training center. They did not shirk the responsibility at their doorstep. And you can tell it. The inner satisfaction that comes from a hard job tackled and licked shines in their faces.

Home Play on the Air

(Continued from page 327)

bility and concrete contribution to the war effort which it gives them. And here's another point I'd like to mention. It is not necessary for parents to feel they must play all the games with their children. Their part is to set the stage, stimulate the children to use their own initiative and imagination, and supply the encouragement by their interest and attention. For example, home dramatics. Children love to put on plays for a responsive audience. Then, of course, returning to adults, how about that old game of Charades—in modern form—acting out the line of a song or an advertising slogan. And how about singing around the fireplace—or reading aloud? Adults can enjoy these things as well as children.

KEBBE: Miss Lee, home recreation seems to me to be an excellent opportunity for the man or woman in your neighborhood who has qualities of leadership, to organize parties and games and hikes and so on, isn't that so?

LEE: That is so, Mr. Kebbe. And remember, it's even *more* of an opportunity for us to get to know our *neighbors* — to become better acquainted with our *friends* . . . and to become *ourselves,* happier, more useful citizens. Family fun will take a little time, a little effort, and much imagination, but it will be a big war bond, paying a rich dividend in family spirit and zest. It will mean a growing spirit of neighborliness and well-being. Such a spirit is America's real front line of defense, and it is our privilege to hold it. The ideas for home play which I have given you listeners today are only a few out of many. Please note that the National Recreation Association is prepared at all times to give you any help and advice you may want. And now good-bye to you, Miss Wilson and Mrs. Sarto—thank you for inviting me to be with you today, and thank you all for listening.

KEBBE: Thank you, Susan Lee—for these interesting highlights on the work of the National Recreation Association.

SALLY: Ladies, the National Recreation Association has already distributed over a quarter million copies of a helpful booklet called *Home Play in Wartime.* This booklet contains *twenty* pages of information, directions and ideas for games, parties and hobbies that can be played in and about *your own home.* It tells you *how to use* the materials you have on hand to make many fascinating home games. If you want a copy, send ten cents, to cover the cost of handling and mailing to: The National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, 10.

KEBBE: You have been listening to Miss Jeannette Wilson and Mrs. John Sarto of Schenectady and Susan Lee, of the National Recreation Association, who have been with us today on the Women's War Forum.

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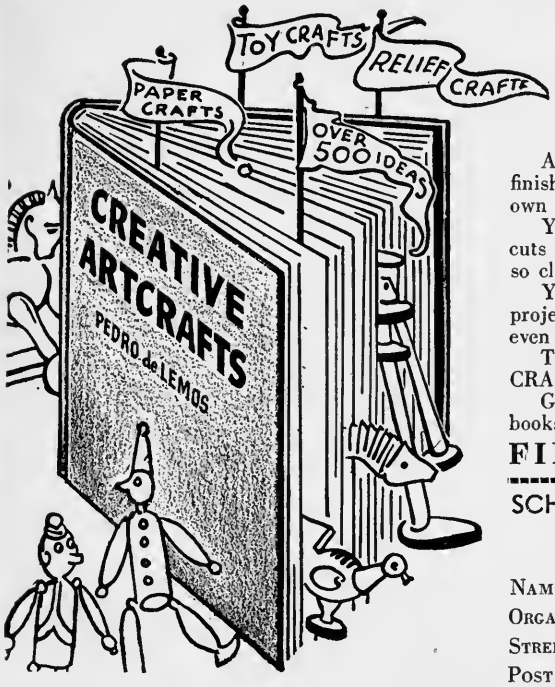

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Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Beach and Pool, June 1943

If I Were to Build All Over Again, by Charles Fieldhouse

Why Turnstiles Click at New York City Municipal Pools, by John M. Simpson

The Foil, May 1943

The Modern Dance—Its Place in the High School Curriculum, by Caryl Cuddeback

Hygeia, August 1943

Teen Town, by Ella M. Philips

Public Management, June 1943

Preventing Juvenile Delinquency, by Elsa Castendyck

PAMPHLETS

A Civic Guide to Economy in Municipal Government: Number One, Budget. 1943

Tax Foundation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City

Bibliography of Latin American Folk Music. 1942

Compiled by Gilbert Chase. The Library of Congress, Division of Music, Washington, D. C.

Children and Comic Magazines. The answers to many questions parents and teachers are asking

Copies may be secured without charge from the Juvenile Group Foundation, 125 East 46th Street, New York City

Film Catalogue. 245 distributors of non-theatrical films

Edited by Isidore Cooperman. Published by Aleph Zadek Aleph, B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, Executive Offices, 1003 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Price 15 cents

Holidays and Festivals in Mexico

Travel Division, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C. Price 5 cents

Homes for Heroes. Fourth annual report of the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles

New York Is a Friendly Town

New York City Defense Recreation Committee, Inc., 99 Park Avenue, New York City

Physical Fitness

Official Bulletin, No. 5, Keds Sports Department, United States Rubber Company, 1230 Sixth Avenue, New York City

Religious Book List of Jewish, Catholic, Protestant and Good Will Books. Second Edition, Revised

The National Conference of Christians and Jews, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City

The Folk Singer. A storehouse of folk songs

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HERE'S a book you'll be thankful for — a real holiday manual complete with background material and practical suggestions for a Thanksgiving program — PLUS a 7-page bibliography of entertainment ideas.

IF YOU'RE planning a play or pageant, here is a wealth of information about harvest-time traditions and ceremonies. . . . If it's a ceremonial or festival, use the ready-made scripts or adapt them for your locality. . . . Or if a party is on your schedule, try "The Apple is King."

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The Good Land. A community song service of America with dramatic continuity
Extension Service of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Single copies free, additional copies 10 cents each

Recreation for Servicemen—Enjoy Your Visit to Chicago. Second Edition, May 1943
Chicago Recreation Commission, Chicago, Illinois

The Booklist—Vol. 39, No. 18, June 1, 1943, Part 2
The United Nations, a bibliography of the United Nations. American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois. Price 25 cents

The Control of Juvenile Delinquency, Jackson County, Michigan.
Report of a study by the National Probation Association

The United Nations—Children's Books (List 1)
A bibliography of books which offer honest knowledge of and respect for the peoples and countries of the United Nations
The Council on Books in Wartime, Inc., 400 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

The War and Social Problems.
Bulletin of the Russell Sage Foundation Library. No. 160. May 1943

Vacationing in Chicago — Renew Energy for War Work. Second Edition, May 1943
Published by the Chicago Recreation Commission, Chicago, Illinois

A Wartime Church Picnic

(Continued from page 316)

everyone here was someone who had come to our party—not a passer-by on the beach." "They had time to talk with each other." The minister suggested—"I wonder if we can have another one in September—the response was so enthusiastic, we should open the fall season with a similar affair."

Several weeks later, this comment came from a man living in the community—"We don't go to this church, but we did come to your picnic. We enjoyed it so much that we 'stole your thunder' and put on your entire program at our church across the way. Let us know when you have another one."

Why Archery?

(Continued from page 331)

Here are miscellaneous answers which ranked lowest in frequency: 1. Girls own their own archery sets and want to learn to use them. 2. Girls want to buy sets and consequently want to learn how to shoot. 3. They want to learn to shoot well. 4. They like to hunt with bow and arrow. 5. They want to develop skill in aiming.

These girls, of course, receive physical education credit for the one-year archery course. But every fall there are at least a hundred girls at Pasadena Junior College who come out after school four nights a week to practice shooting. This is a Women's Athletic Association activity for which no credit is given. These girls just like the sport.

What type of girl makes the best archer? Miss Graham has found that it isn't so much the physical build as intelligence. The 1941 Pasadena team was made up of the eight best women archers in the school. Four out of these eight were members of the scholarship society.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 349)

the Pilgrim Fathers were thankful for a bountiful harvest. In November 1943 we will hold an American harvest festival for the same reason. It makes a difference how we are thinking and reasoning NOW.

Seashore. "Along Our Coast," Margaret Miller. Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. 60 pp. $1.50. Readable for children.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Guide for the Study of American Social Problems

Compiled for the American Social Problems Study Committee. Columbia University Press, Morningside Heights, New York. $1.00.

THE ANNOUNCED intention of this Guide is "to help you make democracy work." To achieve this aim, the Guide is set up in such a way that groups of citizens or citizens alone, leaders of groups, and opinion formers can find the materials they need. The contents are classified under such subjects as The Consumer; The Worker; The Farmer; Women; The Negro; Youth; Education; Housing; Civil Liberties; National Unity; and The Problem of Security.

Songs of Many Wars

Edited and arranged by Kurt Adler. Howell, Soskin, Publishers, New York. $3.00.

SONGS FROM the sixteenth century to World War II, from Civil War battlefields to underground anti-Nazi movements in Europe, from the Russian and Chinese to the British and American fronts, have been brought together in this interesting volume. While many of the songs are being published for the first time in this country, the volume also includes the classics of many wars. The text gives the background of each song. Piano arrangements are new and simple.

Fitting the Home Game Room

Popular Mechanics Press, Chicago. $.25.

THIS PAMPHLET—one of the Little Library of Useful Information series—contains directions for constructing a multi-purpose game table which is small enough for two persons playing chess, checkers and backgammon, but is capable of instant enlargement so that it will be convenient for four or six persons playing bridge or poker. The booklet also contains directions for a regulation size tennis table, equipment for "swing ball," and a number of game accessories. There is also a section on Portable Basement Playrooms.

The Party Game Book

By Jerome Meyer. Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1230 Sixth Avenue, New York. $1.00.

MR. MEYER has given us in this book more of those clever mental games which help banish dullness from a party. There are fifteen new games and quizzes in this collection, with six sets of each game provided, easily removable from the book. The answers, too, are given.

Arts, Crafts and Customs of Our Neighbor Republics

Bulletin 1942, No. 2. Compiled by Emilie Sandsten Lassalle. Library Service Division in cooperation with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Obtainable from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $.10.

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY contains sources of information on the dress, festivals, crafts, and fine arts of South American republics. It will prove exceedingly valuable to schools and other groups bringing material about the daily life and customs of other Americans to young people in the United States.

Education and the Morale of a Free People

Educational Policies Commission. National Education Association of the United States and the American Association of School Administrators, 1201 Sixteenth Street. Northwest, Washington, D. C. $.10.

DEMOCRACY REQUIRES morale to win in the present crisis. Education can help produce morale; the schools must and will respond to this need. How the response of the schools can be made is the subject of this document, which is a challenging pamphlet.

"Sound Off!"

Soldier Songs from the Revolution to World War II. By Edward Arthur Dolph. Farrar and Rinehart Incorporated, New York. $3.50.

A TREASURY OF ARMY SONGS containing singable, play-songs of American soldiers from Revolutionary days to the present World War. Accompanying each song is a short sketch of the origins and histories of the various tunes and lyrics. There are a number of illustrations.

Creative Art Crafts

By Pedro de Lemos. Davis Press, Inc., 44 Portland Street, Worcester, Massachusetts. $3.75.

HUNDREDS OF PROJECTS in paper craft, toy craft, and relief craft are included in this new book with its 78 complete pages of illustrations, 43 of which are in full color.

Review of Cycling—1943

Edited by Watson N. Nordquist. Obtainable from Mr. Nordquist at 71 Webster Street, Hartford, Connecticut. $.50.

THE 1943 EDITION of the *Review of Cycling* contains a wealth of information for the bicyclist. Among the interesting features of this issue are the History of the

Bicycle League of America and the article on "The Bicycle in War Time" by Roland C. Geist, author of *Bicycling as a Hobby*.

Relaxation.

By Josephine L. Rathbone. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. $1.75.

Since this book is concerned with relaxation as an aid to total fitness and not with other aspects of general hygiene, it naturally stresses ways of offsetting and releasing tenseness and emphasizes quiet of body and peace of mind as sources of strength when so much is being asked of the human machine. Dr. Rathbone discusses facts about tension, signs of tension, physical and psychological factors in fatigue, and physical and psychological methods of treatment. Under this last heading, relaxation, recreation, and laughter are stressed as essential.

Stories.

A List of Stories to Tell and to Read Aloud. Compiled by Mary Gould Davis and Joan Vatsek. The New York Public Library. $.50.

Recreation workers will welcome the announcement that a third revision of the classified list of stories prepared by the New York Public Library is now available. The stories are classified under Folk Tales; Heroes; The Tree of Life; Saints; Christmas; Hallowe'en; Spring Festival; and Imaginative Tales. As Frances Clarke Sayers points out in her foreword: "The publication of such a list at this time, in a year of paper shortage and the ever-recurring report, 'out of print,' is an act of faith in the storytellers and their art on the part of the New York Public Library."

Boys' Club Farm Labor Corps.

Boys' Clubs of America, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

This is a manual for Boys' Club members taking part in the national food production program. Information is given on organization procedure, and there are health, safety, and welfare suggestions. Requirements prepared by the Children's Bureau are set forth, and there is a helpful Bibliography on Youth in Wartime Agriculture listing pamphlets prepared by such organizations as the Boy Scouts of America, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, the National Board of the Y.W.C.A.'s, the National Council of the Y.M.C.A.'s, Jewish Welfare Board, and similar groups. Walter M. Hall, Director, Program and Personnel Service, states that a very limited number of copies of this booklet are available.

Learning to Care for Children.

By Dorothy E. Bradbury and Edna P. Amidon. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $.96.

Learning to Care for Children is a contribution to the war effort in that its purpose is to provide boys and girls of high-school age with a sufficient knowledge of the practical aspects of child guidance to enable them to cooperate succesfully in taking care of smaller children in their own homes or elsewhere. Suggestions for the play life of the child are offered in a number of chapters.

A Christian's Opportunity.

By Felix Morley, Dorothy Thompson, and G. Bromley Oxnam. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $.50.

This booklet contains three addresses and discussions at Town Hall, New York City, presented as part of a series of religious addresses and discussions under the general theme, "Religion in These Times."

The Junior Book of Camping and Woodcraft.

By Bernard S. Mason. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.00.

Campcraft and woodcraft are presented in this volume in a way which would make anyone, young or old, long for the open road. Suggestions on equipment and techniques of fire building and camping are simple and explicit, and there are many diagrams and pictures. To clarify the directions, special attention is given to methods of cooking and making cooking utensils, and recipes are given.

Sports Technique Charts.

Prepared by National Section on Women's Athletics Committees. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00 a set.

The National Section on Women's Athletics of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation has prepared charts showing the correct technique for each of ten leading sports—aquatics, archery, badminton, basketball, field hockey, golf, riding, softball, tennis, and volley ball.

Children Can Help Themselves.

By Marion Olive Lerrigo, Ph. D. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.25.

This book, written in narrative form, introduces David and his parents and gives the successive steps in David's growth and development from birth to his eleventh year. At each period we learn what can be expected from him in the way of accomplishments and skills; what habits of eating, sleeping, and play he and his parents have established; and what his emotional reactions to the world are.

Official Track and Field Guide—1943.

Compiled and edited by the Track and Field Rules Committee of the N.C.C.A. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $.50.

Official rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association are included in this guide, with a number of articles and records, and a review of 1942 college relay meets.

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"ONE of the threads which have been running through democracy since the middle of the 18th century has been the thread of liberty. The ultimate achievement of liberty will be a long struggle and we must be prepared to understand that people will want regimentation for a considerable period after the war.

"Another thread which has been running through democracy is a belief in the dignity of each man. There have always been two approaches to life. One approach has held that progress comes only by planned social order, and the other says that progress comes only through the development of each individual. Democracy has been built by those who have had faith in the development of each individual. After the war we must pick up our anxieties and go ahead. There will be a terrific letdown when man realizes that he is again up against the problem of how to live with other men and with himself."

—*Dr. James S. Plant,* Director,
Essex County Juvenile Clinic.

Sports Return to 1900

"YOU and I too will be back in the pre-automobile age when expensive and luxurious athletic clubs, golf clubs, country clubs were unknown, when sports were simple, cheap, and easily learned. From now until the end of the war the average citizen is going to find it hard to get away from home. When he does, he will go as his father and mother did, on a bicycle. National parks will be deserted this summer. Beaches and resorts will shut down. We shall be obliged to find our recreation in our own backyard. Fortunately there are a number of games that can be played by families in a small space. They can be set up in an area of fifty by fifty—an infinitesimal part of an acre. These games don't cost much; the equipment is cheap. It may be necessary for you to substitute a rope ring for a rubber ring in deck tennis, but it will be possible to purchase all these games this summer. They are fun to play, easily learned, suitable for the whole family. Already sporting-goods stores are finding them increasingly popular. They include, among others, archery, croquet, darts, deck tennis, horseshoes, lawn bowls, shuffleboard, softball and volleyball.

"Of course there is nothing unpatriotic about playing games. On the contrary, so long as it doesn't hold up the war effort we have an obligation to get outdoors in our leisure time."

John R. Tunis in *Harper's Magazine*, May 1943.
Used by permission.

Rooted in the Community

MOST OF THE BEST of the educational practice of 1943 was inherent in the thinking of the 1906 leaders of the National Recreation Association. The thinking of Joseph Lee, Luther Halsey Gulick, Henry S. Curtis, Jane Addams, Jacob Riis, George E. Johnson, Clark W. Hetherington centered about the child himself, the youth and his interests. Many of these earlier leaders were fifty years in advance of their times. They thought in terms of the whole child, all his interests, music, arts, crafts, drama, nature, games. They were interested in adults, in families. Many of these leaders believed in the family as the important unit.

These early leaders did not talk about child education, adult education. They thought more in terms of continuous growth through play, through permanently satisfying activity from early childhood throughout life. In the days nearly forty years ago the word used was play. Now its place is taken by recreation.

Always there was recognition that religion, labor, health, education were also important divisions of life. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, then President of Harvard, and Dr. Henry S. Curtis and Ernst Hermann and others emphasized that the spirit of play must as far as practicable spill over and influence the hours of labor.

There was no thought in the minds of the pioneers that play and recreation under either privately contributed funds or local government funds would be different or that either one or the other would be superior in quality. Very rapidly much of the work did come to have local government support,—since recreation opportunity was needed for everyone and all might well share in the support.

Always—now as nearly forty years ago—the play and recreation leaders thought of recreation as so intimately connected with the daily life of people that they felt it should be worked out locality by locality by the people themselves and left completely decentralized rather than that there should be even a minor degree of imposition and control from without. True, methods of imposing recreation systems, of buying communities and neighborhoods to take up recreation might have given twice as rapid a development. However, a regimented, federally built up local recreation would have been to the leaders of the recreation movement a violation of the very nature of play and recreation. America is strong as its local units are strong and self-contained in all that can well be left to the localities.

The effort has been to build the spirit of play among the people rather than to multiply grounds and buildings—important as these are. Yet the national

leaders in the recreation movement need not be apologetic over the development of land, buildings and facilities; for now the value of these throughout the country is about six billion dollars.

A friend, who is a distinguished worker for good government and much interested in the science of government, has suggested that recreation would be a good field for experiment in "fairly complete federalization."

Is it not rather the last field for such an experiment? Recreation is, perhaps, next to religion in its intimate connection with the life of the people. Very little is of such importance to us as that we have complete freedom in the use of our "free" time and that such influences as are brought to bear upon us in it are of our own immediate choosing. Better a slow development of recreation than a rapid one that is outside of us as a people, that does not come from us, that we do not really share in. Recreation is one thing that we should all have a part in working out for ourselves, community by community.

Music, drama, art, sport express the nature of a people. Each person thinks he knows what he wants to do with his free time, likes to feel he is choosing without too much guidance just what he will do in his vacation, week-end, or evening hours. Because the local municipal recreation board members are daily in touch with their constituents, who are their neighbors, they are in better position to judge what their neighbors want. The home, block, neighborhood, city ways of cooperating in recreation without too much machinery are of first importance. We all want in recreation to be as self-creating, self-starting as we can.

Of course no one can be sure just what is meant by "fairly complete federalization," but I am certain that of the great interests of men I would place recreation as the next to the last field to be centralized. If much greater federalization is to take place in the days to come, may we not hope it will come first in the fields of roads, asylums for the mentally afflicted, hospitals, disease control.

Very complete decentralization in recreation will help us to keep what is most characteristic of us as a people. Recreation should always remain rooted in the community.

Howard Braucher

The Square Dance Carries On

Photo by Dementi *Courtesy Division of Recreation, Richmond, Va.*

Swing 'em High, Swing 'em Low

By RUTH A. JEHLE

NEIGHBORING square dance enthusiasts who live as I do on the border line between Maryland and the District of Columbia had frequently asked me where they could find an old-fashioned rural square dance in this vicinity. A search seemed most likely to furnish the answer, so a hunt was begun for clues that could be followed with limited finances and transportation facilities even though this was in bountiful 1941.

Eastern Shore, Maryland

The first important discovery was the Kelley Boys' Orchestra in Salisbury, the largest city on rural Eastern Shore, Maryland. Homer Kelley, a burly farmer with that slight southern drawl so familiar on the east side of the Chesapeake Bay, was the leader and figure caller. His orchestra played for public and private dances in Salisbury, Cambridge, Snow Hill, Public Landing, and neighboring communities, and he said we would be cordially welcome at the next dance.

The following Friday night found us at the Paddle Club in Public Landing, a tiny resort town on the Chincoteague Bay. The crowd which gathered there consisted of summer resorters, farmers and their wives, high school jitterbugs, and citified couples ranging in age from sixteen to sixty. The evening's program was evenly distributed between ballroom dancing, complete with Paul Jones mixers, and square dancing in sets of four couples each. The latter included such dances as *Forward Six; Dance Croquette*—first lady out to the right and dance and swing whomever she pleases, second lady, etc., then each gent; *Ladies to the Right*—and swing until all the gents have been swung, then gents to the right; *Swing Down to Pollitt*—first lady turn the second gent with the right hand around, and back to her partner with the left hand around, on to the next gent, etc., the other ladies the same, then each gent.

A fast two-step executed in jitterbug style was used continually throughout the dancing, even during the swing. A characteristic figure which occurred in every dance was *Balance All.* This meant for all four couples to swing and at the same time move around the square until their original positions were reached. The brief, un-

rhymed calls were drawled in a sing-song fashion to the rather slowly timed music.

Southern Maryland

The next plausible clue brought about a trip into southern Maryland in which the first stop was Cedarville Forest near Waldorf. The forest ranger, a spry, wizened old man of about eighty, explained the dancing of Howard County fifty years ago with evident enjoyment.

"Yes sir, I was quite a dancer in those days," he reiterated. "We swung 'em at arm's length. Wouldn't dare do anything else!"

He went on to demonstrate the swing and promenade in which the couple merely held hands. He supplied a formidable list of local farmers who were alleged sources of information regarding the square dancing of this vicinity. When they were tracked down, however, their replies were more or less the same:

"Sure, I used to call off figures for the old dances, but it's been so long I've plum forgot all of 'em. . . . Must ha' been 'bout twenty years ago. . . . Nobody does them dances much anymore."

But Not in Words

Dick Bullock, owner of the general store and gas station which was the only visible landmark by which a visitor would know that he had arrived in Loveville, was the first person to confess to any knowledge of present day square dancing. He was not able to put it into words, however.

"Come out to my store any Saturday night," he invited. "I make out with the fiddlin' and figure calling and we have a great old time."

During this tour of southern Maryland, frequent allusions to the stupendous barn dance to be held at the Tobacco Festival in La Plata were made by the residents. It sounded intriguing! Perhaps my Washington friends could get a taste of rural Maryland square dancing. On the appointed Saturday night fourteen of us piled into cars (it was still before gas rationing) and drove the sixty odd miles to La Plata. We entered the huge barn and found in progress a dance that bore all the earmarks of a modern ballroom affair. With ranks increased to a score or more, we called loudly for square sets, but the orchestra continued to play popular swing music and no figure caller could be found. The only visible result was the eventual entrance of a force of ten blue coated policemen who stalked formidably through the stag line. Washington went home defeated.

"Revival of the Square Dance has instilled in everyone a new community spirit. In its early conception, square dancing was a get-together entertainment. Today, in its revival, it approximates a family gathering. There are few age limits in participation." — *Chicago Park District.*

Prince George's County

Meanwhile a native of Prince George's County offered himself as chauffeur and guide on an exploration venture nearer home. We spent many days traveling over rough country roads with him and following intricate "whoop and holler" directions that too often ended in the middle of the woods. Whenever a farm was reached and the farmer sought out in his distant grain field, his reply to insistent questioning was often like this:

"No—oo, I don't know nothin' about fiddlin' or figure callin'. . . . We—ll, ——I reckon I used ter do it a little bit. . . . You want to write it down? I don't know *nothin'!*"

One particularly wild journey in the pouring rain ended in the backyard of a Mr. Boswell who lived a good "crow's fly" from Cheltenham. He claimed to be a fiddler for private dances held "in the fall o' the year 'round harvestin' time," and promised us an invitation to one of these affairs.

At Bickford's General Store in Berwyn we visited a bewhiskered figure caller who answered to the name of Mr. Gates. He remarked between tobacco "chaws" that he would be glad to call off the old figures if he only had a "crowd of folks." Since the only "folks" present besides myself and friend were the storekeeper and his disheveled cat, Mr. Gates did not feel it worth while to display his talents.

Western Maryland

Through Evelyn Davis and her square dance course at the University of Maryland a lead from the western Maryland mountains was discovered in the person of Mr. Shockley, principal of the Deer Park School near Oakland. He had brought an active interest in square dancing from his native Eastern Shore. With Mr. Shockley and his square dance group of former students, resorters, and local residents, I shared the fun of piling

"Square dancing, in itself an American institution, is, in fact, an offspring of a conglomeration of the folk dances of European nations. Its origin can be traced directly to the influence of those European peoples who came to America in the early colonial days."—*Chicago Park District.*

into his "flizzie" and going to a rural square dance. "The Lakes" at Altamount was the one we chose.

As we climbed the rickety steps up to the narrow porch we had to push our way through dancers who overflowed the hall. Mothers with babies, elderly men and children, and the young set lined the benches around the wall and crowded into booths at one side. The orchestra struck up a lively tune. The caller grabbed a partner and shouted for the dancers to take their places in one large circle in which half the couples were to be active and would move around the circle to dance with the inactive couples, southern style.

The Holtsnider brothers, Al and Bill, were part of Mr. Shockley's group and two of the best callers in the vicinity. They told us that dancing was done in squares at private parties but that due to lack of space the circle was used at public dances. The calling was of a rapid-fire type, rhymed, run together, and filled with picturesque lingo.

The D. C. Do-Si-Do-ers get into the swing of things with their version of the Grapevine Twist — southern style

Swing your honey 'round and 'round, turn your corner upside down. Change away and what you say. . . .

The tempo was fast and the swings long with the buzz step often in evidence. The same figure was called all around the circle and was finished off by each couple with *Meet 'em on the right hand, meet 'em on the left, roll that reel-boat right and left.* Southerners would call it a Georgia rang tang.

Other figures were *Duck for the Oyster; Around That Couple and Take a Peep; Lady 'round the Lady;* and *Step right back and watch her smile, step right up and swing her awhile, step right back and watch her grin, step right up and swing her again.* In the latter figure the gentleman while swinging his partner released her to arm's length and pulled her back to him so that with the force of the swing she spun out and in.

A Church Dance

An interesting description of a square dance at Avilton in western Maryland was received from Mr. Earl Boyer who was a teacher at the State Teachers College in Frostburg at the time. Part of it is quoted here:

". . . We drove over the mountain and went back over a dirt road in the general direction of New Germany. . . . We arrived at the Catholic Parish House near Avilton. The priest himself took admissions at the door while the ladies of the Parish served soft drinks and hamburgers in a rough sort of lean-to at the rear of the hall. I

was nearly bowled over at my first glimpse of the dancing, for the floor was packed with couples whirling and stamping at a furious rate. It was wintertime so many of the fellows wore caps but had become sufficiently warmed up to shed their coats and so were dancing in vests with shirt sleeves held up by sleeve elastics. . . . At the far end of the hall there was an iron stove which was almost red hot and it made me shudder to see how close the whirling couples came to it.

They're still swinging their partners and having fun down in Coles County, Illinois!

"Although I had been well coached, I was afraid to try the next dance but my instructor put me into a set where everyone else knew what to do. I found it a most exhilerating experience. After an evening at Avilton I discovered these oddities in etiquette: Girls sit all around the walls of the halls, the boys go to the ones whom they wish to have for partners in the next set. An invitation to the dance is, 'Are ya dancin'?' If the girl indicates that she is willing, the boy points out the place where his set will be and goes away to round up the other three boys. The four boys stand at the selected spot, holding the space and smoke. Now the caller bellows something which no one understands well enough to repeat but the general idea is to get ready for the next dance. The orchestra plays and the girls get up and join their partners. . . . The dance is on."

Buzzards' Glory

Buzzards' Glory, thirty miles from Baltimore, was recommended for its square dancing by so many persons that it could not be overlooked. It proved to be a fascinating place, located far out in the country. From the outside it looked like a private farm except for the large number of cars and several Baltimore buses which were parked in the yard.

The first impressions received on entering the hall were the gay, homemade signs posted everywhere and the fact that there was no admission charge. The signs informed us in rhymed and cleverly phrased witticisms that drinking was frowned upon, that the dancing was free except for a collection to be taken up to pay for the orchestra and upkeep of the hall, and that dancers were to enjoy themselves but were to avoid undue rowdyism. In another part of the building homemade pies, cakes, and other light refreshments were sold, along with beautiful hand carved woodwork ranging from cedar chests to souvenir pins.

The seats around the floor were crowded with an assortment of well dressed young and old people from both the city and the country. Roy Baublitz, caller and son of the proprietor, told us that he had learned many of his calls from older callers in the community but that he had changed them and invented new ones to suit the patrons. His calling was clear and easy to understand, sometimes in rhyme and sometimes not.

The dancing was an unusual combination, for square dance figures in sets of four couples were danced in ballroom position with fox trot steps. Even the swing was merely a series of ballroom turns in which all four couples moved completely around the square. The Georgia rang tang was used to wind up each figure as in Oakland, but it was not called. Some of the dances were *Turn Butterfly, Cut Off Six, Lady 'round the Lady, Right Hands Across,* and *Birdie in the Cage.* In the latter the caller inserted amusing terms when referring to the active gent, for instance—hayseed, farmer, lover, cream puff, woman hater, black-eyed daisy, and at last, for contrast, gentleman.

It would have been fun to continue this quest for rural square dancing, but the summer drew to a close and with the next one came transportation difficulties. Perhaps at some future date the search can be carried on again in other parts of Maryland.

The District of Columbia

In Washington, D. C., the square dancing follows the pattern of that done in most large cities and is rapidly growing in popularity, especially as a recreational activity for servicemen and defense workers. All types of dancing are found: New England squares and longways, western squares and schottisches, southern "squares" which are done in one large circle, and even the Kentucky Running Set which is a fast and furious dance that takes forty-five minutes when all fifteen figures are done without a pause as is true in some parts of Kentucky and Tennessee where it is still danced.* Favorite dances in Washington include:

SQUARES

Little Brown Jug	Wave to the Ocean
Texas Star	Duck and Dive
Take a Peek	Comin' Round the Mountain
Nellie Gray	The Lancers
Life on the Ocean Wave	Silent Couple

*Sharp, Cecil. *The Country Dance Book.* Volume V. The Running Set collected in Kentucky. London: Novedo and Company. 1909.

CIRCLE FIGURES

Right hands over
Eight hands across
Open and shut the garden gate
Four-leaf clover
Ocean wave
Georgia rang tang
Shoo fly swing
Open tunnel
Thread the needle
Make a basket

LONGWAYS

Money Musk
The Fireman's Dance
Hull's Victory
Virginia Reel

Because they are not known to be in print elsewhere, the calls for *Silent Couple* are given here in full. It came to Washington by way of Arthur Lentz, New England caller, and is greatly enjoyed by advanced dancers because of the prolonged swings.

SILENT COUPLE *

Honor partners and corners.
Head couple cast off, lady go right, gent go left, swing as you meet.
Head couple cast off, lady go right, gent go left, swing as you meet.
Head couples forward and back.
Head couples half right and left.
Head couples circle four into opposites' places.
Head couple cast off, silent couple (3rd) down the center, both swing.
Head couple cast off and join the sides (between side couples).
Silent couple keep swinging.
Forward and back six.
Silent couple cast off, lady go right, gent go left, swing as you meet.
Silent couple cast off, lady go gee, gent go haw, swing as you meet.
Silent couple join the sides.
Forward and back eight.
Forward and swing partners into place.
Promenade pokey whirl (gents join left hands in center during promenade).
Repeat with other couples as head in turn.

The Washington Folk Council is in the process of compiling a directory of all places to square dance in the city, groups that may be joined, and available callers and musicians in order to meet the growing demand for information of this sort. One of the best callers in the city is Ralph Case, originally from Ashville, who calls in true North Carolina style. His team, made up of Washingtonians who call themselves the D. C. Do-Si-Do-ers have exhibited in the National Folk Festival, the Ashville Mountain Festival, and the New England Festival at Boston. They spend their time in Washington helping various church, U.S.O., and other recreational groups learn the rudiments of this very fascinating newly revived American sport. *Swing 'em high, swing 'em low, swing that gal for a do-si-do!* echoes far into the night.

"Head couples ladies chain and side couples swing" from the dance, "Comin round the Mountain" — demonstrated by the D. C. Do-Si-Do-ers

*Square formation; 6/8 music, for instance "The Irish Washerwoman," or "Larry O Gaff."

For the Older Folks

By HELEN PARKES

FOR YEARS, many of the older women who belonged to the Home Bureau in Coles County, Illinois, had been asking "why can't we invite our husbands and do real square dances" as well as the folk games they had been learning at annual Home Bureau play days.

This county has around 500 enthusiastic members who have always carried on health, clothing, and home management projects. When handcraft became crowded out by more important things in the program of the Extension Service of the University of Illinois, they manufactured their own programs, exhibits, organized knitting classes, and conducted a very successful year of handcraft. Last year they had fun dramatizing the government's food program at a "nutritious exhibit and supper" and at the same time received much publicity throughout several states.

For a time it

seemed unwise to endanger the "good name" of such a fine group by holding public dances but with other successful ventures in mind, they "took the bit in their teeth" and launched their adult recreation parties.

Some of the more thoughtful ones decided that these parties should be mostly for the older folks. Young people are not barred (they have their own rural youth meetings, anyway!) but neither are they particularly invited. Older folks feel self-conscious and are inclined to sit and watch where there is too much young-dancing.

The parties are kept mostly squares with some round dancing, waltzes, a circle dance or two, and always something special in the way of a surprise. Maybe an uproarious contest where laughter and getting acquainted are the only important factors. Maybe someone sings a special song or sometimes everybody sings! Always, there is the grand march which gets everyone on the floor at once and winds up with a Virginia Reel. Many of the oldsters have been heard to remark that they haven't had such good times in fifty years!

One of the main reasons for their success is having the use of a large auditorium at the Charleston Teachers' College, through the courtesy of the president of the school, Dr. Robert G. Buzzard. No one wants to be rowdy in such a beautiful building. Everyone is too busy having a good time, anyway!

A drawback at the College, however, is that admission cannot be charged. But since the expense is for the orchestra, this enterprising group has worked out a unique method of financing the project. The organization maintains a mailing list of members and special guests and only these persons are invited, keeping the affairs private. Sometimes 250—and always at least 150—attend. Hosts and hostesses are invited to sponsor each party and pay one dollar each. Since only twelve or fifteen dollars are needed, that many couples serve each time. Each host and hostess serves only once each season, and there is always a waiting list!

These parties are still going on in Coles County —even with gas rationing. That is the one thing the women want to keep up, not as often as before of course, (they had one each month last year) but two or three throughout the winter months. They are careful to fill up the cars, and are planning a combination supper the next time on a Saturday night, when they will be in town anyway getting the week's supply of groceries!

Community Barn Dances

By J. H. WEBB
Recreation Supervisor

HERE IN BEAUMONT, TEXAS, the outstanding activity for the past year, the one that receives the most favorable comment, the most talked about, and probably the most beneficial to all participants, is our Community Barn Dances.

The first dances were given for the public in March 1942. Our music was a phonograph and records of the dances that we all started teaching. During the year of 1942, our thirty WPA recreation leaders had been trained for a few weeks in the art of square dancing, including calling the figures, five different steps in the waltz, four different steps in the schottische, varsovinne, polkas, and reels.

Each Wednesday night a small crowd of 25 to 100 people came. The first affairs were held in a large building with a concrete floor, but within a month the crowds grew in size until we had to move into the Harvest Club, the real dance hall in the local Fair Grounds.

We then secured the help of three brothers who made up a local band of three instruments — a fiddle, guitar, and a banjo. Small cash donations were given to the musicians. By this time there were from 500 to 900 people attending each Wednesday night, and when we arranged two dances each week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, our attendance was just as large at each dance.

The next step was acquiring a band with electrical equipment and a public address system. Now the music could be heard more distinctly, and directions could be given directly to the dancers. Volunteers always passed the hat and usually collected from $20.00 to $25.00 for the musicians. The dances cost the participants less than one cent each.

For many months we used strictly a program dance with the Paul Jones, squares, waltz, schottische, fox-trot, and put-your-little-foot. The Paul Jones with the men on the inside and the ladies on the outside in circle formation has been the most popular. Every time the whistle blows each person gets a new partner. In this way everyone meets new people, and it breaks down any formality.

We do the square dance by the use of a circle at first. There are always from 50 to 100 couples

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Joseph Lee Day—1943

Complete information about last summer's celebration of Joseph Lee Day is not yet available, but here are a few facts telling how a number of American cities honored the memory of the man who made so great a contribution to the recreation movement

EACH YEAR the Department of Recreation of Utica, New York, celebrates Joseph Lee Day with a variety of activities. This year at Chancellor Playground there was a special Joseph Lee memorial in the evening. Butler Playground had a block dance from 8:30 to 10:30, using the hard surface courts of the playground. At Hirt special games and a picnic were planned to last all day. Addison Miller, too, had a picnic and scheduled relay races. There was a costume parade at the Athletic Field starting at three o'clock. Brandegee had Army and Navy Day, and at Lincoln the special event was an amateur show planned for seven o'clock. Cooper Playground celebrated with a cracker eating contest, Pixley with a doll show, and Roosevelt with a peanut hunt. A water carnival and six baby shows were also among the events.

There were fifty-five Joseph Lee programs conducted on July 30th at the playgrounds maintained by the Board of Education of St. Louis, Missouri. Participants numbered 1,530; spectators, 8,136. Thirty outstanding citizens gave the facts of Joseph Lee's life and interpreted the value of the playground movement to the city. Fifty-five playgrounds out of the city's sixty-seven had programs with a variety of activities ranging from dancing and singing groups for girls to boxing and wrestling matches for boys. Dramatics, puppet shows, drum and bugle corps, flag presentations by Boy Scouts, amateur shows, the singing of patriotic songs, a mother-daughter volleyball game, a quiz program, and an original Joseph Lee playlet were among the various activities presented for the benefit of parents and friends of the children.

"The celebration of Joseph Lee Day," writes Alfred O. Anderson, Director of Physical Education and Recreation, "is a prominent part of the summer program on the Board of Education's summer playgrounds."

The City Council of Pueblo, Colorado, issued a proclamation setting aside Joseph Lee Week by the Recreation Commission "for appropriate programs to be arranged and dedicated through mass youth participation in Pueblo's parks and on playgrounds throughout the city and county." The local newspaper carried information regarding Mr. Lee's life and achievements.

San Francisco, California, too, made Joseph Lee Day official when Mayor Rossi asked that the day be observed "in order that we may memorialize the services of one of the foremost benefactors of the entire nation in the field of recreation." Open house was held on all of the playgrounds and at the recreation centers on July 30th, and the individual playground and recreation units conducted programs of diversified interest throughout the week. Music, drama, and dance groups dedicated their meetings during this period to the memory of Mr. Lee. Children from twenty-two playgrounds enjoyed a story picnic at the Sigmund Stern Grove, and the midsummer musical at the Grove on Sunday, August 1, was held in honor of Mr. Lee.

A play day was held for children of all playgrounds on July 28th. Beginning at 10:30 A. M.

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They "Just Jump"

By CHARLES ANSELL
Jewish People's Institute
Chicago, Illinois

WANTED: 100,000 or more men and women to lead groups of young people in their own neighborhoods. Only strong and imaginative prospects need apply, since the weak and dull may be pained or shocked at the crash today's children make in jumping the chasm from childhood to maturity.

IT WAS MY TURN at supervising our community center's Sunday night gym dance. From our rented juke box, stomping boogie-woogie music commanded every foot of space in the gym. The floor was filled with couples, barely sixteen years old, twisting and contorting themselves into backbends, twirls and gyrations that gave the atmosphere a frenzied aspect.

As I skirted the edge of the dance floor an arm shot out and grabbed me at the elbow.

"Why don't you ever dance, Mr. A.?"— a sixteen year old Estelle left her dancing and came with her partner, Louie, a high school sophomore, to confront me with her question.

"Why, I'm afraid I never could learn this stuff!" I stammered, pointing vaguely at the dancers.

"Why it's easy, nothing to it!" said Estelle, and in an instant she was dancing opposite me while I stood stiffly.

"Come on, Mr. A., there's nothing to it!" she insisted.

Awkwardly I made vague efforts at doing what I imagined to be the basic steps of jitterbugging. The jumpy, stomping rhythm defied everything I had learned about behavior on the ballroom floor. Nevertheless as I watched Estelle hop about, I sensed that somewhere in this orgy of leg throwing there was a basic and familiar dance step, and from out of the cobwebs of my memory I found myself dusting off the knee-bends and foot-twisting of the old Charleston.

"It's like the old Charleston!" I said to Estelle. "Sure, sure," she reassured me . . . "except, except. . . ."

"Except what?" I asked, as Estelle kept hopping before me.

"Except that you jump, you just jump," Estelle explained explosively. She felt relieved at her explanation, because it answered her wondering gaze out among the dancers and explained her own hopping to herself.

Estelle's phrase, "you just jump," remained with me for days after the dance. I had been searching for a key to the strange, new behavior I had found among our sixteen year old intermediates and among our juniors and preps, ten to fourteen year old boys and girls. In their club meetings, in the games room, in their walking across corridors and down steps they seemed "to jump." There was a nervousness—a restlessness —about the way they dealt with each other. At parties and dances ordinary horse-play was attended by quick impulsive actions and resistance was seen in sudden, impatient moves.

A Real Nice, Big Party

My inspiration was uncovered at the party of the Aristos, a junior girls group ranging from ten to thirteen years. The meetings at which the party was planned were hot with excitement and vigorous determination.

"We've got to put ourselves on the map! We've go to let the other kids know who we are!" These commanding drives for recognition soon eventuated into "Let's have a party, a real nice, big party. We'll invite . . ."

And so the party came off. It was big; its "niceness" remains a matter for preachers and sociologists to argue over.

The Aristos earned their recognition, despite the three first-aid calls and the five ruined dresses, despite the pools of red pop on the floor, and despite the fact that in desperation the center was compelled to close the social lounge thirty minutes before the scheduled time, evicting the Aristos and their invited guests.

Can you remember how you acted in the company of young ladies at twelve? Remember how

stiff and incredibly embarrassed you were when you went to your first party? Remember how polite and formal we thought we were and how daring we thought our games were when we had to hold hands with the girls? These memories need not go back very far. They were largely real all through the 20's and through the 30's.

But be my guest at the Aristos party in 1943. See that boy with the zoot coat, the long jacket that stretches just above his knees with the drape shape. Notice his slick, combed hair. Notice how carefully his tie is knotted. He's only twelve and his friends, dressed like him, are also about twelve. Watch him and his friends with girls. See any embarrassment or restraint there? Notice how he grabs his girl by the wrist and helps her to her feet? Now watch them dance. Any stiffness there? Look at them twirl and twist, note that bored look of complete confidence, the true mark of the stomping, jumping society of jitterbugs.

There's another couple, not more than thirteen, either one of them. The music is slower now and they're gliding down the floor to an alcove out of view. Once in the shadow of the alcove their gliding slows to gestures feebly suggestive of the dance form. The "supervisor" has discreetly found his way near the alcove and the dancers have glided out on the floor again.

Accelerated Maturity

At home that evening the behavior of my kids over the last year ran through my mind. I saw a hundred similar experiences and tried to put my finger on something. It was after the Aristos party that it came to me. Accelerated maturity, that was it. It seemed simple after I formed the phrase. The youngsters had "just jumped"—the twelve year oldsters jumped to eighteen and the fourteen, fifteen, sixteen year oldsters just jumped to their mid-twenties.

Courtesy Raleigh, North Carolina, Recreation Commission

Up to two years ago our center's program functioned in an established pattern of dividing its membership into age groups. The seniors, young men and women from twenty to twenty-five, created and followed programs customarily expected of people of that age level. The level and tone of behavior in most circumstances coincided with the standards expected of persons in that age bracket.

Likewise in the sub-senior age groups, young men and women, from seventeen to twenty, comported themselves with regard and deference to the imagined sophistication and maturity of their

seniors, and with patronizing indulgence they encouraged their immediate juniors, the intermediates, boys and girls from fourteen to seventeen, in the latters' programs.

Thus, too, the preps and the juniors, the grammar school age children, roughly from eight to fourteen, innocently carried on in the game rooms, the craft rooms, woodshop and in the pool.

It was a neat and ordered social universe. Imitating and intruding on the behavior styles ahead or behind was insolent and, to more scientific minds, it was judged abnormal.

The age divisions adopted by our center were fairly universal among community centers, settlements and the like. We were amply supported by an imposing array of psychologists, sociologists, and anthropologists who agreed that fairly definite behavior patterns existed within these age groups. We leisure-time experts built our houses on foundations excavated by our revered philosophers. We created life situations, we helped set the stage so that growth and graduation from one level to another could be achieved with a minimum of pain and awkwardness.

Then came the war. Our Honor Roll jumped to 475 in one year. Our senior girls slowly vanished into the myriad volunteer tasks of civilian defense and into the uniforms of the more glamorous volunteer occupations. A dozen or more of them found their way into the WACS, WAVES and SPARS, but most of them just withdrew from the active social life of the center and spent their time between their jobs and their work in the war relief agencies. This slow exodus of senior girls was duplicated among our sub-senior girls when the eighteen year old boys were called.

The group that remained at the center were intermediate boys and girls. In the first several months following the disappearance of seniors and sub-seniors, we discovered the intermediates scheduling lounges and arranging activities pointedly imitative of the young men and women five and ten years their senior.

The juniors and preps, the children particularly from ten to fourteen years of age, seemed suddenly to develop a keen awareness of social life and they too plunged into a series of parties, behaving for the most part like the Aristos.

What had happened? They had jumped. Each age level, with one accord, seemed to move up one, two, or three age divisions until all were acting and behaving in this strange, pseudo-maturish way.

Maturity of the Streets

So this is what our kids understand by maturity, I thought. Behavior which in my teen-aged 1920's would have scandalized my seniors was now the model for imagined maturity. This sudden jump to maturity seemed Frankenstein-like. One of the strongest pillars in the philosophy of our work was our concern over social maturity. A personality rooted in habits of making good social adjustments, assuming responsibility and devoted to a love of democratic process in all group relations—these were some of our accepted indices to maturity.

But this! This was the maturity of the streets. This was the maturity born out of frenzy to hurdle from the awkward age to the coveted age using the mentality of the ten year old to guide the behavior of the eighteen year old. This was a silent revolution, without apostles, without leaders, without agitators.

The gentle approach, the formal, delicate amenities in the boy-girl relationship that you and I knew are fast slipping by and, important to know, it isn't all Johnnie's doing. Miss 1943, from twelve to seventeen years old, draws a different kind of attitude from Johnnie, and Johnnie is only reacting to a situation, which he did not create, in a way that anyone else would. Johnnie's girl friend is not much given to blushing or tittering or joining her girl friends in a corner to giggle over a delicately salacious morsel. Johnnie's female contemporaries are frank, aggressive when they want to be, wiser than mother or grandmother not only in the "facts of life" but in that special sex-wise sense of understanding men.

Some of our more impatient fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen year old girls, chafing in their resentment at being ineligible for hostess duty at USO centers, play the role unofficially, entertaining the servicemen under private auspices. Their jump to maturity can deceive the most discerning, hence police and juvenile authorities are often shocked to find a girl who looks and acts eighteen really only fourteen or fifteen.

In the patriotic impulse to build morale, well-intentioned folk have surrounded the man in uniform with a romantic aura. Hollywood grinds out its stories of love's last fling before the battle and Tin Pan alley insists that "You Can't Say 'No' to

a Soldier!" What's a poor high school girl going to do?

The Blue Arrow Boys

One Sunday night I walked out of the big gym during a dance and passed Joe Tyler's desk where tickets were sold. Joe shook his head gravely at me and muttered, "Worst in twenty-five years. . . . Can't remember anything like it!" Now Joe Tyler is an old member of the center and a willing volunteer in handling crowds at our theater or gym doors. During the week he works in a defense plant but he likes to take his recreation at the center.

Photo by Flood, Casper Herald-Tribune

"I tell you, Mr. A.," Joe began, "I've been coming here for more than thirty years but I swear I've never seen anything to compare with this!"

What disturbed Joe that evening was the sudden appearance of eight strange young men, all of them about eighteen years old, dressed as though they had just finished a day's work in a garage. They crowded past Joe so fast that he couldn't get around to his customary inspection. At the Sunday night dances boys are expected to wear suit-coats, shirts, and ties. These boys wore dull, discolored suede jackets zipped half-way down with threadbare scarves knotted loosely below the throat to resemble cravats. Behind the shabby scarves were blue work shirts opened at the collar. Trousers were unpressed and their shoes were so grimed from neglect that the top leather seemed to be scaling away.

Alone on duty that evening, watching this strange group of eight young men as they wandered restlessly, I sensed all the characteristics of the gang in their unity. Suspecting trouble at any moment, I watched them closely until I felt I had spotted the leader.

"Good evening," I smiled.

The leader acknowledged my greeting in a scowl. Blocking his way by standing before him I attempted to engage him in conversation.

"Been dancing at all this evening?" I asked.

"Naw, don't care to." The reply was sullen.

"Maybe it's because you don't know the girls here," I ventured.

"We don't have to know the girls to dance. . . . If we want to dance we will," he answered.

"But," I suggested, "we're running a dance and it seems kind of funny for fellows your age to want to come in only to watch and mope around."

"We got more important things to do," growled the leader. He smiled at his companions. They laughed vulgarly and shouted their approval at the leader.

At this point I introduced myself formally to the leader and to the boys around him.

"You fellows are new around here, aren't you?" I asked.

"Yes," the leader admitted. "We got our own rooms down at Phillips Street. We've been there for almost a year. Used to be the Blue Arrows' club rooms."

From my work with the "basement" or "cellar" clubs in the community the name Blue Arrows was familiar. The original Blue Arrows were now all in the service.

I learned from talking with these boys that at sixteen and seventeen they had inherited the mantle of the Blue Arrows in maintaining the club rooms. They were anxious to keep the club rooms and desperately anxious to be able to pay the rent. The original Blue Arrows, at twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five, were working boys, capable of meeting rent and utility bills, capable of being trusted to bring only their fiancees or current favorites down to the club rooms for a social.

The new Blue Arrows were sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen, some of them in high school, others working at first jobs or working after school and during week ends. Jumping headlong into the tradition of their predecessors, they risked much of their earnings in the adventurous weekly dice or poker games, and as for bringing regular girl friends to the club rooms, they were far ahead of the seniors. With fully half the group now 1A,

there was too little time or patience to cultivate "steadies"; frankly, they came out to the dance tonight to size up possibilities. They cast appraising eyes at the high school sophomore girls twirling their frenzied dances; with critical attention they watched the girls sweeping by with their skirts billowing. Their self-confidence and determination of purpose was a little frightening.

"What's happened to the Club Federation?" I asked more out of a curiosity to learn if the Federation was at least familiar to these young men.

"All the boys are gone and there's no time to start organizing the Federation with us guys around. . . . We don't know when we'll be going."

The Federation represented an effort to organize the cellar clubs and bring self-government and self-policing powers to the clubs. And the plan worked until Selective Service began to function in earnest. Now, for the duration, these boys were above and beyond the pale of self-policing and self-government. They wanted to be left alone; their 1A cards drove them on furiously.

War Comes to the Game Room

Almost all community centers, social settlements, Y's and the like have an open game room in their programs. This is the room to which the eight to fourteen year old child goes if he is a newcomer to the agency, or if he has failed to develop any interest above the level of random play. The game room is equipped with active games: ping-pong, darts, ring-toss, shuffleboard, and with quiet games; checkers, monopoly, pick-up sticks, etc. Ideally the game room is intended to serve as that activity which helps the leader to understand the child from the interest he exhibits at play and to offer the child an experience in social living by pairing him with other children in games requiring cooperation and wholesome competition.

The war has wrought near havoc with the intentions of the game room. The active games, the games that require proof of superiority through physical agility and prowess, are the most coveted and have been usurped by the big and strong. The quiet games, checkers and pick-up sticks, have fallen to the smaller and weaker. Of course, with an agency supervisor on duty these traits are checked or discouraged; but left alone, assertiveness rises to power, and so strong are the drives for assertiveness that the power of authority has lost much of its effectiveness. To the power-driven boy, authority has become a challenge, an obstacle to circumvent. I have spoken to boys and girls about some destructive behavior only to discover that I wasn't being heard. Psychologists call it "functional deafness."

From eight to eighteen, boys and girls are whirling dizzily in this boogie-woogie dance of accelerated maturity. When and where the volcanic churning will stop we hardly know. But when the earth cools again and the air is cleared we may be certain we will find a different species of youth.

What Shall We Do?

If we adults—parents, teachers, children's workers in centers, playgrounds and summer camps—can offset the false maturity our young people have assumed with truly mature outlooks upon life and its responsibilities, we shall have a generation hardened in crisis and sharpened by experience. But if we merely hang back and gasp with moral revulsion at the mockery our youth is making of maturity, we shall have a new generation of tired cynics and old men and women beaten at the ripe old age of twenty-five.

Trying to fight this tidal wave of accelerated maturity seems as effective as Chanute at the ocean shore. What can we do? We can set about to analyze and revaluate our efforts in our mad scramble to work in the known war relief agencies. We shall have to broaden the scope of wartime needs to include the social and psychological care of our youth.

Aiding the war effort is for the most part an adult monopoly. With the exception of a few national organizations whose young membership numbers a small minority, the majority of American youth remains relatively unaffected by the war and its needs.

Community centers, settlements, Y's and churches with club and social programs can testify for the hundreds of thousands of young people in immediate need of leadership and guidance. Most agencies have suffered a severe toll in loss of leadership material in the young men now in the armed forces, and the young people who stay behind to work at war industries are far too weary to involve themselves in anything except their work.

We are permitting our home front defenses to weaken. Civilian defense organizations with their incredible maze of block and community organizations spread over the country the promise of a revitalized democratic life for America, but they are daily missing the boat. The job of organizing young people, block by block, to fit them into the

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Social Centers Are Citizens' War Service Stations

The use of school buildings as community recreation centers will be more important this year, many leaders feel, than it has ever been before. Have you made plans to provide such centers in your community, where war workers, newcomers, and citizens in general may find both recreational and educational opportunities? Milwaukee's plan for the current season may have suggestions for you.

"POOL YOUR EFFORTS with your neighbors to help win the war on the home front" is the 1943 slogan of the Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education of the Milwaukee Public Schools, which this year is maintaining twenty-one social centers and eleven gymnasiums and auditorium centers in the city's schools. And in September, when the centers opened, a wide variety of activities was offered Milwaukee's citizens.

The program of sports and games includes indoor baseball, volleyball, basketball, gymnasium classes, table tennis, pocket billiards, table games, dart ball, chess, and contract bridge. Instruction is offered in boxing, wrestling, fly and bait casting, fly tying, golf and swimming. The Men's Municipal Athletic program lists twenty-eight indoor and outdoor sports. The Women's Athletic Association is composed of the athletic associations of the various social centers and membership is open to women and girls fifteen years of age and over who no longer attend grade school. Volleyball, fist ball, dart ball, basketball, badminton, bowling, tennis, indoor and outdoor softball make up the program.

There is dancing at all of the social centers for "fun, sociability, health, grace and poise," with classes in ballet, tap, folk, old time and ballroom dancing. Instruction in ballroom dancing is offered junior high school boys and girls, and there are rhythmic and dancing classes for little children as young as five years.

Arts and crafts have an important part in the program for, as the announcement of the social center season suggests, "The arts and crafts, needlework, dress designing and woodwork, provide not only highly enjoyable pastimes, but become practical and profitable solutions of conservation and shortage problems."

Weaving with all its possibilities for beautiful and useful home furnishings is being featured, and looms and instruction are provided. Applied arts, sewing and dressmaking, interior decoration, knitting and crocheting, needlecraft, woodworking, avigation, photography and sketching are offered. Clubs are being organized at all the centers for model plane making, with courses scheduled at one center in the theory of plane flight, aerodynamics, meteorology, avigation rules and regulations, with instruction in the recognition and spotting of planes.

There are dramatics for juniors and seniors, with afternoon courses in creative drama for children of elementary and junior high school age, and play production by adult groups with instruction and practice in voice, diction, interpretation, and stage technique.

Music, "most enjoyed in companionship with others," offers a wide range of activities — bands, orchestras, string ensembles, women's choruses, and opera choruses.

Community features of the Department of Municipal Recreation include the Municipal Children's Theater where adult actors produce children's plays every Saturday afternoon; Saturday evening dances with a fee of 17 cents including wardrobe;

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Print by Gedge Harmon

Recreation Pioneering in Iceland

By FRANK H. HAGAN

The men in Iceland were the first contingent of the AEF in this war—what they did for recreation on this treeless, glacial island is told by the man who was director of recreation with the American Red Cross in Iceland for fifteen months after Pearl Harbor.

THE QUESTION of responsibility for the recreation program in the isolated, bleak, treeless, glacial island of Iceland created a great deal of discussion until Pearl Harbor. After that memorable day, the Army and the American Red Cross swung into action with such speed that we found ourselves sailing from New York City on December 12, 1941.

We realized that we were pioneers in the field of recreation for our overseas troops, and all thirteen of us were determined to provide a good program regardless of obstacles that we knew would confront us. We did not realize at that time, however, to what extent the Red Cross recreation program was to grow—from this small group to several thousands scattered all over the world.

Upon arrival in Iceland we discovered several vital factors that would affect our program, over and above the complete lack of facilities and equipment:

1. First and foremost, our soldiers were in a foreign country that had no particular interest in our men; therefore, they had no interest in the country or people. This feeling of not being welcomed made our soldiers anxious to return home.

2. In many cases it was necessary for the serviceman to leave his friends and organization to do guard duty at some isolated, lonely outpost, with only a few men for associates.

3. His craving for the city, with its luxurious restaurants, swing bands, and happy, carefree week ends went unanswered.

4. Frequent leaves, furloughs and trips were of course impracticable, thus leaving the man in the same environment too long.

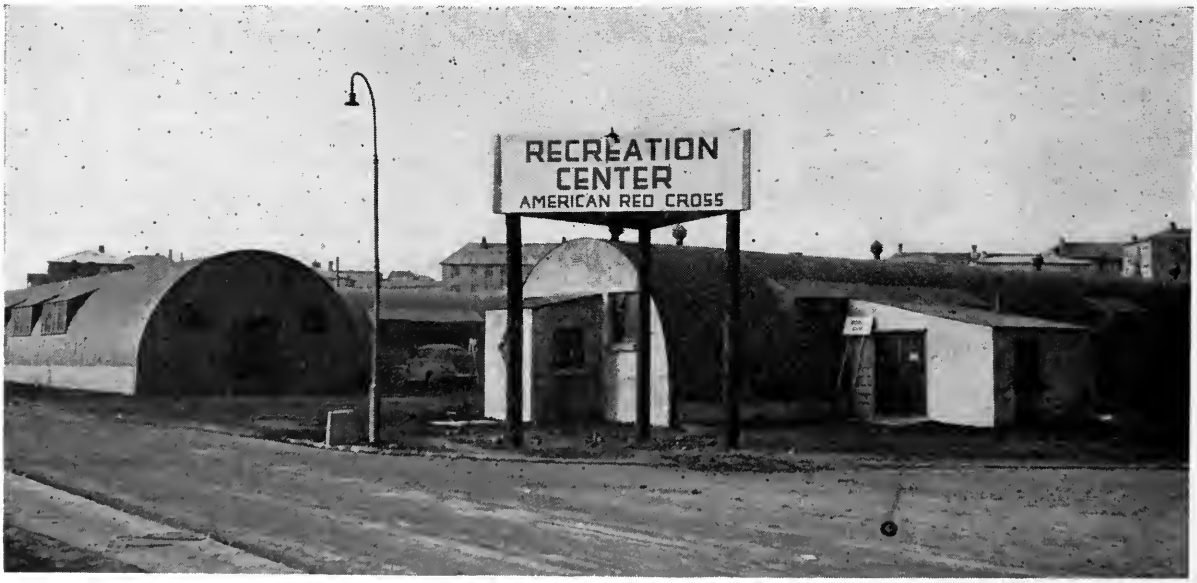
5. He was constantly facing the tedious task of guard duty and "just waiting."

6. The soldier also had a large amount of dock duty, which he disliked.

7. Slow mail and lack of news from the outside world was another "gripe."

8. The weather was a real headache. Cold rain for forty-two consecutive days had its effect on the recreation program, particularly on outdoor activities.

The natural act of play becomes difficult when the individual cannot relax in his strange but all-too-familiar surroundings. But we realized that the servicemen must play, regardless of cost or effort, or they would lose that intangible spirit we



call morale, so important to their very existence there. Play in Iceland serves as a substitute for disciplinary action, because it helps to remove the "gripes" and to defeat boredom, homesickness, and the feeling of futility and self-pity.

Knowing these problems and suffering from an overdose of ambition and enthusiasm, we moved in to attack. In our first "major battle" we were so badly defeated that we called it our Crete. This was our attempt to secure recreation facilities. The military was unable to assist us, and the Icelanders were not interested in selling any building to Americans. Determined not be beaten down, we decided to take our program right to the men in their camps. This started the well known ball rolling and camp programs proved very successful.

The type of program varied according to the size of facilities available in camp. In some cases the program was carried entirely by the recreation workers; and again, the girls acted as mistresses of ceremonies to pull talent from the group. Music, community singing, games, quizzes, charades, and double-or-nothing programs proved successful.

The coffee, or "social hour," after the program provided an opportunity for the men to talk with the girls. In many cases they were the first women these men had seen in six months. The men discussed their problems, talked of their loved ones, showed their snapshots, or "just visited."

Camp programs were very popular and met a real need, but they were not the complete solution to our problem. We needed recreation for large groups in highly concentrated areas and in the villages where the men gather when off duty.

Ten Recreation Centers were finally established throughout the island for enlisted men who were off duty. Each Center was a series of Nissen huts put together with the idea of providing as many facilities as possible in a limited amount of space. The Center seems to be the answer to our problems, because it provides an atmosphere of home, American girls to talk to, reading and writing rooms, all types of game room equipment, movies, dancing, dramatics, and music.

All musical and dramatic talent is drafted from the enlisted men at the Army and Navy bases. Recreation workers on camp programs submit a list of "talent" they have discovered. Clearance for such shows, as well as movies, is made through the Base Special Services Office. Our talent scouts have also helped to develop several dance and concert bands. The bands remain under the jurisdiction of the military, but are available for our

Time out to catch up on their reading and warm up around the old stove . . .

dances and concert programs. The biggest obstacles in conducting weekly dances is the shortage of native girls in comparison with the number of men who want to dance.

Coffee hour in our Centers proved so satisfactory from the social recreation standpoint that each Center allotted time twice a day for this activity. Free coffee and doughnuts or some other suitable refreshment were served.

Discussion groups on Icelandic history, culture, industry, etc., as well as British, American and Norwegian topics proved very popular.

Hobby clubs were not as successful as they could have been. Lack of time and equipment made it difficult to expand this phase of the program. Holiday parties, song fests, and progressive game parties would always bring out such remarks as, "best time I have had since I left the States," "girls and everything," "just like home,"

"Somewhere in Iceland" American sailors and soldiers draw up their chairs and get ready for an old-fashioned song fest

"Iceland wouldn't be so bad if we had more of these."

The rousing reception given the program by the men was encouraging. But conditions were so bad that anything we did was "just swell," and the enthusiasm isn't much of a measuring stick for the program. Major General Charles H. Bonesteel and his capable staff have done a wonderful job in making the boys as comfortable as possible. But as General George Marshall has said, "Iceland and Panama are the most nerve-racking American outposts." Exciting things rarely happen, yet everyone must be on the alert. The men feel that they are missing all the fun of the war, and yet someone must guard the rocks or the Jerries will move in with their U-boats and take over the Allied shipping sea lanes to Britain and Russia.

The boys protecting those shipping lanes on our ships must do their shopping and other business in Iceland in a hurry, because "liberty parties" are few and far between. To help them we have set up a small information booth in Reykjavik, the capital city, and one in each of the Centers on the north and east coast. Here the men can get information about the city, stores, streets, professional services, recreation facilities, churches, educational and cultural opportunities, local sightseeing trips, transportation and boat schedules, assistance in locating friends and relatives. Educational classes in material for Officer Candidate Schools are held at night in the little Information Booth.

The men's interest in arts and crafts and writing songs and poetry has been encouraged and stimulated through various contests and exhibits. Exhibits constitute an excellent method of encouraging crafts, which provide the men with something to do in their huts while "sweating out" the long winter nights.

The lack of gymnasium space was a real problem. We rented the use of the native swimming pool and gymnasium, but they were inadequate when compared with the hours of use and facilities "back home." Tournaments in softball and volleyball were run off in the summer despite the rain. Each organization had a champion who competed in the tournament for championship of the island.

The men have plenty of money to spend for their recreation, but there is nothing on which to spend it. The Icelandic language is the old Norse of about 1000 A. D., which complicates matters

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A Soldier Likes an Easy Chair

By S. M. Abrahams

This story of home hospitality in the New Jersey shore area was written by Mr. Abrahams when he was USO director at Asbury Park. He has since been stationed in Jacksonville, Florida.

A WHITE TABLECLOTH, a napkin, an easy chair in which to sink deep, light a cigarette, and feel at home—these things are worth a million to the man in service. The hospitality of a friendly private family is a pleasant contrast to the bustling mass activity of camp.

The serviceman loves an unhurried meal and leisurely table conversation. He wants to be able to eat with plenty of elbow room, although he has had to learn to eat with his elbows close to his sides because of the pressure of men at his right and left. He wants to have a meal where he doesn't have to wash up the dish which did for the bread and butter, the vegetables, the meat and the dessert, although he is always ready and willing to help. And he is just as grateful for a humble meal as he is for a grand spread with all the trimmings, because it is not the meal he wants or needs—it's the company.

Convinced of the importance of home hospitality to the soldiers and its good effect on civilians, we decided to make family fun a part of the USO program in the New Jersey shore area.

We found people generally lethargic. There was an increasing feeling that the war is a serious business, and that large parties with great fanfare, tinsel, bright lights, balloons, and mountains of food were in bad taste. Economy was also a deterrent as were increasing taxes and higher prices, Gas and tire rationing, dimout regulations, and the fear of overburdening domestic help and losing them were additional arguments against having parties.

We made appointments with people at the beaches, talked with them in restaurants or churches, and at every opportunity asked them to invite soldiers to their homes. Many people were apprehensive. They did not know what kind of men they would get. Some were fearful that the men would not know how to conduct themselves, and others did not know what kind of food and drinks to serve.

The fears of the first few were dispelled by pointing out that the primary interest of the men in uniform was not the table. Our men wanted hospitality, a chance to be with civilians, and the feeling that they were well enough thought of to be guests.

The hosts became enthusiastic when they had enjoyed the company of the men, and the men were articulate in their genuine appreciation of the hospitality. Word soon got about in the community that the men were "lovely boys" who were very appreciative. Many people lost their hesitancy about having men in service at their homes. In a few days a committee of lay people was organized, signing up some fifty-five families to invite men to dinner at least once a week. Several people who, with trepidation, invited two soldiers have now increased the number of their guests to as many as six, and if a couple of soldiers who have previously been invited accidentally drop in just at serving time, they too are welcome. And quite a few do drop in.

It is a most successful program. The hosts and hostesses get tremendous pleasure out of their contribution. They treasure the stacks of letters of appreciation from the men. It is not uncommon for a host to pull out of his pocket a letter of thanks from a serviceman to read to his friends with great pride.

The impact of the different cultures from all parts of the country on the hosts is salutary. The difference in the mode of living becomes an interesting item for after-dinner conversation. The men in service get great satisfaction from knowing they are wanted. Home hospitality affords a quieter form of recreation which is thoroughly enjoyed by men who are engaged in large group activities all day.

Our hosts and hostesses have learned that the great need of most people is to feel wanted and that the man in uniform is no exception. As a matter of fact his need is greater because he has been taken out of the normal way of living. All his plans, hopes, and ambitions have been put into moth balls for the duration.

The younger the serviceman the greater the need. The eighteen or nineteen year old dramatically points up the need for civilian and home

(Continued on page 411)

Halloween—Community Style

New Britain Changes Its Plans

THERE COULD be no Halloween parades last year in New Britain, Connecticut, but there had to be a celebration of some kind, so the Recreation Department took the initiative in proposing to all the private agencies, the housing projects, and various churches that they cooperate with the Department in conducting neighborhood parties. Twelve different organizations worked together, and fifty volunteers with the staff members of these agencies helped to make a success of the eight parties which were attended by 1,700 children.

Commenting on the plan, the local paper said:

"Whether as a result of numerous neighborhood parties arranged under the auspices of the Municipal Recreation Commission, or because of the sobering effect of the war on the young people, this city's 1942 Halloween proved the most quiet and peaceful in decades, local officials said late Saturday night. Much credit for the lack of rowdyism and vandalism was given the party plan under which the city-sponsored gatherings were held in eight halls, all of them well attended."

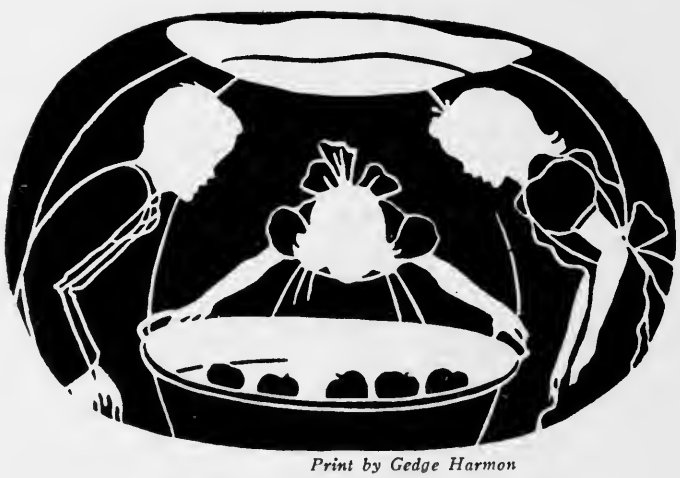
Before Halloween the Superintendent of Schools and the Superintendent of Recreation sent the following joint letter to the parents of every school child in the city urging them to hold home parties:

"Halloween night this year falls on Saturday, October 31st. As you know, every year the city suffers considerable loss in property damage resulting from the pranks of children who roam the streets in groups.

"Our nation is at war! We can ill afford to suffer the loss of vital materials and property. Every pane of glass and useful metal article must be made to last until the war is over. Replacement of these things is nearly impossible now. It is imperative that all citizens help to preserve these materials.

"The undersigned, therefore, strongly urge you to hold a party in your home on Halloween night for your children and their friends. It is a simple thing to ask your child to invite his friends to come to a costume party at your house. A small prize for the best costume, simple games which all children know, and a few refreshments will make your party successful.

"You will be surprised at the fun you will get out of it. You certainly will be happy in the thought that in this small way you and your children have made a distinct contribution to our war effort."



Print by Gedge Harmon

Watertown Holds a Parade

NEARLY 8,000 PEOPLE lined up to watch the fun last Halloween when 900 Watertown, New York, children paraded through the business section of the city in full costume. It was the third successive year in which the municipal Recreation Department had conducted this city-wide celebration.

Leading the parade were two marshals — one attired as George Washington riding a white horse and the other dressed as Paul Revere on a brown horse. Children from various schools were divided into four sections, each led by a division marshal.

Four youth bands participated — including the Children's Home of Jefferson County, American Legion drum and bugle corps, Watertown drum and bugle corps, and the Black River High School band.

As the bands march in front of the judges' stand each year, one is selected as the outstanding musical unit on the basis of costumes, originality, effort, and interest shown during the march.

The school with

the largest representation in the parade, as well as outstanding costumes, effort and interest, is awarded a $15 prize. Individual awards of all descriptions are made for the boys, girls, and adults —handed down from the judges' stand which is specially built for the occasion and covered with corn stalks and other Halloween decorations.

Following the parade, comes the annual Halloween Block Dance, starting at 8:45 P. M. and ending promptly at 11 P. M. A novel program is arranged for the younger children during the dance —and they are kept busy with pie eating, apple ducking, and quiz contests.

Members of the local police department, military police, and auxiliary police unit help to keep order during the parade. Volunteers assigned to each school group meet the boys and girls at a designated place at the formation point. Each school usually carries a banner.

After the parade is over, parents, older brothers or sisters must see that the children return home safely. During the parade the volunteers are responsible to see that the youngsters stay in a group.

This city-wide Halloween celebration is sponsored by the Watertown public schools, civic and service clubs, parent-teachers' organizations, and student councils of the various schools.

A Community Project

NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS, begins planning its community Halloween parties early in the year—and every report from the Recreation Department of this city of 70,000 indicates that such farsightedness goes a long way to assure the success of the celebration.

After preliminary meetings, an Executive Committee is set up, comprised of outstanding persons to be in charge of food, finance, recreation, and so on. Then a coordinator is chosen from each of the twelve villages of Newton. Each coordinator has a building chairman, and each building chairman has a room chairman for each room in the building.

Next step in organizing the community party is to hold meetings for these coordinators and a member of the Recreation Department who can outline plans and answer questions. Each village and building committee is supplied with books, plays, stories, and a list of Halloween games and is allowed to work out its own plan for entertainment.

When Halloween arrived last year, all was in readiness for community parties throughout the city. The refreshments—85 bushels of apples, 460 gallons of cider, 1,000 dozen doughnuts, 3,000 individual packages of ice cream, 6,000 cookies, 9,000 paper napkins, and 9,000 paper cups — were delivered at a central place at 9 A. M., and divided into separate packages for each building, with the contents and destination marked on each package. Eight trucks, all donated, came at 4 P. M. and everything was delivered by 5:30. A Red Cross canteen unit in uniform served in each building.

To eliminate the old Halloween custom of ringing doorbells and begging for candy the Recreation Department asked everyone who was planning to give candy at the door not to do this, but to send it to the nearest school.

Parties started at 6:30 for the smaller children and ended at 8 o'clock. The next older group started at 7:00 while the junior and senior high school groups started at 7:30. Junior high parties ended at 10:00 and senior high at 11:00 P. M.

Ten orchestras provided the music for the high school dances with the junior and senior parties held separately. Since Newton is in a dimout area and there was the hazard of children going home alone on dark streets when their party was over, auxiliary police and air raid wardens were stationed near each building and at busy street intersections. In addition to committee members, a member of the American Legion was assigned to each building.

So that the Recreation Department would know how many children to provide for, tickets were sold —5 cents for each child of elementary school age and 9 cents for junior and high school students.

Total receipts from tickets were about $600 and the finance committee raised about $700. Prizes and trucks were donated and the Recreation Department spent about $250 which brought the total cost to $1,550. There were twenty-four parties in public schools, two in parochial schools, four in churches, and three in private clubs.

As outlined by the Recreation Department, the purpose of the Halloween community parties is to give the children the right idea about Halloween; to afford children wholesome, intelligent,

In describing Newton's well planned Halloween parties, F. Ewing Wilson, Recreation Commissioner, lists these pointers: Use care in selecting committees and chairmen, sell the idea to the schools before starting with the public, supply good material, know the attendance in advance, AND be sure to have plenty of paper cups and napkins!

and thoroughly planned enjoyment; to spend a limited amount of money which in itself will help to avoid damage which might amount to more than the expenditure; and to divert children's minds from amateur sabotage to healthy amusement.

More than 9,000 children attended parties and 1,000 adults helped either at or before the parties. This meant that out of the total population of the city, one person in seven had a part in the project —a truly community Halloween.

A Patriotic Halloween

CENTRALIA, ILLINOIS, had always celebrated Halloween with an elaborate parade, but last year, because of the war and the necessity of using the money elsewhere, the citizens decided to have a patriotic Halloween. They had their parade as usual but there was a difference. Instead of elaborate and expensive floats, the Recreation Department brought together all the organizations that had made a contribution to the war effort.

The theme of the parade, "What Centralia is doing in the war effort," was carried out by Red Cross units, Boy Scouts, Air Raid Wardens, Auxiliary Police, Auxiliary Firemen, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and bands of the grade and high schools.

To help maintain the Halloween spirit, there followed behind these groups children and adults in Halloween costumes, competing for prizes donated by the local theater.

Climax of the celebration came after the parade at a War Bond Auction Sale during which $135,000 worth of bonds were sold. Auctioneers worked from a stage by the old National Bank while clerks perched atop ladders passed along bids from the gay crowd. Low cost articles donated by Centralia merchants were sold with bond pledges serving as money. One case of Coca-Cola sold for $75,000 while a picture of the World's Champion St. Louis Cards sold for $8,000. Both the civic clubs and patriotic organizations were solicited in advance by the Recreation Department to aid in conducting the bond sale.

"Good, Safe" Parties

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, considers the expenditure of $250 for its twelve annual civic Halloween parties a wise investment in preventing to a large extent the customary pranks and mischievousness usually expected when the "goblins" and "witches" are turned loose.

The Recreation Department insures the children of Evanston a good, but safe, time and Police Department records show that juvenile delinquency on Halloween has been reduced to practically zero.

With the holiday program endorsed by the Council of Social Agencies, school boards, the Evanston Ministerial Association, and other public and private agencies, each year sees additional attendance, larger programs, better facilities, and lessening of vandalism.

Evanston schools cooperate by permitting the Department to issue announcement circulars to each child in school. In most cases, the teachers not only issue literature but discuss and encourage the school children to attend the parties.

Special floodlights are erected at all of the Centers, with a view to conducting the program out of doors. But if weather prevents, most of the programs are arranged so that they may be held in gymnasiums.

For several weeks in advance the Department arranges to collect waste boxes and wood for the old-fashioned bonfires.

The program begins in the early afternoon and continues to late evening. However, it is not until darkness descends that the goblins and the witches emerge to express themselves in various ways.

Parades are organized early in the evening and start on a predetermined route. One or more instructors or leaders remain on the playgrounds to keep things humming for those who assemble after the parade has moved off. The parade is usually routed to travel through the immediate neighborhood, and to cover approximately a half to three quarters of a mile line of march.

After the return of the group the finalists in the "best costume" contest are called and presented

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- **We will appreciate your help in getting the magazine addressed correctly and delivered to you promptly.**
- **Thank you.**

National Recreation Association

They Call Her "Mom"

Coast Guard stations in New Jersey now have their own recreation rooms, thanks to a woman morale officer

MORALE OFFICER in the Coast Guard — that's Mrs. Alice Badeau of Bay Head, New Jersey — or to be more correct, Lt. (j.g.) Alice B. Badeau of the Coast Guard Reserve. Building a successful recreation service for the "forgotten" servicemen of the Coast Guard hasn't been an easy job but it's one which Mrs. Badeau has thoroughly enjoyed.

Less than two years ago the men stationed along the New Jersey Coast were without clubrooms or amusement facilities of any kind. Today there are recreational facilities at thirteen Coast Guard stations in the Toms River group—and they're all supervised by Mrs. Badeau, or "Mom" as they still call her. When this energetic fifty year old woman first hit on the idea of "doing something" about these scattered and lonely groups of men whose beach patrol work is as dreary as it is important, she turned over the outdoor shower of her summer home to the Coast Guard and fitted up a dressing room in the basement. Then she converted her two-car garage into a clubroom, renting other parking space for her car.

At her own expense she supplied towels, cigarettes, and refreshments. Later she rented quarters at Seaside Park and "borrowed" a basement at Chadwicks as clubrooms for the men at those stations.

Most of the Coast Guard stations in New Jersey now have their own clubrooms—thanks to the efforts of Mrs. Badeau. And in all these stations, the recreation quarters are known as "630 Clubs" in memory of the first club at 630 East Avenue, Mrs. Badeau's summer home in Bay Head.

But Lt. (j.g.) Badeau didn't stop at just providing clubrooms for the Coast Guard men. Perhaps her most difficult, but most important, task was getting other civilians to donate needed supplies. This she accomplished easily and quickly so that when anything was needed—a piano, radio, washing machine, or electric iron—it turned up somewhere.

More than fulfilling her job as Morale Officer, she did everything from providing softballs and beer to making curtains for sick bay. And her activities often included comforting seamen's wives, staging dances, and arranging for movies.

In official circles, Mrs. Badeau prodded Coast Guard authorities into doing more for the men. This was a tough job for officers were in a quandary as to what was to be done in the way of entertainment for the great expansion of Coast Guard forces who were overflowing into the tiny stations.

Everything had been tried—but although showers were torn out in some places to make room for more cots, most of the time there wasn't even a chair to sit in.

Ordinarily a USO center would have been set up under such circumstances but the Coast Guard men were comparatively few in number, thereby falling short of USO requirements for a clubhouse. Eventually the Coast Guard planned to build further additions, providing movies and other facilities for entertainment but in the press of other official business, many of these "morale builder" ideas were lost.

What Mrs. Badeau has accomplished in sixteen months is an outstanding example of how much can be done for the men in uniform by one interested and energetic civilian. Her busy schedule of activities never leaves her without a smile and her brisk and friendly personality has endeared her to the Coast Guard men who still call her "Mom," in spite of her commission.

So well-loved is Mrs. Badeau that whenever she drives up to a Coast Guard station from Seaside Park to Toms River the men know something good is about to happen—whether it's distributing books and magazines or inviting some of the service softball teams to pile into her small sedan for a ride to or from a game.

Praise of Mrs. Badeau's work has come from all quarters—enlisted men, officers, and government officials. "When the history of this war is written, it will be this sort of generous cooperation that will stand out," wrote Governor Charles Edison of New Jersey. And many other letters express similar sentiments.

Although her work keeps her so busy that she didn't even have time to go ocean bathing this past summer, Mrs. Badeau says she's enjoying herself

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Wartime Recreation for Britain's Youth

By LOUISE MORLEY
Former Conference Secretary
United States Student Assembly

Recreation didn't "take a back seat" when war came to Britain in 1939

WHEN WAR CAME to Britain in 1939 the Board of Education undertook responsibility for recreational and educational programs for the nation's youth, the large numbers of fourteen to eighteen year olds employed on farms or in factories, in civilian jobs of all sorts.

The method has been to help private youth serving agencies supplement their already existing services. A National Youth Committee of adults interested in young people aids the Board. Similarly, local youth committees have been established by education authorities to advise them on the needs of young people in the community and the ways by which new projects might expand the services offered by existing agencies.

The British people realized that youth must be given constructive outlets for their energy and their desire to serve the war effort. Otherwise they might have become a dissident element in the community, with their work on the production lines less constructive and their future citizenship impaired. The blackout and the blitz, shortages of food and other luxuries of life added to the youth problem. Home life was disrupted. Willing hands of all age groups were needed, but efforts had to be coordinated and leadership provided if they were to be of real service.

The first need was for supervised recreation to relieve and relax the tension of the long day for the adolescent worker. The existent programs of most of the national youth organizations were recreational in character although emphasis on service and training gave them added significance in the minds of the participants. These organizations resembled the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Y groups, Boys Clubs, and settlement houses in this country.

The first problem was to interest young people not hitherto attracted to these programs, not naturally addicted to organized projects. When schools were opened in the evenings as youth centres, activities were set up which would appeal to such young people. Victrolas and dance records were the first equipment necessary. A membership committee was elected soon after a centre was opened to work with the supervisor, usually a teacher or social worker, who gave her evenings for this type of work. This committee would take on management of a canteen to provide milk, tea, coffee, and sandwiches at low cost for the members. Milk is available at these centres for young war workers, but otherwise it is closely rationed and provided in sizable quantity only for children.

A membership committee will soon become interested in other programs. Physical fitness courses and active sports are arranged. Special courses in first aid, nutrition, or whatever subject is of interest become popular. If interest lies in more specialized work, members go to evening technical institutes for regular night school work.

Among the more popular new organizations are the premilitary service cadet corps. Air Training Corps, Army Cadets, and Sea Cadets are sponsored by the Air Ministry, the War Office, and the Admiralty which provide personnel for training and uniforms. They are a subtle combination of postschool education, preinduction training and a physical fitness campaign.

The Girls Training Corps, a private organization with the blessing of the Board of Education, provides general preservice training for girls, but participants provide their own uniforms and are not prepared for any particular branch of the service. The reason for this is that need and interest do not necessarily go hand in hand and too many would be disappointed if trained for one service and then asked to go into another. The courses taught in this organization are typically those which would provide useful information for all women — nutrition, first aid, etc. Drill, dispatch carrying, and women's home front duties are also taught. Local education authorities cooperate on these programs, help

Louise Morley wrote this article after an extended tour of Britain and survey of its wartime youth problems. At present she is back in England with the British Division of the Office of War Information.

Official British Photograph

provide facilities. I was surprised to find so many adults with arduous daytime responsibilities devoting their evenings to providing leisure-time activities for young people.

Recreation does not exist in wartime England because people are wasting time. It exists because a vital and constructive citizenry can survive crises better, and work harder for the future when provided with an opportunity to rebuild spiritual and physical resources in their free time.

Young people know that. At first they came to a centre because they were tired, craved some fun, and had not really found it in roaming the lanes, perpetually going to the movies, or drinking and smoking their funds away in a pub. At the centres their interests widened, their perspective cleared, and I found it most exciting to talk with all of them because of their vigor and enthusiasm.

Last year young people between the ages of sixteen and eighteen were required to register with the local youth committee. If not participating in a club or organization, they were interviewed by the committee in an endeavor to find out how they spent their time, how they liked their jobs. Many showed signs of listlessness and lack of interest. All were encouraged to join a club or organization, were given their choice of many and no compulsion was involved. Those who had participated in programs, no matter what sort, were more alert and showed better balance. That is why Britain at war takes time out for recreation.

Most young people in wartime want to spend their free time usefully and find this more fun than feeling that they are left out of things. In a number of communities youth service squads or corps have grown up where young people have organized themselves into service units, work together to help farmers harvest their crops, weed their gardens, help housewives with extra mending, hospitals with routine work, aid in collecting salvage. A tabulation of work done showed that seventy-six varieties of useful work were being performed by these young people.

During vacation, school children go to harvest camps, where the work is hard and living conditions primitive. But they enjoy it because of the cooperative spirit which prevails, because they are working with young people their own age. Youth clubs and centres arrange similar work in the country for their members who have short holidays. A new work camp movement has come into existence under the guidance of prominent educators, and brings together youth of all classes and types for short periods of work in the fields, in forests, or at munitions salvage dumps.

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Recreation for the Blind

By MAURICE CASE
Director of Men's Recreation
New York Association for the Blind

BOWLING, swimming, roller skating, and social dancing are basic, integral parts of a sound recreation program for the blind. Sighted people find it difficult to accept the fact that the blind can take part in these normal activities in which they, the sighted, depend so completely on vision for participation. They must imagine unusual blind people, unusual adaptation for, "How," they ask in real astonishment, "can a blind person bowl?"

Bowling is one of the most popular activities in the recreation program at the New York Association for the Blind. The age range of the bowlers runs from ten to sixteen for the juniors who use the small, light balls, to seventeen through sixty-five for the seniors who use regulation balls. The blind can bowl on any alley. Like sighted bowlers, they need to familiarize themselves with a new alley. On their own agency alley, the only adaptation is an easily installed, inexpensive guide bar above the rails, from where the rails begin to the foul line. This bar locates the foul line at the end of the bar, indicates direction straight down the alley, provides a support on which to lean while the balls are rolling back, and at the same time aids in protecting fingers from crushing between returning balls as they collide.

Many blind people bowl from a set position at the foul line with the free hand on the guide bar. Others take a regular walking or running start. Each develops his own individual style of sending the ball down the alley. The pin boy indicates whether the ball is "too much left" or "too much right" and then identifies the pins standing after the first throw by calling out their numbered positions. These positions are easily fixed in one's mind when you know that the ten pins are arranged in a triangle.

The head pin in the center of the alley facing the bowler is the number 1 pin. The two pins in the second row, reading from left to right, are numbers 2 and 3; the three pins in the third row are numbers 4, 5, and 6; and the four pins in the last row are numbers 7, 8, 9, and 10. The pin boy calls out "1, 3, 10" and the bowler knows that he

should aim his second shot off center, slightly to the left or to the right, dependent upon how he plays such a shot. The pin boy calls out "7, 10" and there is an instant howl, because this is an impossible split shot. To see a blind bowler pick off a single pin or execute a difficult group shot gives one a distinct feeling of pleasure; but more significant is the manner of the proficient blind bowler who accepts his ability to make the shot exactly as the sighted bowler does.

Generally speaking, the blind bowl as well as the sighted. Scores range from an average low of 30 for beginners, to an average high of 150. Scores from 150 to 200 are frequent and, in a league of forty blind bowlers at the Lighthouse in New York City, we have a high score of 256. These are excellent scores for any non-professional bowler. Individual and team competition is keen and the men like to make small wagers on shots and games.

Beginners need assistance to help them become familiar with a bowling alley, the balls, the rules of the game, scoring, and the technique of holding the ball and sending it down the alley. Experienced bowlers require no direction other than that given by the pin boy. Blackouts, dimouts and other wartime restrictions have severely affected recreation attendance everywhere, but bowling at the Lighthouse continues to be fully attended and many bowlers ask to be considered for extra practice sessions.

Roller skating is more popular with the younger blind. Certainly there are collisions and falls, just as there are collisions and falls on regular rinks. Sighted and partially sighted partners eliminate most problems of direction and turning. Many blind like to skate alone and, by judging distance and sound, they are able to relax and completely enjoy this smooth, fast rhythmic exercise. The skates are regular indoor skates which clamp right on to walking shoes. A hardwood floor approximately 60 x 60 feet, and skating music are all the basic requirements. Ropes in the corners, used in many regular rinks, contribute safety. Outdoor skating is very popular and the Lighthouse has used its paved roof for this purpose.

Vision is not extensively used in the actual swimming process, but here again unfounded generalizations have ruled out this activity for the blind. Adaptations are necessary only in becoming familiar with the physical surroundings — lockers, showers and pool; and with the initial method of instruction which must be largely individual. Beginners and those new to the pool require close supervision and only four or five pupils can be handled easily by one instructor. It is desirable to have a fairly large shallow water area with a depth of about two to four feet. Warm water, at about 75 degrees, is helpful because relaxation is emphasized and the men should not have to move about continuously to prevent chilling.

Slow underwater strokes like breaststroke, side stroke, treading water and floating are favored. Some like the faster overhand stroke, but these are usually the blind who learned the stroke before loss of vision. Diving and even the holds and carries in lifesaving are popular with the advanced swimmers. Water games and swimming contests make for vigorous competition and some of the swimmers have gone in for real rough water polo. In the locker room, as you listen to the men talk, sing and joke with one another, you realize that here are wholesome normal individuals who have a normal capacity to live and enjoy life.

Almost everyone likes to dance and social dancing is our most largely attended activity. No special adaptations are necessary—just people, a dance floor, and music. The women bring their boy friends and relatives, the men their girl friends and there is a good deal of mixing all around. To a casual observer, the group is just like any sighted dance group. Even upon close observation, there is little that is different as the couples dance smoothly around the floor, varying their dance steps and obviously enjoying themselves. The younger dancers want the latest, fastest swing tunes and their respective antics have made it desirable to plan special dances for them.

The most immediate physical resultant of loss of vision is decreased mobility. It takes time to become familiar even with a specific limited environment, and guides are usually not readily available. As a result, the blind cannot get about and socialize as often as they should. At their dances, they demonstrate this great need for companionship and social intercourse as they eagerly gather in groups for exchange of personal greetings, gossip and discussion during intermission periods. Dances

(Continued on page 418)

In the constant struggle to make people aware that the blind are normal, capable individuals, there has been too little emphasis on the contribution of recreation toward self-maintenance and acceptance by the community.

Charlotte's "Ninety Day Wonder"

By MARY BRACKMAN SILLS
Director of Recreation
Park and Recreation Commission

BACK IN 1929, after Charlotte, North Carolina, had succeeded in securing the Confederate Veterans' annual reunion, the fact suddenly dawned on everybody concerned that there was no building large enough to house and entertain all the expected veterans. Feverishly, construction was started on the present Auditorium, which was completed in exactly ninety days.

To the eerie sounds of the Rebel yell and relived martial memories, the Auditorium was appropriately dedicated. However, after the last of the bunting and the Confederate flags had been folded and stored away, the Auditorium was darkened and the doors closed. Suddenly Charlotte's recently acquired pride and joy became merely a "White Elephant," staggering under a tremendous maintenance cost.

The operation of the armory was vested in the City Council, and before it could be used by an individual or group it was necessary to obtain Councilmanic approval. This was especially true of free use, since almost all of the activities were of a commercial nature and a rental basis was strictly enforced. Consequently the Auditorium, with a floor space of 3,000 square feet and a seating capacity of 2,800 people, was missing its entire purpose as an important factor in the life of the community. Occasionally a name band played or a professional wrestling or boxing match was arranged. The annual food show and automobile show were held here, as well as a few concerts and flower displays. The National Guard drilled in the building, stored its equipment in the basement, and held an annual military ball. But nothing of a real community program with definite or planned activities was scheduled. Frankly, it didn't "belong." The all-important elements of leadership and a program were nonexistent.

Then Came the Servicemen!

The paradoxical saying that "something good comes out of every war" is a mild understatement as far as our Auditorium is concerned, because as a result of the war the use of the building has completely changed. For all this we give full credit to the soldiers.

During maneuver period, when thousands of soldiers poured in from the field to visit Charlotte, the problem of mass entertainment and housing was solved by the use of the Auditorium. With the activation of two military camps, one seven miles from Charlotte and another twenty-five miles away, it became increasingly obvious that additional soldier recreation facilities would be needed. The Charlotte Park and Recreation Commission, recognizing this fact, began immediate plans to secure the management of the Auditorium. The City Council voted to relinquish the property to the Commission, which in turn was able to obtain a Federal grant for the remodeling of the ground floor or "garage" quarters into a well-equipped, completely modern recreation center for service men.

The building contains lounge facilities, writing and music room, a games area, including pool, shuffleboard and table tennis, a snack bar and kitchenette, shower and locker room service, a ladies' lounge, a powder room, a manager's office, and janitorial supply space. There is, too, a raised dance floor, "night club style" as the boys say, with a band-

The Auditorium is h
young people of Ch
for dances and soc

If your community has a "white elephant" on its hands in the form of what seems to be a hopelessly unusable building, don't be too discouraged! These are days when many such buildings are turning into community assets.

stand centered at the right of the floor. Completely separate from this area is the State Guard Quarters, which utilized the other half of the same former "garage." The Commission has made extensive improvements here, in that showers have been installed and other repair work done, making these particular quarters probably the best arranged and equipped of any in the state.

Leadership and Program

The Commission, in cooperation with the Charlotte Defense Recreation Committee, provides four professional recreation leaders who supervise the activities and serve as hostesses, thus making it possible to have the Armory Service Men's Club available for use seven days a week from 9:00 A.M. until midnight. Dances, parties, chicken suppers, special Squadron and Battalion parties and a myriad of other activities are conducted. The soldiers get a tremendous kick out of it, and as one boy from the North expressed it, "Gee! It's swankier than Roseland and whadda you know, its all free!"

The girls "ooh" and "ah" over the ladies' lounge with its gay chintz draperies and French prints. A powder room has been created where a really professional make-up job can be applied with enough light provided to make the lipstick and rouge camouflage a real threat! The ladies' lounge is also used as a meeting room for club and group activities.

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The main floor of the Auditorium is largely just space, with folding chairs available for ready use. The ticket offices, hat check room, and concession stand are located off the lobby entrance. The balcony floor has a large lobby, rest rooms, movie projection room and a seating capacity of eight hundred. The stage is opera size with dressing rooms at either side. The second story back stage consists of additional rooms, bath, and shower service, and offices.

Since the Commission has had supervision of the Auditorium, it has been used seven days a week with an average of two different groups using the facilities per day. This does not include the Servicemen's Club, as this unit is considered a separate operation.

A statistical report compiled by the Recreation Department for a three months period beginning October 1942 and ending December 1943, discloses the following different activities conducted at the Auditorium:

Monday nights — Wrestling Matches; Commercial Activity

Tuesday mornings—Inductees Medical Examinations Selective Service Board

Tuesday nights—Military Drills State Guard

Wednesday nights—Square Dances Recreation Department Activity

Thursday nights—Negro Dances Recreation Department Activity

Friday nights—Musical Programs Community Groups

Saturday mornings—Children's Programs Recreation Department Activity

Saturday nights—Servicemen's Dances Recreation Department Activity

Sunday afternoons—Miscellaneous Programs Community Groups

The Community, Too, Is Served

The Commission's policy of encouraging community use of the build-

ing has proved a wise one. The Recreation Department, through its planned activities, carries out this policy of free wholesome recreation to the men, women, and children of the community.

A program designed especially for the grammar school age group was begun during October of last year. Known as the "Saturday Morning Playhouse," these activities consisted of games, music, and a story hour featuring the "Story Book Lady." For the latter activity a ten-foot beaver board book was constructed, painted in gay colors and depicting a knight in shining armor, mounted on a white charger. After appropriate heraldry, the cover of the book slowly opened and out stepped the "Story Book Lady" in costume. The effectiveness of this was evidenced by the wide-eyed wonder and suppressed excitement of the youngsters. A Christmas Party, with a live Santa Claus and gifts for all culminated this series of programs.

The Saturday Afternoon Dance Matinee was a jitterbug's dream come true! The high school crowd in their pinafores and saddle shoes danced the afternoon away to the strains of a juke box. Once a month an orchestra played for the occasion. These two programs were organized with local PTA Council endorsement and assistance.

The Wednesday Night Square Dance has become an institution. Rain or sleet, weather fair or foul, finds Mom and Pop, plus the youngsters, on hand to swing their partners. The intrepidity of the square dancers is an amazing spectacle, even to an old hand at the "do-si-do's." There are probably no more loyal supporters of a recreation program than those who follow the "Squares."

After a mammoth and memorable musical program comprising band music, massed choir selections, and community singing conducted by Augustus D. Zanzig of the National Recreation Association, now working with the U. S. Treasury, a permanent Music Committee was appointed, and a once-a-month series of combined band concerts and group singing is being held on the first Sunday of each month. Much interest has been shown by the community in these events, and such enthusiasm evidences the value of demonstration programs such as that conducted by Mr. Zanzig. These programs are conducted in cooperation with the Music Department of the city schools. Each school in which bands, orchestras or choirs are organized participate in the program.

The Auditorium is used by the Red Cross Motor Corps for drilling. The Golden Gloves tournaments are held here, and here the touring symphony orchestras play. The ballet, the Ink Spots, and the "Kids Next Door," have all appeared behind its footlights.

Why Do They Like It?

Why is it popular? First of all because it is used by many and available to all, Negro as well as white citizens. This use by Negroes is probably not unique, but is certainly not a prevalent custom in the South. Since no facility of this type is available for Negroes, the Commission has authorized the use of the Auditorium for Negro recreation. Dances, basketball games, lodge meetings, quartet singing contests, name band dances and commencement exercises are only a few of the many activities.

Much of the success of the entire program for both white and Negro is due in a large measure to the excellent accessibility of the building. It is within walking distance of Independence Square, the "main stem" of "the crossroads of the Carolinas." Two main city bus lines travel within one half block of the Auditorium.

Possibly the most notable feature of the Auditorium is that it is only a part of a large recreation unit. Located directly behind the building is the American Legion Stadium, and across the road from this are two regulation size baseball diamonds, flanked on the left by ten tennis courts. Below these are Independence Park and Playground, the Rose Garden, and the War Mothers' Garden. Since the acquisition of the Auditorium, the Park and Recreation Commission has complete recreation areas for both indoor and outdoor activities. This is an enviable layout. Charlotte knows it, and is justifiably proud.

So, finally, a Convention Hall, built to honor "A Lost Cause," is at last reaping the rewards of a heritage almost lost to the community through the lack of use of a potentially great recreation center. We believe that the gentle old men who first graced the hall of the Auditorium are smiling on the many happy throngs of their descendants who are not only helping to rebuild a new world, but are also experiencing the personal satisfaction of sharing with others new avenues to fuller living through participation in the various recreation programs.

Singing Congregations

By AUGUSTUS D. ZANZIG

This article which originally appeared in the November 1942 issue of *Music Clubs Magazine* is reprinted here by permission of the publishers.

IT IS COMMONLY recognized that the general singing of hymns can be one of the church's most potent means of arousing or intensifying the religious attitude, and that it is also the congregation's fullest opportunity for joining together in direct and complete participation in the worship service. Not so common is the lesser but still great and urgent realization that this singing can be a chief means of building and sustaining the morale of a people at war. The faith in, and devotion to, a great cause, the feeling on everyone's part that he or she really *belongs* and can and will share in the communal effort, and the sound health of mind and spirit keeping him ready to serve most effectively and to continue to live as a well-rounded human being—all these things that we mean by morale can be aroused and nurtured through such singing.

It is for this reason that the whole nation, it seems, turned to community singing during the last World War. Soldiers, sailors, and civilians alike, singing together, developed a power of devotion that made us a nation leading the world in idealism as well as in armed prowess.

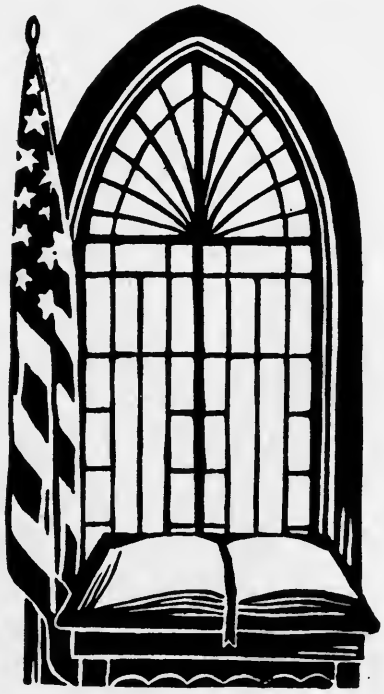
Left to itself, however, this interest in communal singing has often lapsed into the trivial, the weakly sentimental or a peppy kind of patriotism that is likely to work only so long as things are going well. There *should* be some rollicking, carefree songs. To lose our sense of humor would be a tragic defeat in itself. But now we have another chance to bring into the general experience a fuller measure of the tonic and enduring influence of hearty, meaningful hymn singing that affirms with full, generous spirit the good, the true and the upstandingly beautiful and most lovable in our life.

We do well to offer opportunity for communal singing in other auditoriums or smaller places in the evenings, but in all the churches together at eleven o'clock on Sunday mornings there are probably more people gathered together to sing, as well as to worship in other ways, than could be attracted to a whole week of "sing-songs" in all the other places. In many churches, however, the conditions for congregational singing are so poor as to discourage even the most enthusiastic. And probably in no church is there not room for improvement. Now, when every person of right mind wants to be of the utmost service in the dire crisis confronting the American people, the minister and church music leader have an opportunity in this, their own field, for a very valuable increased service to the vital inner well-being or morale of their people.

There are many conditions and procedures which we may consider in our effort to make the singing of the congregation more general, vital and inspiring. Of prime importance is a real, active interest in the possibilities of congregational singing on the part of ministers, organists and choir masters, and a complete cooperation between them in seeing that the congregation has an appreciative understanding of the true place of congregational singing in the church service. At each of several Sunday morning services the minister might well give a few minutes to a well-prepared introduction of a well-chosen hymn, probably the second of the service. Besides an appreciative reading of the hymn, with perhaps some comment to heighten or clarify its meaning, this introduction should consist of a well-told account of its origin and chief associations.

A wise choice of hymns will give us, in addition to hymns of penitence and personal entreaty, words and music that turn our

(Continued on page 412)



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A Home Away from Home

Photo by Nowdorski

By HENRY D. SCHUBERT
Superintendent of Recreation
Dearborn, Michigan

DEARBORN, MICHIGAN'S new Servicemen's Center, which is located just three blocks away from the main intersection of the city, is equipped to give the boys in service practically everything they need free of charge. Sailors, soldiers, and marines have access to everything from pool and ping-pong tables to a kitchen and canteen.

The idea for the Center developed some time ago when several public-spirited organizations got together and decided that, with the Navy Service School and the Romulus Air Base close by, there was room for a servicemen's center in the city. The idea sounded like a good one to the Mayor and the Council so the Center was established by a city edict and the Department of Recreation, headed by Henry D. Schubert, was given the job administering it.

But this was a job for all the citizens of Dearborn, and thus a Defense Recreation Committee was set up to include a good cross-section of the city with representatives from churches, schools, lodges, labor unions, veterans organizations, servicemen's clubs, civic groups and women's organizations.

Next step in the establishment of a Center was procuring the needed equipment. A call went out through the local newspapers for coffee urns, pots and pans, a gas range and electric stove, piano, victrola, radio, pictures, clocks, lamps, dishes, cups, glasses, knives, and forks, drapes and curtains, carpets, linoleums and rugs, chairs, tables, bookcases, coat racks, writing tables, blotter pads and table games. And it didn't take long for the equipment to start pouring in.

When the old Moose Hall, which was selected as the site of the Center, was finally open for servicemen, it boasted a large lounge, pool and ping-pong room, stage, dressing and pressing room, visitors' room, library, kitchen and canteen, and an information desk where contacts are made and where a file of available rooms are kept for servicemen's wives, parents, and relatives.

In the Allied Nation's Lounge there are writing tables, checkers, chess, cards, and jig-saw puzzles. The walls are lined with pictures of Allied Nation's aircraft and a collection of national songs of the Allies is on exhibition. In the center of the room is a group of miniature silk flags of the Allied Nations.

A modern and sanitary kitchen has a specially designed snack bar, and the canteen is equipped with modern stainless tables and chrome and maple chairs. Various organizations and cooperating groups have furnished these rooms, and the city, through the Department of Public Works, provided the painters, carpenters, mechanics, and plumbers.

Cooperation was the keynote when the citizens of Dearborn undertook to set up their Servicemen's Center. Among those who volunteered to help were the girls in the Eight B-3 class in home economics at Lowrey School who cut and sewed the draperies for the Center.

Everything—lunches at the snack bar, writing paper, post cards, cigarettes, candy — is served free to the men in uniform.

Each afternoon and evening a different organization of women takes over the kitchen and snack bar to serve the boys with sandwiches, cakes, pies, coffee, milk, lemonade, ice cream, and other delicacies, without cost. Serving in the kitchen and canteen or welcoming the servicemen any night of the week can be found members of the Marine Corps League Auxiliary who are wives and mothers of Marines, Navy Mothers, the Oxfordettes, or members of the MOMS (Mothers of Men in the Service).

Junior Hostesses are on duty every day under the direction of Senior Hostesses chosen by a special committee. Before approval of Junior and Senior Hostesses is made, applications are filed with a Hostess Committee in writing, including a photograph, a written letter of recommendation from either the applicant's pastor, employer, school or college principal, together with two other references.

Professional pianists have volunteered to appear nightly for the boys when they gather around the piano for singing. A combination dressing and pressing room has been set up for the professional and amateur talent who appear at the Sunday evening Victory Hours. Here ironing boards and electric irons are also available for pressing the clothes of soldiers and sailors. Buttons and chevrons are sewed on uniforms by the Junior Hostesses. Music is furnished by a juke box, radios, phonographs and recording machines.

Every Sunday evening a Victory Hour is held, with the entire seating of the lounge rearranged and additional folding chairs placed so the boys and Junior Hostesses may gather in front of the stage to join in a session of community singing lasting twenty or thirty minutes. This is followed by movies, instrumental soloists, vocalists, comedians, short sketches, tap dancers, and professional acts, closing with spontaneous entertainment provided by soldiers and sailors drawn from the audience.

The Servicemen's Club rooms are open every day and evening. Plans for this past summer included hikes, picnics with civic and church organizations, participation by the boys on the playgrounds and in various sports, and visits to Henry Ford's Greenfield Village and the Edison Institute.

Through the Recreation Department, the city of Dearborn pays for the rent, light, heat, telephone, and janitorial services. A director who is on duty daily has been employed through civil service and

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It's coffee and rolls "on the house" when the women of Dearborn take over the kitchen and snack bar at the Center

Photo by Nowdorski

Fun for Thanksgiving

From the 1942 *Thanksgiving Bulletin* of the Department of Public Recreation in Decatur, Illinois, comes this idea for a Harvest Home Thanksgiving Party. Try it on your family this year, and invite a couple of servicemen to join the fun.

INVITATIONS for your Thanksgiving Harvest Home Party should be written on fruit or vegetable cut-outs made from construction paper. For decorations, sheaves of grain and ears of corn are ideal. When hunting corn, try to find some ears with the red and black grains. Gourds of various sizes and shapes can be strung to hang in corners or from the doorways. They are also most attractive in such containers as baskets, copper or brass bowls. If gourds are not available, fruit and vegetables may be substituted.

The table centerpiece should be a flat basket filled with either gourds, fruits or vegetables. Place ears of corn around the base to simulate rays of light going out from the basket. If it can be secured, intersperse grain around them, or make holders by cutting a hole the proper size in the side of an ear of corn. If the corn is used, place a small object under each side of the ear to prevent it from rolling.

As for favors, there may be necklaces or bracelets of corn for the women. If you are using new corn a darning needle can readily be run through each grain. If the corn is too hard, soak it in water for a short time and it will soften up sufficiently to use. String one or two strands for each guest.

String candy corn for each guest, both men and women, and let them eat it off, instead of serving candy in nut cups. For the men a corn-cob pipe should be just the thing. A can of tobacco from which they can fill their pipes will provide some interesting sidelights.

And now for the games!

Harvest Jollity. The first player starts with the simple word, "Ha"; the second says, "Ha, ha," the third, "Ha, ha, ha" and so on, each in turn adding one more "Ha" to the chain. In every case, however, the "Ha, ha's" must be uttered with extreme seriousness, for anyone who laughs as he speaks his piece must drop out of the game. This usually does not take long.

Harvest Home Singing. Each individual receives the name of a song and proceeds to hum it loudly as he tours the room listening for kindred tunes. When he locates others with the same melody, they band together as a group. Use as many songs as you wish, but be sure the groups are equally divided. When all have been gathered into groups have each group sing their songs.

Old-Fashioned Charades. The players are divided into four groups, each of which selects a leader. Each group thinks up a good hard word to dramatize and rehearses scenes to represent each syllable and then the entire word. The audience is informed of the number of syllables and also the type of word, whether verb, proper noun, exclamation, etc. The scenes follow in succession, announced individually by the leader so the onlookers can gather their wits between syllables.

After the common words are worn out in charades, limit the vocabulary to Thanksgiving terms, or combine with a bit of geography and dramatize the names of states and cities. Suggested words are:

pumpkin (pump-kin)
Pilgrim (pill-grim)
doughnut (do-nut)
Mayflower (May-flower)
banana (ban-Anna)
Thanksgiving (Thanks-giving)
chicken (chick-in)
moccasin (mock-a-sin)

Gobbling Handkerchief. Players are seated in a circle with hands clasped. The leader selects one person to be his assistant and sends him from the room. He then rolls a handkerchief into a round ball and conceals it in some player's hand. When this is done, he joins the circle, recalls his assistant and says to him, "Someone here has the handkerchief. Listen over the clasped hands of each person until you find it. When you have reached the right place, you will hear the handkerchief gobble like a turkey."

While the helper is bending over to listen to each player's hands, he has his eyes surreptitiously fixed on the foot of the leader who has his knees crossed. When the helper reaches the right person the leader swings his foot very gently. The object of the game, of course, is to find out how the helper locates the handkerchief.

Turkey Driving Relay. There are four on each team. The first man on the team holds a long turkey feather. At the word "go" he throws the feather, javelin style, aiming it in the direction of the finishing line at the other end of the hall. As soon as the feather comes to earth he runs to it, picks it up and throws it again. When the feather has crossed the finshing line he runs back to his team and hands the feather to the next in line, who must repeat the performance until the feather has crossed the line. The team to finish first wins.

Thanksgiving Menu. Can you guess the things on the Thanksgiving menu from the following poem?

Oh, Carrie had some rows of cans
Upon her pantry shelf;
They really held the strangest things,
Just figure for yourself —
1. A thing unpleasant on your toe (Corn)
2. A man of Bible time (Ham)
3. A tree plus fruit (Pineapple)
4. The verb to crush (Squash)

Now heed this helpful rhyme.
5. The plural of a consonant (Peas)
6. And couples in a can (Pears)
7. A cereal with apartments, too, (Mushrooms)

As Carrie's shelf you scan.
8. Dilemmas, yes, in parlance plain (Pickles)
9. And then a close packed throng (Jam)
10. Short steady blows (Beets)
11. And your locale,
When you are in the wrong (Soup)
12. A shoe plus relatives
is here (Pumpkin)

'Tis sometimes used
for pies.
Now look at Carrie's
rows of cans
And guess them if
you're wise.

To Be or Knot to Be. Give each leader a ball of string. At a signal the leader ties end of string to own left wrist, wraps it once around his right wrist and passes ball on. Each player in turn must wrap it once around each wrist and pass to next player. End player must raise the ball high in the air with both hands before starting to unwrap string from wrist and reroll. When first player receives rewound ball back and unties string from his own left wrist, entire team raises hands and shouts. Team which shouts first wins.

Apple Race. Arrange participants in groups of four and number players in each group. At the starting signal one in each group pares an apple, number two quarters it, number three cuts out the seeds and number four eats it and then whistles or sings. Thereupon number two starts paring a second apple, number three quarters, number four cuts out seeds and number one eats it. Continue until all four have eaten. First team having final player to whistle or sing after eating apple wins.

Harvest Home Farm Sale. Write the names of farm animals and implements on slips of paper and give one to each player. Choose one player to be the Auctioneer. Place chairs in a circle for each player except the Auctioneer, and all stand inside of the circle of chairs.

The Auctioneer takes one of the slips, reads the name of the article he is about to sell and gives the usual description of the property. For instance, the word "wagons" was given to a girl. The Auctioneer said, "Now here is a good wagon, almost new. It has four good wheels and a good tongue. Now look at the paint. How much am I offered for this fine wagon?" The bidding is lively, and when the Auctioneer says "Sold" all scramble for a seat. The one left standing becomes the Auctioneer. A lot of fun can be had selling the mule, or the farm scales, the pig trough, etc. The sale is over when all of the property is sold once.

Print by Gedge Harmon

Going Home from the Festival. Story: Once upon a time, three fond couples, on returning from a Harvest Festival, found the toll bridge closed and the only means of crossing the river was in a rowboat, which would carry but two at a time. All of the party could row equally well, but each man was

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What They Say About Recreation

"AND IN THE END, through the long ages of our quest for light, it will be found that truth is still mightier than the sword. Because out of all the welter of human carnage and human sorrow and human weal, the one great indestructible thing that will always live is a sound idea."—*General Douglas MacArthur.*

"A toast to the health and safety of the worker! May he live long, happily, and well. May he produce the goods we all need so badly. May he, with his well-earned wages, support the home he loves. May he be permitted a bit of fun and enjoyment, being not too tired to enjoy it. May he keep his loving wife and family about him. May he live long and bask in the memory of work well done." —From the *Monthly Bulletin* of the *Indiana State Board of Health,* January 1943.

"In this critical hour in our own and the world's history, we, as Americans, need more than armaments and armies to make safe our democracy. We need a secure bond of understanding among all citizens, and even more, the practice of brotherhood and of willing cooperation among Americans of every creed and racial origin."—*Ida J. Rosenfield* in *Who Are We of the United States?*

"At a time when vigorous recreative sports and hobbies are needed to promote health and emotional stability among our children, our schools are, in too many instances, teaching the three R's and totally disregarding the fourth and most important R, Recreation."—*Floyd R. Eastwood.*

"If it be our duty to do what we can to keep up the morale of our fighting men, it certainly is no less our duty with respect to the generation of children for whose right to live in a decent world these men are fighting."—*Dessa M. Fultz* in an article in *The Physical Educator,* January 1943.

"Music has played an important part in every war in history. It is even more vital for victory in this war which must be won twice—once on the home production front, then again on the far-flung battle fronts."—*Joseph E. Maddy.*

"Every man who works long hours indoors in the excitement and strain of war—whose muscles are inactive while his nerves are keyed to highest pitch—needs proper exercise and relaxation more than ever before. It's a patriotic obligation. The war must be prosecuted in all its diversified branches. But the Home Front, too, must be kept strong and as normal as possible." — From *To Strengthen the Sinews That Keep Men Free.*

"Now is the time for the American people to match the varied wealth of their great resources, and the tremendous military potential of their men and their machines, with a moral and educational program of equal stature."—From *Education and the People's Peace.*

"The hopes and ideals of every nation are expressed and constantly revivified through the festivals and commemorative ceremonies which have national significance for its people. Patriotic observances help to achieve unity in thought and feeling, and to intensify a shared devotion to our American tradition."—From *Living Democracy in Secondary Schools.*

"Force without intelligence, without capacity to sustain the arts of civilization, often defeats its own ends." — *Charles A. Beard* in *Journal of Adult Education.*

"If these war days prompt us to develop our talents for music, play, and drama, then, it is certain, they will continue after the war, just as group singing was stimulated during and after World War I. Then these arts will assume their proper place and be given due prominence in our social life."—*K. D. Scott* in *Games and Songs in Wartime,* June 1943.

"The essentials to morale in any given situation are goal, sense of competence, belongingness, confidence in leadership, and positive action."—From *Physical Education for Girls* by *Rosalind Cassidy* and *Hilda Clute Kozman.*

"I firmly believe that our strongest national defense is our inner strength—our determination to deserve self-government, a love of liberty deeply ingrained in a democratic people who have learned through home rule to solve their own problems. Let us fortify this democracy with individual devotion which nothing will be able to undermine." —*W. A. Stickley, Jr.,* President, League of Minnesota Municipalities.

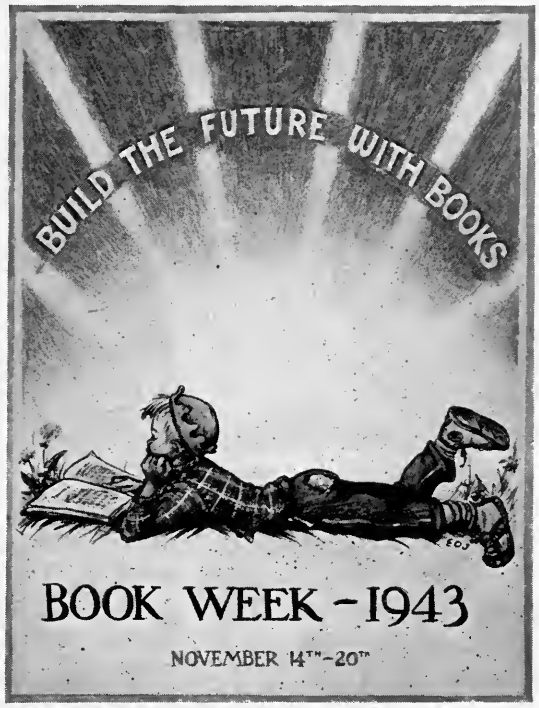
Children's Book Week

"Build the Future with Books" is the theme of this year's Book Week November 14-20, 1943

THE 1943 celebration of Children's Book Week will be the twenty-fifth observance of this special week, which was inaugurated in May 1919, by the American Booksellers' Association. In the summer of that year the Children's Division of the American Library Association gave its official sponsorship to the project; other organizations soon gave their support, and thousands of schools accepted Book Week as a regular part of the year's activities.

During Book Week's first quarter of a century a remarkable change in attitudes toward children's books has taken place. New authors have contributed distinguished works of creative imagination to children's literature. Book designers and illustrators have made children's books in America the most beautiful in the world. The public has become far more discerning and intelligent in selecting books. Communities have become aware of the importance of public reading facilities for children and, most important of all, countless thousands of young people have been stimulated and inspired by Book Week celebrations to a lifelong appreciation of the pleasures of reading and owning books.

At a time when normal conditions of "growing up" have been disrupted, Children's Book Week will continue to stress the values of the intelligent and happy individual growth which is the basis of a democratic society. It is impossible to isolate children from the facts of war, but books can prove a stabilizing influence. Books about our institutions and the men who founded them inspire an appreciation of our great heritage. Books about other lands encourage an understanding and respect for members of the nations and races of our world. Stories of imagination and beauty help to counterbalance the horrors of war and inspire the child with the sense of faith, courage, and fair play so essential for the better world toward which we strive.



The theme for Book Week in 1943 has been sympathetically interpreted in this attractive poster designed by Elizabeth Orton Jones. It reflects the simplicity and understanding with which children accept books.

The enthusiastic response to the first 1943 Book Week announcements indicates that more organizations than ever plan to participate this year. The rapidly increasing national interest in books will make possible important radio broadcasts. One of the most significant aspects is found in the reports of librarians and booksellers who write that young people are asking for books as never before.

At national headquarters of Children's Book Week at 62 West 45th Street, New York City, material is available for the use of interested groups. The Book Week poster in full color, measuring 16 by 19 inches, may be secured at 25 cents. A manual of suggestions was issued free of charge on September 1st. Mats for local newspapers have been designed with a reproduction of the poster and three separate stories of varying length to permit elasticity in placing copy. All three mats are available in a set at 50 cents.

The following suggestions for observing Book Week which have come from headquarters may be adapted to the recreation program:

For Teachers and School Librarians. Plan assem-

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Table Soccer or "Harblo"

By Lt. SAMUEL F. HARBY, USNR

THE WAR EMERGENCY has suddenly put the spotlight of interest on individual and dual games of a competitive nature which small groups can play with simple equipment made from materials not on the priorities list.

Table Soccer, or "Harblo," meets these requirements. It has the further advantage of being adaptable to small indoor spaces such as the playroom in your basement or the recreation halls of camps and servicemen's centers. The game may also be played on trains or ships. It is already being played in many parts of the country but has not yet received the attention it deserves. The author makes no claim to originality in presenting Table Soccer here. He has modified the rules slightly and designed a new board which is inexpensive and easy to construct.

The game is set up for four people and requires only about half as much room as ping-pong. It is a very fast game and provides opportunity for the development of considerable skill. The accompanying picture shows a completed box set which may be placed on an ordinary card table for play. Note that the box is laid out like a miniature soccer field in that there are eleven clothespins on each side, corresponding to the eleven men on a soccer team. The rods with clothespins fastened to them represent the lines of players. The rod nearest the center is the forward line with five men, next is the halfback line of three men, then the two fullbacks, and finally the goalie.

Rods and clothespins are painted black and white as indicated in Figure 1. This is done to designate sides or teams. Thus, the black rods indicate one team and the white rods the opposing side. Note, however, that these alternate in such a way that defensive lines are always adjacent to offensive lines of players. This is different from an actual soccer game but the arrangement makes possible lively competition and quick exchanges of the ball. An ordinary ping-pong ball may be used. It is thrown in at center to start each period of play by the referee or one of the players.

Two players stand on each side of the table and make up one team. Those on one side handle the black rods and those on the other the white. Two movements are possible: (1) spinning the rods with thumb and forefinger so that the clothespins rotate and slap the ball toward the goal at the end of the field, and (2) sliding the rod crosswise so that the men cover the field laterally. It is unnecessary to move the table or box. Scores are made by knocking the ball through the small opening at each end of the set. Every goal counts, no matter which team hits the ball, and frequently players will unintentionally score for their opponents.

The goals are also marked black or white (see Figure 1). The teammate nearest the goal is a defensive player and operates the goalie rod (one pin) with his right hand—and the halfback rod (three pins) with his left. The other teammate is an offensive player. He operates the forward line (five pins) with his left hand, and the fullbacks (two pins) with his right. Either player may score but it is, of course, more difficult for the defensive player since he has to shoot through two lines of opponents, not to mention two lines of his own men.

When the ball is thrown in at center to begin play, it is "live" as soon as it touches the board. Both forward lines swing into action, and luck largely determines which direction the ball will go. If it goes toward the goal your team is defending, your team's play becomes defensive immediately, though it is possible to drive the ball back to the other end of the field by a quick spin. When the ball is in your opponent's territory, your defensive pins are all down in a vertical position to prevent a sudden drive through toward your goal, but when the defensive man of either team gets the

ball, the offensive paddles should be up in a horizontal position, clearing the field so far as possible for a long shot through to goal. If clothespins get twisted out of place, you must straighten them at your own risk without stopping play.

The corners of the box are banked to roll back any ball which might get beyond reach of the clothespins. If no banks are provided, or if the ball should get stuck beyond reach anywhere on the board, the nearest player is permitted to blow it back into circulation. When a ball is knocked out of the box, it is put into play at center, as in the beginning of the game.

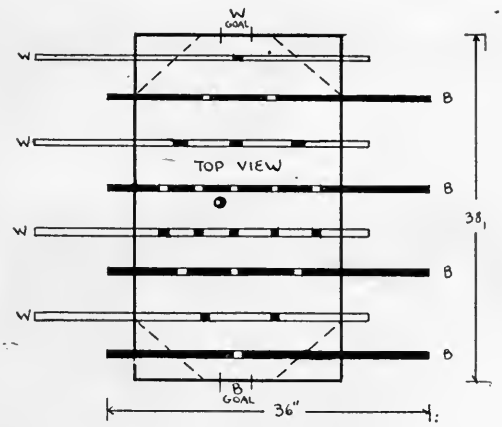

Figure 1

Each goal shot counts one point and the game is fifteen. In order to win, the leading side must be ahead by at least two points.

General Instructions for Playing

1. Hold the rod in your finger tips, not in the palm of your hand.
2. Spin the rod and pins as you strike the ball, and continue to spin if necessary to intercept an attack.

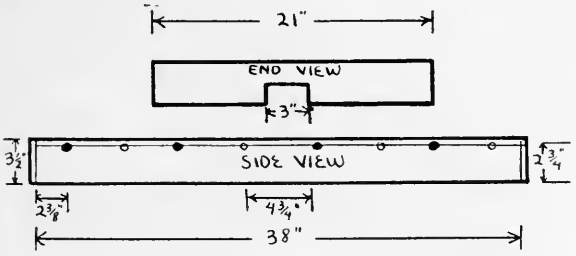

Figure 2

3. Keep pins down in vertical or block position when your opponents have the ball, and in horizontal or open position when your partner has it.
4. Space defensive clothespin-men over the field to cover it as well as possible. It is especially important to keep your goalie in front of the goal, except when drawn aside by a ball in the end corner.

Instructions for Building Harblo Set

1. Note the dimensions in Figures 1 and 2.
2. Boards 3½" x ⅝" cut to proper length are used for the side walls, and ½" round doweling for the rods. Thirty-six inches is the standard length for these rods.
3. Make sure the inside dimension lengthwise is 38". This means fitting the end boards over the side boards when assembling the box frame.
4. The bottom is made of ¼" ply wood or cardboard, and the corner banks can be made from cigar boxes or orange crates. To make the corner banks, take the top and bottom from a cigar box, and cut two squares approximately 5½" on a side. Then divide these diagonally across to produce four right triangles (5½" x 5½" x 7¾"). Bevel the long edge, and drive a ¾" brad in perpendicularly at the right angle corner. This provides a bank for each corner of your set. The beveled long edge fits flush with the bottom board and can be fastened down securely with scotch tape. The right angle corner will be raised approximately ½", and it can be held in place by another brad driven in the side wall just above it.
5. Clothespins are the two-piece steel spring variety (3" long).
6. The holes through which rods are to be placed should be bored with a brace and bit, slightly larger than ½" in diameter, to permit the rod to turn easily and slide back and forth without sticking. (See Figure 2.) A little wax on the rods will also help prevent sticking.
7. If you have a smooth top table larger than the dimensions of the set, it is unnecessary to have a bottom on the box. The corners of the set can be braced with brackets and the corner banks made detachable.
8. The clothespins are easily removed, so that rods can be taken out for storing, or replacement when bent or broken. If the clothespins slide around the rods too much during play,

(Continued on page 412)

Moonlight and Roses

By MILDRED MASON

THE MOONLIGHT and Roses Dance, held recently at the Newark, New York, Community Center, marked a new high in Wayne County community enterprise and cooperative entertainment. The dance is held each year during the Festival of Roses but this is the first year in which the Community Center was in complete charge of the event.

Feature of the evening was the annual selection and crowning of Newark's Rose Queen. As in previous years, out-of-town judges made the selection. This diplomatic procedure has proved very helpful.

The setting for the Queen and her court was the result of three days and three nights of hard work on the part of Newark's high school age boys and girls. In the end, the center's gym was successfully and spectacularly transformed into a huge rose bower.

The ballroom was garlanded with roses, delphinium and evergreen. Blue and white streamers hung low from the rafters providing a pavilion atmosphere. The throne and surrounding court overlooked the dance floor which was a space set off for dancing from the rest of the room by a rustic white picket fence. Outside the fence, the audience sat in garden chairs and at tables in typical garden surroundings. The greensward underfoot did much to lend reality to the picture.

The throne itself stood beneath the Moonlight and Roses Crest—and was bedecked with green. Seats of honor were arranged at the sides and foot of the throne.

The Queen made her entrance about the middle of the evening. The lights were dimmed and music especially planned for the parade of beauty set the tempo. Spotlights were centered on a rose-trellised arbor at the center of the stage.

The queen contestants, aged sixteen to twenty, had for their court of honor a younger group of fourteen and sixteen year olds. These young attendants, in the best daisy-chain tradition, proceeded to lay their imaginary rose carpet for the entrance of the queen and the contestants. They carried a rose-chain on their shoulders as they emerged from the arbor and made their way across the stage and dance floor to the throne at the left of the hall.

When the leaders had reached the throne, all the girls lowered their chain and laid it down, carpet-fashion, as the path for the queen's entrance.

After the junior court came the contestants, who assembled about the steps at the foot of the throne. At last the trumpets announced the coming of the queen — crowned with Pinoccio roses and carrying a scepter made of one huge golden rose. She wore the rose-festooned cape, a traditional part of her costume, whose immense train was borne by two pages.

A simple crowning ceremony was performed, in which the 1942 queen placed her crown on the head of the 1943 winner. The abdicating queen was then presented with a large bouquet of roses by her successor and proceeded to take her seat at the new queen's right.

During the tableau which followed the exploding of photo-flash bulbs and the clicking of camera

(Continued on page 417)

School Music and the Community

By JAMES L. MURSELL

Through the courtesy of the *Music Educators Journal* we are presenting a few extracts from a significant address given by Mr. Mursell at the Eastern Music Educators Wartime Institute held in Rochester, New York, March 20-23, 1943. Recreation workers will welcome the emphasis placed on the community values of music.

A MAJOR PRACTICAL trend in our educational practice is toward richer and more active reciprocal relationships with the local community. American education is set up on what is by implication a community basis, even though the average school district is not an effective functional human or social grouping. More and more this community aspect of our enterprise is coming to the fore. As we are coming to see it, the school should be a radiating center of community influence and community betterment. The local social group should be a better place in which to live, throughout the entire texture of its affairs, because of the activities of its school. This implies no dualism, no distinction between educational and social responsibilities, for the young child is best and most effectively educated by an institution which helps him as early as possible to appreciate the meaning, responsibilities, and opportunities of junior citizenship.

Here is yet another direction in which our music programs ought to move if they are to meet the future. Music is not something which ought to be kept within the school classroom, or even within the school building. The school, in bringing music to the children of the community, at the same time should be helping those children to bring music to the community. This means concerts, pageants, festivals, music for special occasions. But it means a great deal more. Is school music getting into the homes? Are songs and pieces learned in school sung in the homes? Are compositions heard in the school listened to and enjoyed in the home? Does school music affect the music in the local churches? Are informal uses of music growing out of the school program? If not, something is wrong—wrong with the materials, wrong with the practices, wrong with the whole educational slant and direction. A program of music education which, as the years pass, is not learning more and more effectively to function in, for, and with the local community is a program which is retrogressing. The workers in it are cutting the ground from under their own feet. Most assuredly they are not in the way toward inheriting the expanding future which surely should be theirs.

. . . . .

Once more I submit to you that in a democratically oriented and aimed education music can have a major part to play. Partly this is because of the extraordinary universality of its appeal and the diverse uses to which it can be put. Music is one of those elements of human culture which really can reach and powerfully affect almost everybody, from the potential gangster to the potential saint; from the ill-nourished child to the southern cotton picker to the wealthy scion of Oak Park, Illinois. It has a prodigious natural penetrating power. But also music is particularly adaptable to the uses of a democratic education because it can provide experiences so rich and convincing of what free and orderly association and dealing with one's fellows really means.

Here you can see what teaching music in terms of the democratic ideal really means. It does not merely mean a hospitable repertoire—one which includes the works of Mendelssohn, Wagner, Verdi, and Shostakovitch. It means making the whole teaching and learning of the art rich with the human values of freedom. It means abandoning the Fascist-like routines of the professional symphony orchestra in our high school instrumental programs and substituting something more worthy of a democratic education. It means making the group performance of music an experience of true cooperative endeavor to which everyone makes his own individual contribution in a spirit of ordered freedom. It means making our music periods and our music classes experiences in which each individual finds opportunities for his own initiative and encouragement to display it, and yet uses it for the benefit of all. It means providing chances for special skill and talent to exhibit themselves, not for display, but for the pleasure of others and for the encouragement of such skill and

(Continued on page 413)

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

"*BEEKEEPING as a Hobby,*" by Kyle Onstott. Harper and Brothers, New York City. 137 pp. $2.00. Hobbies sometimes become a profession.

Birds, Migratory Game. The management of wildlife is in the hands of the Fish and Wildlife Service. In Wildlife Leaflet 225, Sept., 1942, is a nine page report about ducks, woodcock, snipe, snails, and doves. You do not have to be a gunner to be interested in accurate information concerning the future of migratory game birds. In fact, the future of this American sport afield may be with the camera and field glasses.

Fabre, Jean Henri. "The Insect Man," by Eleanor Doorly. D. Appleton-Century, New York City. 1937. 197 pp. Wood cuts. A fine biography for younger folks.

"*Famous Inventors* for Boys and Girls," by Irmengarde Eberle. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York City. 130 pp. illus. $2.00. Short biographies of fourteen major scientists.

"*Ferns,* Guide to Eastern," by Edgar T. Wherry. Science Press, Lancaster, Pa. Second edition. 252 pp., illus. $1.00.

"*Fire Prevention Education.*" Committee for Fire Prevention Education, National Board of Fire Underwriters, New York. 355 pp., illus. Single copies, 85 cents; 10 to 50 copies, 50 cents; special rates on quantity orders.

Forest Fires. "Flaming Forest," by Montgomery M. Atwater. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Mass. 1941. $1.75. A story of the heroism of the Fire Ranger Service.

"*How Miracles Abound,*" by Bertha Stevens. John Day Co., New York City. 200 pp., illus. $2.50. Juveniles will benefit from this book.

Humane Education. Eight colored posters, 17 x 22, on kindness to animals. 25 cents. American Humane Association, 135 Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Recreational Resources are either natural or artificial. This column has to do with the first. Nature has given us rich natural resources in rivers, lakes, sea coast, mountains, marshes, plains, forests, and wild life. Some think that we have more than our share. Our government is engaged in recreational planning. The National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service and other Federal Departments make natural resources for recreation available. The Naturegram column attempts to put these "goods" on the market as soon as they are provided. Since these resources for nature recreation are maintained by public taxation they should be used and enjoyed by the people.

One of the chief concerns of the administrators of public recreation is to see that American families benefit from these natural resources whether they own automobiles or not, yes, even if they do not have vacations or daylight hours off. If man has interfered with nature by building "concentration camps" which crowd 16,000 to the acre in some cities or in some industries, the responsibility is none the less. This question cannot always be left to nature philosophers and nature poets. It must be clearly understood by recreation technicians. Nature resources cannot be put into a program without some effort on the part of administrators.

Rochester Museum, Bausch Hall of Science and History. Erected through the gift of Edward Bausch, the microscopist. The cornerstone was laid on April 23, 1941, by Dr. Robert A. Millikan. "Dedicated to a Better Understanding of the Laws of Nature and Cultural Achievements of Mankind."

Say, Thomas (1787-1834). "Father of American Descriptive Entomology." Attended the Friends School, Philadelphia, as did his father and grandfather. Early hobby of collecting butterflies and beetles. In War of 1812 he volunteered. A charter member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, he is said to have slept on the floor beneath the skeleton of the horse and to have kept his food expenses down to 12 cents per day. His zeal led to his being chosen to present invertebrates in popular style, and by 1822 he was elected Professor of Natural History at the University of Pennsylvania. As zoologist on Major Stephen H. Long's Expedition to the West, he received $2.00 a day.

His "American Entomology," three volumes, and "American Conchology," seven volumes, are monuments. As superintendent of "literature and

(Continued on page 408)

WORLD AT PLAY . . .

Courtesy Recreation Department, Houston, Texas

Halloween Parties in Kansas City

HALLOWEEN parties sponsored by the Recreation Department of Kansas City, Missouri, have been very successful, and thousands of children have taken part in them. Last year's Halloween party at the municipal auditorium was attended by over 5,000 children many of whom came in costume. Amateur acts, tricks performed by a magician, singing, and dancing made up the program. As the children were leaving the hall they were given popcorn balls and candy.

Handcraft and War Stamps

ON JUNE 1, 1943, at a special town meeting, Reading, Massachusetts, appropriated $4,500 for an eight week summer playground program. The town warrant for this summer money was approved unanimously, and a director and sixteen play leaders were engaged, the group to be comprised of school teachers, 4-H Club leaders, and college girls preparing to be teachers.

Handcraft proved a very popular activity. Four handcraft teachers traveled from one playground to another initiating programs and giving instruction. Interest was added to the program through the following plan: The articles that the children made were paid for by them through the scheme of buying War Stamps. The cost of each article was determined, and the children then purchased stamps to the amount of the value involved. They then kept the handcraft article, as well as the stamps.

Band and Orchestra Concerts

DURING the summer season of 1942, according to a recent report, thirty-one band and orchestra concerts were provided for Kansas City, Missouri, by the Recreation Division of the Welfare Department. The orchestra gave eight concerts at Loose Park on Sunday evenings. The band played Sunday evenings at Swope Park and on assigned schedule Wednesday evenings. The Negro band gave Sunday evening concerts at the Paradeway. Street dances and community sings were scheduled regularly during the summer from the middle of June through August.

Nature Bulletins

SINCE its inception in 1917 the School Nature League of New York City has made an important contribution by providing materials for the teaching of natural history. Among these has been the *Nature Bulletin,* a series of attractively printed and illustrated bulletins presenting in popular form brief, interesting, and up-to-date information on subjects in all the natural sciences.

Faced with the necessity of discontinuing its activities as a separate organization in the fall of 1942, the League invited the National Audubon Society to sponsor future publications of the *Bulletin.* This responsibility the Society accepted, and there is now available a list of seventy-five titles classified under Animals, Plants, Earth and Sky, and General. These bulletins are available at 10 cents each; a complete set at $4.00. Further information and a list of the bulletins may be secured from the National Audubon Society, 1006 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 406)

education" and instructor in the natural sciences at New Harmony on the Wabash, he carried inspiration to his pupils. He aptly said that "The best, most useful and cheapest pastime is the natural sciences, which can be practiced in all countries and climates at the least expense of either money or morals; the pursuits of which are productive of health, liberality, and the utmost extension of toleration, as there is room enough for all without jostling."

"Snakes, A Field Book of North American," Raymond L. Ditmars. Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York, 1939. 48 plates, 305 pp. $3.50. Photographs and non-technical keys for easy identification. Information on snake habits and treatment of snake bites.

MERRY MIMES PLAY SERVICE

Free catalog of inexpensive dramatic material for children.

367 Derrer Rd., Columbus 4, Ohio

Chicago Recreation Conference—1943—The Chicago Recreation Commission announces that the annual Recreation Conference will be held November 12, 1943, at the Hotel Sherman. There will be general sessions, group discussions, exhibits and demonstrations, and a special dinner meeting for youth delegates. The afternoon session will conclude with an OCD block meeting presenting a dramatic demonstration of how community resources are brought to bear on wartime problems. Further information may be secured from the Chicago Recreation Commission, 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 1.

"Fun at the Playgrounds" — In a booklet, "Fun at the Playgrounds," the Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department last summer offered residents of the city an attractive and informative guide to summer recreation in 1943.

Each of the city's fifty-two playgrounds and recreation centers was allotted a page of descriptive matter setting forth the scheduled recreational events for the summer of 1943, special events with dates, and some facts about the history of the playground and the facilities it offers. In addition, the address and telephone number of each playground were given, together with the names of the directors.

The inside back cover of the book contained a directory of municipal playgrounds and recreation centers, together with a key locating special facilities such as baseball diamonds and tennis courts. Municipal beaches, swimming pools and camps were also listed with addresses. The back cover showed the layout of a typical Los Angeles playground and listed indoor and outdoor facilities.

Halloween—Community Style

(Continued from page 386)

with prizes. Then follow various energetic contests and games.

The bonfire, highlight of the evening's program, comes next and community singing and snake dances ensue around the fire. Cider and doughnuts, provided free by the city to all participants, are served to the now weary goblins.

Usually at this stage most of the younger boys and girls start homeward. For the older boys and girls, as well as adults, there is street dancing, with blockades erected to protect the dancers. Special colored lights are strung as part of the decorations and music is provided through public address systems or juke boxes. On some play-

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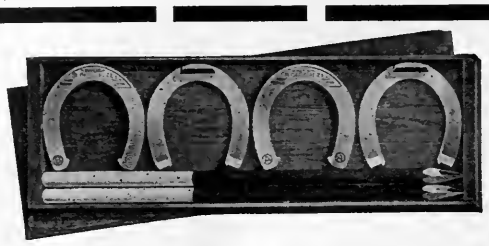

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National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

grounds dancing is held on the concrete tennis courts. Most of the parties end by 11:00 or 11:30 P. M.

The American Legion Posts in Evanston assist the Recreation Department's regular staff by contributing volunteer leaders. To supervise the twelve parties a staff of from eighty to one hundred twenty leaders or workers is needed.

All workers are invited to attend a preliminary meeting to discuss the program, means of control and supervision, and a thorough discussion of policies.

The Police Department is notified in advance where the programs will be held and what the routes of parades will be. Their assistance is requested in sending all youngsters — found on the loose — to the nearest park. When the yearly estimate of attendance is taken, it is usually found that between 7,000 and 8,000 youngsters attend these free parties.

Social Centers Are Citizens' War Service Stations

(Continued from page 379)

public library stations at four centers from which books can be taken out on regulation public library cards; co-recreational rooms at all the centers; and children's rooms—special play rooms in which parents may leave their children with trained play leaders while they attend the social center's activities. And for children there is a special afternoon program of games and club activities from 3:45 to 5:30 daily and Saturday mornings and afternoons.

All of Milwaukee's social centers have clubs for boys, girls, and adults, and a wide range of interests is covered by these organizations which include athletic, service, social, civic, special interest, and hobby groups.

Citizenship preparation for the foreign-born has always been a part of the school center program in Milwaukee, and the 1943 schedule offers morning, afternoon and evening classes in beginners' English, intermediate English, advanced English, preparation for naturalization papers, and continuation classes in literature and history. Help is given to the foreign-born, whether class members or not, in filling out their citizenship papers.

This year, as an aid to the war effort, classes in Japanese are being offered for men and women preparing to enter the armed forces and candidates for FBI service. Classes in other foreign languages will be organized as the requests are made.

Thomas W. Lantz

New Executive in Denver

On October 4, 1943, Thomas W. Lantz began his service as recreation executive in Denver, Colorado. For fourteen years Thomas Lantz served as recreation executive in Reading, Pennsylvania, and there has been very real appreciation of what his leadership has meant there.

A Soldier Likes an Easy Chair

(Continued from page 383)

contact. He wants to go into someone's home where he will feel that he is well enough thought of to be an invited guest.

The thin thread of contact between the men in service and the people in the community is of vital importance. The bonds between them must be continually strengthened. The men in camp must not be an isolated group set apart from the rest of the public. They have community interests and ties; they have their roots in towns and cities, and in homes.

A chance for servicemen to spend time with private families is of great importance, not only because it satisfies the men in service, but also because, and perhaps quite as important, it continues contact with civilians. It preserves that touch, which will enable them to readjust more readily when they are discharged and flock back to civilian life.

The average father and mother are quite likely to set their son apart from the rest of the men. They hope their son will be able to contact the right kind of people and be invited to the right kind of homes, but many of them seem unaware that many men are just like their own sons.

Inviting servicemen home for dinner or in small groups for parties has helped the people of the New Jersey shore area to better understand the men who make up our armed forces. At the same time this hospitality has made a real contribution to the war effort.

And this program of family fun for servicemen has proved to be amazingly simple—just relaxing, talking, listening to the radio, piano playing, some singing perhaps, chess, checkers, bridge, playing with the cat or with the little girl who is "just like" the serviceman's little sister at home.

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War has placed certain necessary restrictions upon materials used in the manufacture of tennis equipment.

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Singing Congregations

(Continued from page 395)

thoughts away from self to love, praise, thanksgiving and to the majesty, wonder and beauty of God, and to resolve to be of utmost service in these days of peril for Christian and American ideals. We need to realize these feelings and attributes through really expressing them, not singing all hymns and all the phrases of each hymn alike, as is commonly done.

The choir, entrusted not only with singing *for* the congregation but also with singing *with* the congregation, should be as well prepared as it can for each of these responsibilities. The choir might well give a brief hymn recital at appropriate times to cultivate greater appreciation of familiar hymns and acquaintance with unfamiliar ones. In place of, or as a part of, some of the brief organ recitals given just before the church service, there might be the singing by the choir of a fine hymn or a varied program of hymns. Another occasion for such a recital, though very brief, would be in the church service itself. If the hymn is unfamiliar, it might be most helpful to have it sung in unison by the choir. In the churches of communities frequented by men in the armed forces, there is an especially great need and opportunity for the choirs to be as valorous and effective in their singing as anyone could be in any other civilian service to the community and the nation.

Let us consider earnestly the effects of organ preludes, interludes and postludes on the character of the whole service. These probably have the greatest possible influence, and they should be carefully chosen to establish or maintain the best possible attitude, never departing from reverence and excellence. They should also be such as to integrate in the service as a whole, not a planless series of pieces.

Every church service should enkindle in some measure the glow of spirit that is the essence of a festival. Any unison musical service uniting the people of several churches in the singing of hymns can be especially effective in this regard. But most inspiring of all can a hymn festival be for which a number of good hymns have been practiced beforehand, or at least made familiar in the various churches. The hymns should be of the sort within which, though they are simple, there is ample room for growth in spirit, expressiveness and beauty; and they should be sung in unison.

The music leaders of a church or of the community, inspired by their high and joyous purpose, with imagination and confidence will be able to plan a unified program well suited to their own people, not overlooking any admirable folk hymns, white spirituals as well as Negro ones, or religious folk ballads of any of those people. The ministers will want to help.

Table Soccer or "Harblo"

(Continued from page 403)

they may be fastened by a small brad, or better, by a removable metal pin. A small hole should be bored through the jaws of the clothespin and through the rod for this pin.

9. Some people prefer to use small wooden paddles instead of clothespins, and to screw or glue these on permanently. If this is done, a section should be cut through all the holes on one side, and a detachable strip screwed on top to permit removing the rods for repairs without having to take off all the paddles. (See Figure 2.)

A Home Away from Home

(Continued from page 397)

functions under the direction of Miss Beatrice Ryan, Recreation Department supervisor.

The Dearborn Servicemen's Center was officially dedicated May 22 with city, Army and Navy officials present. Governor Harry F. Kelly, in a letter of congratulations, praised the work of Dearborn citizens who gave unstintingly of their time and money to make the Center a true home for servicemen.

School Music and the Community

(Continued from page 405)

talent. It means leading our children and young people to wish to share the pleasure they find in the art, and the skill in it which they develop, just as widely as possible both in and out of the school. It means, in summary, that the music program should stand, above everything else, for a free, happy, human association of people, young and old, who rejoice in one another's successes, who bear with and seek to relieve one another's weaknesses, and whose experience in working together with the art is transposed into an association for which the only adequate name is friendship.

The music program in your school can be a potent instrumentality on behalf of the democratic ideal. It can become so on condition that it is permeated in every fibre with the spirit of freedom, the spirit of achievement, the spirit of brotherhood. Then the young people entrusted to your care will not be learning music only. They will be learning at the same time how to live as free people should in a free world. The work you carry on will be saturated and activated by the commanding ideal for whose triumph we are now at war. Never fear but that artistic outcomes will be added unto you likewise. Here is the inspiring potential of the enterprise this Conference represents. If we fulfill it, we shall most surely and fully possess our inheritance in the future years.

Our Apologies

In the August issue of RECREATION the author of the article, "A Summer Recreation Program for a Small Community," was given incorrectly as Dr. L. A. Burnett. The article was written by Dr. L. A. Barrett of Salida, Colorado.

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Recreation Pioneering in Iceland

(Continued from page 382)

for the men — especially in conversing with the native girls.

These men take great pride in their record of being the first contingent of the AEF — three months before Pearl Harbor. The pioneers in recreation have a feeling of pride, too, as we see tangible results in the face of seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

They Call Her "Mom"

(Continued from page 387)

tremendously. Just turned fifty, "Mom" doesn't know what it is to tire—and she certainly doesn't feel like a heroine.

Giving due credit to all the people who helped her in the work, Mrs. Badeau insists she never could have done anything at all without cooperation. Whenever she approaches people who have things that are needed for the Coast Guard, she applies the attitude that all of us owe everything we have to the men who are safeguarding our country, for if they weren't doing their job we wouldn't have anything — and it works miracles every time.

Right after Pearl Harbor, Mrs. Badeau's husband, Col. Carroll Badeau, was called back to active duty. Since she was planning to follow him on his various assignments, they sold their Elizabeth, New Jersey, home and came to Bay Head where Mrs. Badeau didn't expect to stay long. But once involved in providing much-needed entertainment and recreation facilities for the Coast Guard, she felt that her job here was much more important than her own wish to be with her husband.

A major in the last war, her husband is now a colonel on active duty, and Admiral William F. Halsey is her first cousin. But now "Mom" has a well-deserved commission of her own.

Where Credit Is Due

An editorial, "Recreation in War," which was reprinted in the July issue of RECREATION from the *Journal of Health and Physical Education* was written by Dr. E. D. Mitchell, former editor of the *Journal*. At present Dr. Mitchell is a lieutenant commander with the Eighth Naval District.

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Wartime Recreation for Britain's Youth

(Continued from page 389)

And in rural areas recreation facilities are provided for farmers throughout the year in Young Farmers Clubs for the youngsters, numerous other organizations for older people, or combinations of both in rural centres and schools. Those city girls who have chosen the Land Army as their national service utilize these facilities and have come to enjoy and appreciate the rural people for whom they are working.

Wherever I went in Britain there were facilities for recreation. Movies, theaters, the arts flourish. Concerts are exceedingly popular. Many night clubs and restaurants, though crowded, feature dancing. American Red Cross clubs provide typically American facilities for United States servicemen on leave. British canteens or clubs provide them for British enlisted men and women, and are open to the fighting forces of all the United Nations. Some like to play darts or bowl, others to dance, or sing community fashion; some like to see a show, to relax and read. Civilians often want to study subjects related to their work. Many people in all walks of life want to discuss the war in public forums and discussion groups, some want to discuss their problems over a glass of beer in a pub.

The people of Britain enjoy their work because they enjoy what little leisure is left them. No one has much time for relaxation. Working days are long, civilian defense services must be manned all day and all night, volunteer jobs have to be done in one's free time. Britain now produces 70 per cent of its own food needs as against a prewar 25 per cent. Its factories turn out the implements of war at high speed, along with a minimum of civilian necessities. Its people seem constantly to be rushing from job to job in the course of a day. But what spare time exists is used constructively because the people know what it means to retain the privilege of a few hours which they can spend as they choose.

Christmas Is Coming!

. . . IF your Christmas program isn't under way, now's the time to start.

. . . IF you want suggestions, plans, background material, a community program, ideas for decorations and refreshments, a party plan, a ceremonial, or a playlet . . . you'll find them all in THE CHRISTMAS BOOK, our 70 page booklet of helpful holiday suggestions.

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Children's Book Week

(Continued from page 401)

bly programs to make Book Week an exciting event.

1. Form a committee of students and teachers to make plans.
2. Urge PTA groups to discuss children's reading.
3. Help students prepare publicity for school and local papers.
4. Have exhibits and quizzes about people of other lands, books about America, what our ancestors read, news background for the world we live in, vocational books, books for a better world.
5. Interpret "Build the Future with Books" in programs and pageants: "Reading helps us to know our allies," "What does democracy mean today?" "The background of our freedom," "What kind of world we want to build."

For Public Librarians. All the elements in your community may be together in a fruitful Book Week celebration.

1. Form a Book Week Committee including representatives of all local organizations interested in young people.
2. Ask the mayor to proclaim Book Week and Library Day.
3. Arrange for posters and displays in business windows, in your library, and other public places.
4. Give talks to schools, clubs and over the radio.
5. Call on local editors; ask them to write editorials, run contests, have reviews of children's books, insert articles about local Book Week programs.
6. Distribute book marks as widely as possible.
7. Be sure that each interested organization makes plans: Boy Scouts, parent-teacher groups, women's clubs, etc.

For Clubs and Groups. An increasing number of organizations are sharing Book Week.

1. Make "Build the Future with Books" the theme of an October or November meeting. Invite an author or your local bookseller to tell about the fascinating new books for young people.
2. Consult the librarian:
   a. Ask her what books children enjoy.
   b. Suggest a meeting of your group at the library.
3. Give the newspapers stories and information about your plans.
4. Suggest that parents start home libraries for children.

Joseph Lee Day—1943

(Continued from page 373)

with miscellaneous games, the program included relay races, lunch, a swim for boys and girls, and a softball game for boys.

Children of the Lynchburg, Virginia, playgrounds played some of Joseph Lee's favorite games, such as Looby Loo, Hill Dill, and Three Deep.

The entire summer playground program in Memphis, Tennessee, was dedicated to the memory of Joseph Lee. The life of Joseph Lee and his achievements were impressed upon the children.

At fifty-two playgrounds and community centers in Los Angeles, California, children and adults took part in play festivals and similar activities. An archery tournament, water sports, dancing, and ball games were among the activities featured.

Community Barn Dances

(Continued from page 372)

that get into the squares. They number off one and two. The number one couple progresses to the right and the number two couple stays in place. We use chiefly the dance figures where they circle four, then do the figure, circle four again, do-si-do and then number one goes to the next couple. In this manner a new couple can soon learn to do the dances.

Often we have special numbers, such as the grand march, Yankee Doodle, in groups of three, the glow worm, and the broom dance. This dance is a ladies tag and each woman caught with a broom when the whistle is blown has to forfeit a penny. The ladies choice and ladies tag has always been very popular.

A small fee of 25 cents for men and 15 cents for women is charged now to cover expenses. The dances are held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights with an average of 540 persons attending each dance. These dances are easily controlled, each person being put on his own to keep order. All the dances start at 8:15 P.M. and close promptly at 11:15. Most of the people who attend are industrial workers. Many come early, dance for an hour, and leave for home because they go to work early the next morning.

Whole families come to these dances since games and activities are provided for the children in the rear of the building. We offer checking service and a concession stand of cold soft drinks.

Since the WPA project closed in December, 1942, the city Park and Recreation Department has conducted the dances.

Moonlight and Roses

(Continued from page 404)

shutters were the only sounds except for the whispered approval of the audience.

After the program the queens withdrew and the court, shouldering the rose-chain, followed.

The dance was attended by all within walking or cycling distance. Director John Burdick of the Community Center was in charge of the event. Committees working with him planned the entertainment and novelty dances, secured gifts from local shops and manufacturers, and ransacked the town for available garden furniture — and its transportation.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Kiwanis Magazine, September 1943
Geneseo Found the Answer

Look, September 21, 1943
Are These Our Children?

National Parent-Teacher, September 1943
Teen-Town, Oklahoma

Parents' Magazine, September 1943
Try a Neighborhood Party, by Rachel Davis-DuBois and Marjorie Barstow Greenbie

Parks and Recreation, July-August 1943
Effect of Priorities and Rationing on Maintenance and Operation, by Bernard G. Memmel
Recreation in Relation to Planning, by Gilmore D. Clarke

Scouting, July 1943
Hand-to-Hand Contest

Survey Midmonthly, August 1943
Block Clubs in Action, by Louis H. Blumenthal

Think, August 1943
A City Boy at a Farm Camp, by Harriet Eager Davis

PAMPHLETS

Children on the Home Front. A study of Wartime Care of Children of Working Mothers in Elmira, N. Y. April 15, 1943
N. Y. State Department of Social Welfare, Albany, New York

Community Food Preservation Centers.
Miscellaneous Publication No. 472. Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.
Price 10 cents

Education and the People's Peace. A publication of the Educational Policies Commission. July 1943
National Education Association of the United States and the American Association of School Administrators, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Price 10 cents.

Educational Problems in Camp and Community, by Mark A. McCloskey
Reprinted by permission of Harper and Brothers from "The Family in a World at War" edited by Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg
Federal Security Agency, Office of Community War Services, Recreation Section, Washington, D. C.

The War-Time Nursery Schools of Great Britain
As described in official publications of the National Union of Teachers of England
Reprinted by American Federation of Teachers, 506 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Wartime Canning of Fruits, Vegetables. June 1943
Issued by Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.
Price 5 cents per copy; $1.00 per 100 copies

Recreation for the Blind

(Continued from page 391)

are so positive an activity that they are scheduled as frequently as possible.

In the ever persistent, continuing struggle to bring about more widespread community realization that the blind are normal, sensitive individuals, much of the emphasis has been placed on their vocational, remunerative attainments. No one questions the relative importance of publicizing their ability to be fully or partially self-maintaining. However, there has been too little awareness of the contribution that recreation can make not only toward self-maintenance, but also toward personal, individual acceptance in the community.

We should begin now to prepare a specific program to meet expanding needs as a result of war casualties. Recreation should be an important part of such a program. Re-orientation to a life without vision is extremely difficult. The newly blind have to be directed along familiar paths in order to build confidence and assurance. Continued and increased participation in simple, normal recreational activities can be the most effective medium for reaching and sustaining these newly blind who must be made to feel that they still are capable, adequate individuals.

They "Just Jump"

(Continued from page 378)

comprehensive program of civilian defense is rarely done; when it is, it falls to the adult who the block captain feels is incompetent for any of the other "more important" tasks. So youth work becomes something vague like the whole morale program of civilian defense.

Civilian defense leaders everywhere should create youth activities directors in their block, zone and community organizations and in collaboration with the neighboring center, Y, settlement, park playground, or school, they should arrange to train men and women in the job of bringing the war to youth.

Juvenile delinquency is on the increase in America. Britain felt it so keenly that it was compelled to recall from the army social workers, recreation, and group workers to meet the problem. We can meet our problems—first, by accepting the importance to the war effort of our responsibility to our youth, and second, by volunteering as leaders in our local youth groups.

Fun for Thanksgiving

(Continued from page 399)

so jealous that he would not permit his sweetheart to be with another man. How can these persons cross the river without any girl being found in the company of either or both of the other men without her lover being present.

Formation: Place one or more sets of twelve chairs and three couples in the playing space. Use a rug or two lines to represent the river, and have six chairs on each side of it.

Game: Let the couples move across the river under the above conditions. They may work out their own problem or let the rest of the group help solve it.

Solution:

1—Man 1 and Girl 1 cross	7—Girls 1 and 2 cross
2—Man 1 returns	8—Man 3 returns
3—Girls 2 and 3 cross	9—Man 3 and 1 cross
4—Girl 1 returns	10—Girl 2 returns
5—Men 2 and 3 cross	11—Couple 2 crosses
6—Couple 2 returns	12—And they all go home

Harvest Guess. Formation: Any number of players sit in a circle. The leader starts the game by saying, "I went to the grocery store and while there bought (name some article by the initials representing its name." For example, "I bought some O.D.C. (Old Dutch Cleanser)." The first to guess the article bought takes the leader's place and continues the game.

Corncob Trick. Three whole corncobs are the equipment required for this trick. Break each one into three pieces and lay them on a table. Turn away and ask someone to touch one of the pieces and remember which one it was. (He must notice some peculiarity by which he can identify it.)

Then shuffle the pieces about, making three piles, and unobtrusively placing all "ends" in one pile, all "middles" in another, and all "butts" in the third. Ask, "Which pile is your piece in?" When told, remember whether it is the "end," "middle," or "butt" pile. Then rearrange the piles, seemingly in a very careless fashion, but in reality taking care to place an "end," a "middle" and a "butt" in each pile. "Now which pile is it in?" When you hear the answer, you have only to pick up the piece chosen and say "Here's your piece."

When the time for food arrives, you can present the guests with the following menu:

Gingerbread and whipped cream, coffee, candy corn and nuts —

Or: Products of the farm, toasted cheese sandwiches, Waldorf salad, cider, and nuts.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Songs of My Country

Compiled and arranged by Ada Richter. Theodore Presser Company, 1712 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. $.75.

THIS COLLECTION contains a number of familiar songs in easy arrangements for piano. The songs have been classified under "Earliest Patriotic Songs," "Famous War Songs of Early Years," "Songs Our Fighting Men Like to Sing," and "Famous War Songs and Patriotic Tunes of Later Years."

War and Children

By Anna Freud and Dorothy T. Burlingham. Medical War Books, 227 West 13th Street, New York. $4.00.

FOR THE PAST three years Anna Freud, daughter of the late Sigmund Freud, and Dorothy Tiffany Burlingham have been operating the three Hampstead nurseries for the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, in England. These two workers have collected a number of case histories of the children with whom they have been in daily, intimate contact, and for the first time they are available in printed form. The children's reactions to bombing and mental and physical suffering have been carefully recorded.

Course for the Storyteller—An Outline

By Ruth Budd Galbraith. The H. W. Wilson Company, New York. $.35.

THIS OUTLINE for the study of storytelling was prepared for a Workshop in Storytelling in a summer Institute for Volunteers in Community Activities at the New Jersey College for Women. It has been revised to meet the needs of volunteer workers desiring to tell stories to children in community centers, day nurseries and playground groups, and for teachers and librarians asked to teach groups such as the High School Victory Corps.

Fun with Magic

By Joseph Leeming. Frederick A. Stokes Company, Philadelphia. $2.00.

WITH THE CLEAR DIRECTIONS given in this book the youngest showman, though he may not be more than eight years old, can give a successful performance. Seventy tricks are offered, and there are full directions for making equipment and for running a show with all the "proper patter." Many of the tricks can be performed without any special equipment.

Teachers Enjoy the Arts

By Ray N. Faulkner and Helen E. Davis. Prepared for the Commission on Teacher Education. American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. $.50.

THIS IS THE STORY of what happened as a result of art programs conducted as integral parts of five summer workshops for teachers sponsored in 1940 and 1941 by three of the city school systems participating in the cooperative study of teacher education conducted by the Commission on Teacher Education. The project was a demonstration of the possibilities inherent in the arts for offering everyone the means of a deeper and richer understanding of life. Recreation workers will find in this pamphlet much of the philosophy underlying the program of arts and crafts which they are promoting on playgrounds and in recreation centers.

Let Them Play, a Primer to Help Children Grow Up

By Clara Lambert and Rowena Shoemaker. Play Schools Association, Inc., 1841 Broadway, New York 23, New York. $.40.

THE BLUEPRINT and work sheets presented here offer program material for work-play groups, play centers, after school groups, play schools and day camps conducted for the school age child. They suggest ways in which leaders can help children extend their knowledge and at the same time have fun. Section I directs the leader's attention to her community and the basic material she will find there to help her in giving the children experiences in both play and work. Section II offers suggestions for giving children a share in solving food and rationing problems, where Section III outlines work and play in science, in weather, and in puppetry and masks.

The Good Housekeeping See and Sew. A Picture Book of Sewing

By Mariska Karasz. Frederick A. Stokes Company, Philadelphia. $1.50.

HERE IS A LEARN-TO-SEW BOOK for the beginner which approaches the subject from the angle of picture instruction. Six simple, useful, and attractive articles are described, each presenting all the basic stitches and "holds" of sewing.

Childhood Days of Famous Composers

By Lottie Ellsworth Coit and Ruth Bampton. Theodore Presser Company, 1712 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Each $.35.

HERE IS AN INTERESTING SERIES of stories and musical compositions from the childhood days of famous composers designed to create and develop in children at an early age an abiding love of music. In addition to a number of musical selections, arranged and simplified so that they will be easy to play, each booklet contains suggestions for constructing a miniature stage and creating a musical playlet visualizing and dramatizing the story. The first in the series is *The Child Mozart; The Child Bach* has been released; and *The Child Haydn* is in preparation.

A Handbook of War Savings School Assembly Programs.

Prepared by the Education Section, War Savings Staff, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Recreation departments, many of which have done much to promote the sale of War Stamps, will want to know of this handbook which contains five tested War Savings plays and suggestions for promoting War Savings programs through plays, pageants, rallies, concerts, radio programs, and other channels. A single copy of this handbook is available free from the War Savings Staff, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington.

La Hora Del Canto (The Hour of Singing).

By F. Gonzales. Edward B. Marks Music Corporation, RCA Building, Radio City, New York. $.35.

Here is a collection of selected Latin American songs especially adapted for American students. The compositions selected have been particularly popular with the students of Spanish for whom this volume is primarily intended.

The Americas and the Post-War World.

By Florence Brewer Boeckel. Peoples Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Cooperation. Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C. $.25.

This is a summary of plans under discussion in the United States "to achieve a world in which all men, free from fear and want, may reach their full development spiritually as well as physically."

The Jack Tales.

Edited by Richard Chase. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50.

These stories of Jack, who still climbs his familiar beanstalk and meets with adventures of all kinds, have been handed down from one storyteller to another for generations in the mountain country of North Carolina and, in all probability, came over from England with our earliest settlers. They have a rightful place in the folklore of our country.

Where's My Baby?

By H. A. Rey. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.00.

A delightful book for little children, presenting through colored pictures a number of animals and their young. Verses which appeal to children accompany each picture.

Education in Wartime and After.

By Stanford University School of Education Faculty. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $3.00.

This book, a cooperative undertaking on the part of members of the faculty of the School of Education of Stanford University, represents the considered judgment of all faculty members who took part in this effort to interpret the nature of the problems facing the schools of the country and the characteristics of a desirable program of action during the war and after. Recreation workers will be particularly interested in chapters entitled "Subject Fields in Wartime Education," "Education and the National Morale," "School and Community in Wartime," and "Democratic Human Relationships in the School."

Official Lacrosse Guide 1943.

Edited by Albert A. Brisotti. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $.50.

This guide contains the official rules of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, together with a number of articles, 1942 College Records and Player Rosters.

Fools and Foolishness.

By Harry C. McKown. School Activities Publishing Company, Topeka, Kansas. $2.00

Many inventors from the beginning of time have had to endure ridicule for their ideas and to hear themselves called "fools." In this book Mr. McKown tells of the contributions made to modern progress by a number of great men and women of history whose inventions once labeled them "fools" and their efforts "foolishness." Mr. McKown very effectively urges an attitude of tolerance toward new ideas—"an attitude which admits the possibilities of all innovations but which at the same time evaluates any such seriously, honestly, and deliberately." It is interesting to note that among his list of "other unfinished foolishness" Mr. McKown includes recreation facilities for all.

Toward Community Understanding.

By Gordon W. Blackwell. American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. $.75.

Following a trip through sixteen colleges, Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell has made a report on the extent to which an effort is being made to promote an understanding on the part of a teacher of the society of which he, his school, and his pupils are a part. Examples are given of a number of interesting approaches to community understanding.

Softball for Girls.

By Viola Mitchell, M.A. Barnes Dollar Sports Library. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

With softball for girls and women a major sport, an up-to-date instruction book on the subject has a definite place to fill. In addition to the chapters on techniques and rules to be found in Miss Mitchell's book, there is a detailed history of the sport. An added feature is a baseball glossary in which is defined the diamond's picturesque phraseology.

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"I RECOGNIZE the priority of the home as an educational institution both in time and importance, and assert the foster function of the school. I believe it wise to prolong infancy in the home atmosphere. I believe it is unwise to take children away from their parents who are their normal teachers before they are physically and socially prepared to leave, since it tends to deprive the children of the most understanding and tender guidance which life offers, and the community of the humanizing influencing upon adults of little children in the home. I believe that a good school can never become a sufficient substitute for a good home. I believe that the properly conducted school never militates against the home or tries to remove school children out of the home precincts. I believe that good playgrounds and social centers can do much to compensate for any unsatisfactory home conditions and positively improve home conditions." — *Milton C. Potter,* Superintendent of Schools, Milwaukee, in a message addressed to his successor, his fellow Milwaukeeans in homes and schools, as well as to the Board of School Directors.

THE type of city one lives in is often judged to a large degree by the extent and uses of leisure. If the citizens of York engage in creative and constructive activities in their spare time, the tone of the city is advanced; if they indulge in useless destructive activities, there is deterioration and progress is retarded. Work is most necessary in York for the sake of subsistence, and no city is able to exist without it. Yet the culture of our city is built up mainly during the spare time of our people.

Leisure then, when properly interpreted, is usually an opportunity to engage in activities (not inactivities) which are not required by the practical necessities of life.

Idleness is merely a way to speed time, or rather, to waste it.

The purpose of public recreation in York is to stimulate the interest of the people of our city to participate in wholesome, worth-while activities.

—From an address by *Herbert F. Anderson,* Director of Parks and Public Property, York, Pa.

Recreation Declared Essential

WORK IN THE FIELD OF RECREATION, except for the selective service draft, is now classified by our Federal government as essential.

Of course, wartime or peacetime, it is essential to keep on living, to have zest for living.

In wartime, recreation is more than ever essential, when usual values are suspended, when homes are broken up, when always there is uncertainty, and a telegram may arrive at any hour.

The question for recreation workers in such a period is this:—Are we making our job in recreation really essential?

Are we thinking about ourselves, our careers, recognition for ourselves—or are we losing all thought of ourselves and thinking only of how each hour may be made to count for the people we serve?

Are we giving all that we have? Are we using all our powers? Are we turning in a real job? Are we making our war contribution such that we are practically irreplaceable?

If you yourself were commander-in-chief would you leave yourself where you are, or would you say, "He'd better get in training to go to that Second Front"?

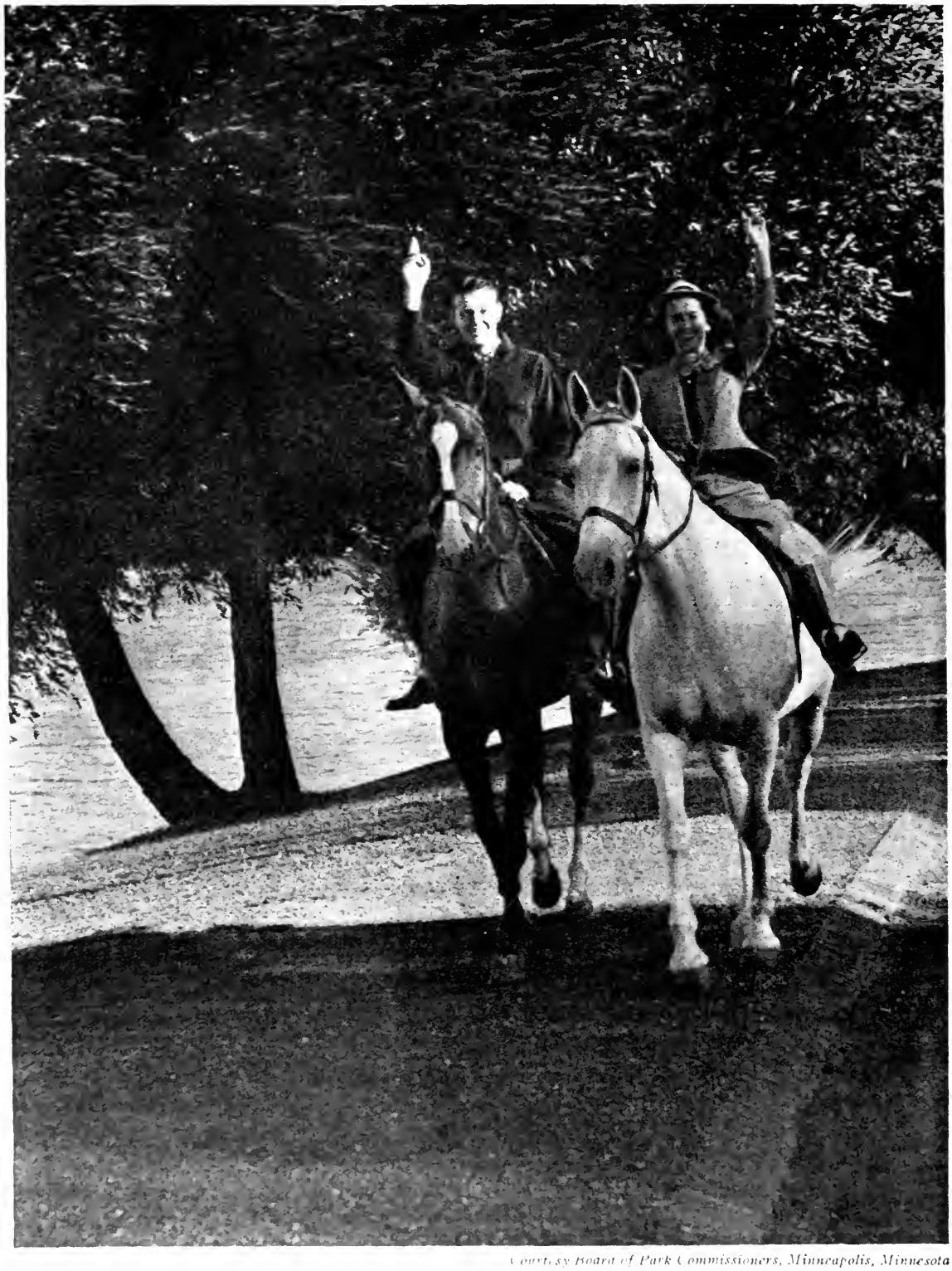
An essential job is kept essential only when it is done in an essential spirit. In other words, the recreation leader can loaf, can be trivial, careless. It is axiomatic to say that he himself as well as his government must declare and keep his job essential—if it is to be truly so.

We can see that religious leaders, health workers, teachers are essential. We hope that others can see as we see and as our national government sees that recreation leaders in keeping zest for living, in keeping up mental stability, alertness, steadiness, absence of hysteria, physical strength, are equally essential. And do we not daily dedicate ourselves to keeping our part in war service truly essential?

Howard Braucher

NOVEMBER 1943

November



Courtesy Board of Park Commissioners, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Indoor Centers for the Dimout

San Diego is meeting the problem of the West Coast dimout with four emergency indoor recreation centers for teen age boys and girls

ONE OF THE EFFECTS of the war on coast cities was the necessary elimination of sport and play field lights for night activities. Normally, tennis, softball and adjacent children's play areas were in use in San Diego at night, attracting spectators and participants in large numbers. These areas, located in many parts of the city, were considered neighborhood centers for recreation activities. Unfortunately, just when such programs were most essential for teen age patrons, restrictions of outside lights necessitated their discontinuance. But as a substitute for the outdoor program, four emergency indoor recreation centers were opened in vacant stores or markets leased and equipped for the purpose.

In the selection of locations, juvenile conditions and type of neighborhood were taken into consideration. The central idea was to attract teen age boys and girls who have time on their hands and are surrounded by wartime conditions often of a destructive nature.

The buildings are divided into a lounge area, with a radio and record attachment, books and magazines, comfortable chairs, a table game section, and a pool and table tennis section. Part-time workers are in charge, generally one man and one woman.

The promotion of the program involves frequent change in game equipment, tournaments, song fests. It is felt that the success of the undertaking will depend largely upon the variety in the program, fitting the activity to the age groups and creating an atmosphere of friendliness with the right mixture of control or *discipline in use and care of facilities.* Such centers should be furnished as attractively as possible. During school hours when boys and girls cannot attend, the centers can be used by adults for various types of activities which contribute to the war effort. Red Cross classes and production groups, ration boards, citizens' safety councils and other civic activity groups working on war projects often can be accommodated in these centers.

Opportunity for the teen agers, however, is now of first importance. Attention of city officials and civic organizations is being increasingly directed to this problem.

A Creative Community Christmas

Reprinted from THE CHRISTMAS BOOK*

IT WAS IN A TOWN of about six thousand, the center of a rural county in mid-Wisconsin, but it might have been in a much larger town, a completely urban area, and still have called into a meaningful community expression the varied and often hidden gifts of all the people living there.

Early in November, at two leaders' meetings of rural club representatives especially interested in music and at an evening meeting open to all members of the clubs, there was a suggestion that we take advantage of the nearness of Christmas and celebrate with a simple festival. We sang "Silent Night" and recalled how much more deeply and warmly we feel the meanings of Christmas when we sing carols. That deepening of the meanings of an occasion, so that we enter fully into them, was said to be the main purpose of a festival.

"What are the meanings of Christmas?" we asked. The wonder, reverence, and divine promise of the coming of the Child, and the love of our children and a sense of their high promise that go with that wonder and reverence is one set of Christmas meanings. Another has to do with the ancient peoples' ever-recurring renewal of hope and joy at the winter solstice, the general friendliness and jollity, the feasting, the burning Yule log, and the delight in the evergreen trees that maintain their freshness and beauty when all the other trees and plants have seemingly died.

What could we do to celebrate the wonder and reverence, the religious side? The telling of the Christmas story was suggested — a Nativity Play. St. Francis of Assisi, someone said, was confronted by this same question when he gave the first Nativity Play in 1223 to make the story plain to the country people of his community in Italy. We talked of how he did it and it was suggested that we make such a play with no directions save what are implied in the story itself as told by St. Luke and St. Matthew. To heighten the interest in doing this and to enrich the emotional tone of the meeting, a series of stereopticon slides (obtainable from art museums, some public libraries, and university art departments) was shown of paintings of the Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi, and related scenes by the great and worshipful masters of old Italy. The leader played familiar carols appropriate to the pictures as they were shown.

Synopsis Written

A sort of synopsis of the play-to-be was then written on a blackboard as suggestions of it were given by various individuals in the group. And as each scene and episode was described, the question as to what carols could be sung to accompany it was asked. Three carols not generally known by the audience were suggested by the leader, but all other carols were selected by the people themselves. The carols were sung during our discussion, making it more interesting and vital.

This done, though tentatively, we talked again of the jolly aspects of Christmas, sang "Deck the Hall with Boughs of Holly," and then discussed how we could celebrate those aspects fully. Lacking immediate response and being conscious of the approaching limitations of time and energy, the leader suggested that the decorating of the hall, the hanging of the greens, be itself an occasion for celebrating with jollity, procession and lights. The outcome of this discussion will be apparent in the description of the final program which follows.

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Before the leader left the county center where the meetings were held, a committee was formed to meet at a luncheon and dis-

*Available from The National Recreation Association, 50 cents.

cuss the Christmas festivities. This group was comprised of the music chairman of the county federation of clubs, the county superintendent of schools, the superintendent and the music teacher of the schools in the county center, the principal, the music teacher and the art teacher of the county normal school, a leading minister, the county agricultural agent and home demonstration agent, a volunteer drama leader who lives in the county, the University Extension Service drama leader, its part-time music leader, and the visiting music leader from the National Recreation Association. This group gave unanimous approval of the festival project.

The greens which we use for our Christmas decorations found their way into early festivities because of certain virtues attributed to them by the ancients and many of them which adorned pagan rites were later taken over to grace the ceremonies and celebrations of Christmas Day.

The most important feature of the project, for our purpose, was the expressed intention to try to interest all members of the rural clubs in singing familiar carols and learning new ones at their regular meetings in preparation for the festival. Another intention was to have the children in the schools sing the same carols. The school music teacher, though exceedingly busy, was very willing to give what time she could to helping the homemakers' and other clubs learn the carols. One of her high school students might also help, she said. It was expected that some of the county normal school students could also help in this project. The dramatic side of the festival was to be worked on by a few people who had had experience in the production of plays in previous years in the county.

Home Decorations

The home demonstration agent was shown some very interesting plans and directions for home Christmas decorations that might happily engage many a person in contributing to the enrichment of Christmas meanings. It was hoped that the Christmas festival would in this way, as well as in other ways, be related to the everyday life of many a home, having its roots there and leaving them there to be nurtured throughout the year by what in many instances might be a new-found interest in family cultural expression. The singing of carols in the clubs, to sing them better and learn new ones, was to do likewise for those groups.

Having the school children learn the same carols that are being learned by their parents was mainly for the same purpose of bringing about family participation in the homes. The high school a cappella choir was to have a very significant part in the festival, thus again linking the schools with the life of people outside. Another reason for the intertwining of music, drama, crafts, procession, home decoration, and beauty of other kinds was the idea that running through them all, at best, is the same inherent will to live more fully and significantly, to find something we love to do, and to give ourselves to it just because it is lovable and inspiriting and not merely another tribute to necessity or to our material wants. All that is best in individual and social living springs from that will. Music seems to be its purest and most direct expression and the most ready to awaken and nurture it. But for the sake of the individual or group life as a whole, and even for the sake of musical enjoyment itself, that will needs to find satisfaction in such other kinds of expression as have been mentioned, and even in daily work and social behavior.

The Festival

It began with a procession of about thirty carollers who came from a rear entrance singing the gay "Here We Come A-Caroling." Many of the audience, having learned this carol in our rehearsals, also sang. The carollers in the procession were of all ages and sizes from a four year old to a sixty-five year old farmer who had his red-lined winter cap turned inside out, and each one carried a wreath or other Christmas greenery. At the head of this gay procession was the Spirit of Joy, a lovely high school girl in appropriate costume. When she reached the steps in front of the middle of the stage, she arose to the second step, beckoned her carolling followers to stand on either side of the steps, and exclaimed:

"I am the Spirit of Joy:
Here at the Christmastide
Where hearts are united,
I come to abide,
Let your candles be lighted,
Your holly be hung,
Your hearth fire be merry,
Your carols be sung.

"In this of all houses
The Christ Child will bide:
Make room for His coming,
Throw the door wide!
Hang your greens for His welcome,
Trim gaily your tree
Put wreaths in your windows,
Follow me, follow me!"

This poem and much else of the ceremony of hanging the greens and lighting the candles were drawn from the celebration of Christmas carried on at the Y.W.C.A. in Wausau, Wisconsin, each year.

Then as she resumed her place in front of the line of carollers, they walked gaily around the hall hanging the wreaths on the walls and distributing other greenery on window sills, the front of the stage, and the top of the piano while everyone sang "Deck the Hall with Boughs of Holly."

At this point two groups of school children came marching in, each from a separate entrance, one group singing "I Saw Three Ships Come Sailing In," and the other, later, the gay Burgundian carol, "Patapan," with its Willie and his drum and its Robin and his whistle leading the procession. Then a group of older children strolled in, singing "We've Been a While A-Wandering," followed by a high school and rural youth group, in "The Twelve Days of Christmas." All except the first of these songs is in the National Recreation Association's song book *Singing America.** "I Saw Three Ships" is in *Christmas Carols* selected by Nancy Graham, published by the Whitman Publishing Company of Racine, Wisconsin, and for sale at ten cents in the five and ten cent stores.

The decorating done, and the Spirit of Joy once more back at the steps, she called for the lighting of candles, saying:

"We'll touch the taper in our hearts
To the flame of the Advent Star,
And set the light to burn a path
Where the shadowed places are.

"And some who never lift their eyes
To the Star that floods the night
May find their way to Bethlehem
By our friendly taper's light."

Then to each of the two seven-tapered candelabra, set at either side of the curtained stage, went a blue costumed "page," one a boy and the other a girl, each bearing a lighted taper. As the girl lighted a candle, a member of the county drama committee, seated inconspicuously off to the side and front of the audience and half facing the latter, read:

"We light a candle for the light
and wonder in children's eyes
as they greet Christmas morn."

Then, as the boy lighted a candle on his candelabrum, she read another sentence, this one for the fragrance of balsam and pine. And so the candlelighting and reading went on until each of the fourteen candles had been lighted for some joy of Christmas. The fourteen joys had been chosen, and statements of them written, beforehand by the drama committee.

Then to summon the mood of wonder and reverent joy for the telling of the Christmas story, the high school a cappella choir sang the Bach "Break Forth, O Beauteous Heavenly Light" from behind the closed curtains. Then the audience sang "O Little Town of Bethlehem," after which a shepherd's piping was heard from behind the curtains. The pipe was one made of bamboo after the directions given in the National Recreation Association's *How to Make and Play a Shepherd Pipe.***

The curtains parted, and we saw in dim light five shepherds watching their flocks by night, one of them walking slowly about while the other reclined or sat by a fire. Three of them were well bearded for the evening and all were in heavy bathrobes and other simple adornment just right for an ancient shepherd's wintry night. When the angel appeared, whom they had indeed never seen before, and chanted the great news, their astonishment was as real a thing as could be seen on a stage, and their movements in awe and reverence were also very convincing. After the angels' "Gloria" the audience sang as to the shepherds, "O Leave Your Sheep, Ye Shepherds on the Hills." They left to seek the Child while the audience recounted what they had just seen, singing the first three stanzas of "The First Nowell."

The curtains being now closed, the audience sang "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," thus incidentally filling the time needed to change the scene. When the manger scene appeared, Mary was singing the beautiful French "Sleep of the Infant Jesus," which can be found in *Singing America.* (She, a rural schoolteacher, was the most beautiful Mary imaginable, but despite much eager effort on her part she could not be sure of the tune, so two of the high school girls sang in the wings near her while she sang.) Joseph was excellent also. The audience then sang "Silent Night," during the last stanza of which the shepherds came down an aisle from the rear of the hall on their way to the Child. These men, long accustomed to tending farm animals and walking on rough ground, were ideal for their parts. Their

(Continued on page 472)

*Vocal edition, 25 cents; accompaniment edition, $1.50.
**35 cents.

Christmas Town in Moonbeam Meadow

A Christmas fantasy, woven around Santa Claus and the other inhabitants of the Town of Christmas, provided the central theme for San Francisco's 1942 holiday program

SEVERAL thousand children, parents, friends, and servicemen and women arrived at "Christmas Town in Moonbeam Meadow" last year for the annual Christmas program of the San Francisco Recreation Department.

Held in the War Memorial Opera House on December 20th, the program had a cast of 700 children and young people from all districts of the city as well as members of music, dance, and drama groups.

The scenes followed the adventures of the inhabitants of the little Town of Christmas in Moonbeam Meadow.

Night. Before a cozy fireplace the Mother is telling her children the Christmas story. Through the high window in the rear the carolers can be seen passing. Then the children sleep and dream. The picture fades and we see the snow whirling and falling—a Snowflake Ballet (Chopin series) of grace and beauty

Morning. This scene opens in Moonbeam Meadow, where Santa Claus has a Toy Shop in a little house of fantastic design and color. In the background Santa is asleep in his colorful sleigh.

As dawn breaks in the sky, Santa awakes, yawns and stretches. At this signal all the gnomes, funny little creatures with long, white beards, carrying pails and sticks, awake and scurry off to work. Machinery hums and whirrs and there is the noise of hammers and saws and toys. Down the chute come hundreds of baby dolls to be dressed for Christmas.

Dolls of many countries — England, Russia, China, and Mexico—now perform the dances of their homelands in native costume to the strains of their native music.

Noon and the twelve o'clock whistle. Work stops

(Continued on page 465)

"Deck the Halls . . ."

Here's a Christmas Party, handmade for servicemen and women, but it can easily be adapted to holiday festivities for recreation centers, church groups, or the younger set who will jump at the chance to help decorate the Christmas tree.

"DECK THE HALLS with boughs of holly" for this year's Merry Christmas Party — a gala affair planned especially for servicemen and women who will be the guests of honor come Christmas Eve.

Both the men in uniform and your next door neighbor will be tempted by your novel party invitations in the form of Furlough Passes, cut in rectangles from red and green paper. Letter with either red or green crayon and paste one or two small cutouts—bells, wreaths, or holly—on the "passes."

When finished, the invitations will read something like this: "Class 'A' Furlough Pass to a Class 'A' Christmas Party. Destination: Home of Mary and John Jones. Time Limit: Anytime from 7 P. M. on—night of December 24. K. P. Duty: Upon arrival, report for decorating Christmas tree."

Many of the old stand-by Christmas decorations will be on the priority list this year, but you can make the party festive with the traditional wreaths, holly, and mistletoe. Guests have been forewarned about helping to decorate the tree—and how the servicemen, away from home on Christmas, will enjoy this!

Before anyone arrives, dust off some of the more glamorous and perishable ornaments left over from former years and hang them on the branches yourself, just to get a head start.

Let the early comers pop corn and then make a game of stringing the popcorn for the tree. Give each player a needle and thread and make the game into a race. The short strings may be tied together into longer strands for trimming. As a reward, the winners are allowed to hang the corn on the tree.

While the guests are still in the tree trimming mood, have a cranberry relay. Divide everyone into four groups. Provide each member of two groups with ten berries, and each member of the other two groups with a needle and a thread long enough to hold ten berries.

The group with the berries lines up opposite the group with the needle and thread. At a given signal the leader with the cranberries runs to the leader with the thread and strings his ten berries as fast as he can. When he is finished, he runs back to his line and touches the next person, who does the same thing.

The group which finishes first wins, and again is allowed to hang the berries on the tree. Short cranberry strings hanging straight down from the branches make graceful ornaments.

For additional gay decorations to be pinned about the room, provide guests with red and green paper, black crayon and paste. Instruct them in the art of torn-paper pictures; draw and tear out the parts of your picture—it may be a troop ship guided by the star of Bethlehem or a little child walking to church. Then draw the extra details with crayon and paste the parts on paper, the red on green or vice versa. All of the finished pictures will be judged, and the person who has made the one voted best by everyone receives a small prize. Each person then pins his own ornament around the room—on the curtains, chairbacks, etc.—wherever he thinks it will best fit.

Christmas Eve Log. Your guest list will probably include servicemen, war workers, or neighbors who are working for victory by buying war bonds, doing Red Cross work, or contributing time to other defense organizations. Arrange a lively game to acquaint everyone with each other—and get the party off to a lively start!

Divide your guests into two teams. On a table at one end of the room place two sheets of paper and two pencils, one for each team. Line the two teams up at the other end of the room. At the signal to start, the first player on each team runs up to the paper, writes his name and a sentence of at least six words about what he or she is doing for the war effort, then runs back and gives the pencil to the second player on his team, who must do the same thing.

The team finishing first is declared the winner. Then the leaders of each team must read off the "log" and introduce each person. This will prove very interesting as servicemen will write where they are stationed and in what branch of the service they are, while other sentences may include anything from "riveting in a ship yard" to "donating blood to the Red Cross."

Sing a Line. Have your guests gather around in a circle for this singing game. The hostess, in the center, reads the first line of these Christmas Carols. The players sing or supply the second line. A few songs that might be used are:

1. Silent night, holy night,
   All is calm, all is bright
2. Hark! the herald angels sing,
   Glory to the new-born King
3. Good King Wenceslas looked out
   On the feast of Stephen
4. God rest you merry, gentlemen,
   Let nothing you dismay
5. O little town of Bethlehem!
   How still we see thee lie

Say It with Slang. Here's a humorous way of finding out just how much navy and army double-talk your guests know. Prepare in advance two separate sets of paper slips, the first set containing typical army and navy terms and the second set their definitions.

Organize two teams, giving each a set of the slips. In spelling bee fashion, each member of a team, in turn, will read his paper. The person on the other team who has the correct term or definition to complete it will raise his hand and read it aloud. Every time a member of a team reads the wrong term or definition, a point is given to the other team. When all the slips of paper have been read, the team with the most points wins.

Here are a few words and their meanings:

boot—recruit
java—coffee
covered wagon—aircraft carrier
A. R.—army regulations
brass hat—a commanding or staff officer
hash stripe—service stripe
P.X.—post exchange
pill roller—member of the medical corps
bubble dancing—washing dishes
dog tag—metal identification tag worn by all soldiers in the Army
Mac—anyone of unknown name at training station
pond—ocean
prune picker—native son of California
sparks—wireless or radio man
chow—food or meals
jeep—general utility car
hit the deck—get on the job
brig—detention room or cell
bean eater—native New Englander
pig boat—submarine
sick bay—hospital on ship

Candy Catchers. At one end of the room span a rope long enough to pin on it paper bags for all the players. Put the initials of the players on their bags. The game is started by choosing a Santa Claus, preferably a man in uniform. All other players stand at a goal line at the other end of the room with their backs toward the rope. Santa places two pieces of candy in every paper bag but one and in this one he puts a whistle, carefully wrapped in paper.

This done, he gives the signal for the other players to rush to the line, empty and replace their bags and then dash to the goal line for safety before the one who found the whistle can unwrap it, count to five, and blow it.

When the whistle is blown, all who are not safe on the goal line must stop where they are and forfeit one of their pieces of candy to the whistler. The whistler chooses the next Santa from among the number who reached the goal safely.

Each bag should be clearly initialed so the player can tell it quickly, for each Santa is allowed to move the bags. The game continues until every player has been the whistler once, and the winner is the one who succeeds in getting the most candies.

Christmas Geography. Our fighting men will be celebrating Christmas this year in all corners of the globe. The hostess will compile a list of places which she will read to the guests who must give their approximate location. The person with the longest list of correct answers wins. A few places which may be used for this game are:

Kiska—one of the Aleutian Islands, off the Alaskan coast
Panama City—in the Republic of Panama, Canal Zone, Central America
Oahu—in the Hawaiian Islands, North Pacific Ocean

Print by Gedge Harmon

San Juan — Puerto Rico, West Indies, southwest of Florida
Messina—northwest tip of Sicily in the Mediterranean Sea
Reykjavik—southwest part of Iceland
Calcutta—northeast coast of India, on the Bay of Bengal
Birzerte—Tunisia, North Africa
Darwin—north coast of Australia
Dover—southeast coast of England

Imitations. Have some words written on small pieces of paper and then cut them in half, all the words to be names of things associated with Christmas — Santa Claus, Christmas tree, teddy bear, plum pudding, etc.

Cut up words in a hat and have each person draw one, then find the person who has the other half. When this is done, each pair has to imitate the word their combined slips spell.

Sometimes it would be easier for one person to do this (as would be the case with Santa Claus), but both must take part. Thus one of the pair could represent Santa Claus and the other say to him: "Please bring me a new doll." In the case of Christmas tree, one stands straight and tall with arms upraised and the other makes believe he is trimming a "tall, straight tree."

Blowing Out the Christmas Candle. This game has been popular in England since early times. Place a large Christmas candle in a holder and set it in the center of the room. One by one, blindfold the guests, turn them around and tell them to blow out the Christmas candle. Of course the players will usually head in the opposite direction. Each person has three blows and the first to extinguish the candle receives a prize of a piece of Christmas candy.

Christmas Mail. The leader stands at a far end of the room behind a table on which is placed a collection of Christmas cards — one less than the number taking part in the game.

Then, while the pianist plays Christmas Carols or military songs, the players march around the room. When the music stops, everyone rushes to the table for the cards, and the person failing to get any mail, drops out of the game. The leader then removes a card and the fun starts all over again with those who have dropped out of the game watching the lively proceedings from the sidelines.

When Do We Eat? By this time everyone will be ready to form a chow-line into the dining room for the long awaited refreshments.

Prominently displayed in the "mess hall" will be bowls of apples, popcorn, and nuts which your guests will crack themselves.

Heading the refreshment list may be a Christmas Candle Salad, made by placing a thick slice of apple on a bed of lettuce leaves. Insert a carrot in the hole of the apple slice, top this off with a cranberry for a flame, and pour mayonnaise down the side of the carrot to represent the wax. Whole apples, hollowed out in the middle, may also be used to support the carrot.

All kinds of easy-to-make, economical sandwiches can carry out the Christmas theme. Cut slices of bread with a star-shaped cutter and spread cream cheese and cranberry jelly on top. Place another star, with the center removed, on top of this. The same thing can be done for wreath sandwiches, using a round cutter. Spread the edges lightly with mayonnaise and dip in finely chopped parsley to give the wreath effect.

For assorted Yule cakes, cut hard sugar cookies and gingerbread cake in Christmas tree, star, animal, and other holiday shapes. Garnish attractively with colored sugars, icings, nuts and candied fruits.

How about some steaming hot chocolate and cakes over which your guests can linger, singing Christmas Carols before the final "Goodnight and a very merry Christmas to you all!"

One of the happiest traditions of our great holiday season is the custom of drinking a wish for health and happiness to the assembled guests. The earliest expression used thus at Christmas was perhaps "wassail." This is a contraction of the Middle English "waes hael," meaning "be thou well."

Recipes for wassail, English plum pudding, and other Christmas foods will be found in *The Christmas Book*, available from the National Recreation Association for 50 cents.

Christmas for the Birds

By MARY DAGGETT LAKE
Director Fort Worth Garden Center

FOR WEEKS before Christmas, children in the elementary grades of Fort Worth, Texas, rehearse Christmas carols in anticipation of "The Birds' Christmas Tree," a program sponsored each of the past five years by the city's Garden Center.

Several thousand children representing almost every elementary school in the city, members of the local Audubon Society, garden club members, and nature lovers attend the celebration which is always held the week before Christmas, either on Friday afternoon or on Saturday morning.

Courtesy Parks and Recreation

The children bring their gifts of food, bird houses, bird baths, and other items that a bird might enjoy and place them either on the trees or at their base, at the same time singing their carols. A school orchestra adds interest to the celebration.

The Birds' Christmas Tree idea originated in the far Northland, in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. In these countries each family places a sheaf of grain on a pole or near the gable of the barn for the birds' Christmas dinner. In Norway the young people spend the day before Christmas tying bunches of grain to trees, fences, and housetops for the birds.

The birds in the Northland are never forgotten during the holidays. Often one finds birch saplings stuck in snowdrifts, the branches heavy with sheaves of ripened grain, a silent tribute of appreciation to the birds — and much food for them as well.

In the same manner, the Birds' Christmas Tree in Fort Worth welcomes the birds to the Botanic Garden — a sanctuary consisting of a clump of native mesquites, redhaws, and barberry bushes. The birds are welcome here all during the winter, and the caretakers of the Garden feed them, Christmas or not.

There are many birds in the Botanic Garden the year round and all of Fort Worth's 100 community playgrounds and parks are bird sanctuaries. The gardeners have counted as many as twenty-five different kinds of birds feeding together in and about the tree after it has been decorated for them—cardinals, wrens, Mexican orioles, blackbirds, grackles, and the state's own mocking bird.

The birds' tree festival, with its distribution of gifts and its carol singing by the children, has become a part of Fort Worth tradition. It brings more birds to the parks, gathers thousands of children together every year, and teaches them to love the birds.

The Fort Worth Garden Center, located in the heart of the city's beautiful 37½ acre Botanic Garden, sponsors recreation projects in the Garden and in other Fort Worth parks. The sponsors of the Garden Center think the public has overemphasized strenuous recreational features to the exclusion of the equally important quieter side of recreation, and to offset this mistake, programs are directed to such pastimes as nature hikes to study and observe birds, insects, and animals of the parks and trips to the zoo and municipal gardens.

The children's story hour conducted each Friday afternoon after school by the women principals of the Fort Worth Elementary Schools has for

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"Saving our birds is not mere sentiment. It is something that must be done if we are to continue to keep America a pleasant land in which to live." — *Will O. Doolittle* in *Park Birds.*

Before and After—(above) a crowd of anxious theatergoers wait for their defense-stamp tickets, and (below) the audience registers its approval

Curtain Going Up!

By ALICE GILBERTSON
National Recreation Association

The youngsters of Memphis have their own junior playhouse, and they've all taken to grease paint and footlights — from the pigtail crowd to the dignified senior teens

"THE PLAY'S THE THING" at Memphis, Tennessee. If you're only nine, you can be in the Puppet Show at one of the Saturday matinees at the Playhouse, a real theater *for* children and *by* children. If you're ten or twelve, you might even get in the half hour musical-dramatic Radio Show that the Recreation Department presents every Saturday morning. If you're in your upper teens, you can practically take your choice of dramatic activity, even to helping work out lighting effects or act on the costume committee. And if you're a sixteen year old's mother, you can superintend the box office of the Playhouse.

On one occasion, the Playhouse made the Memphis newspapers. The story was headlined, PEABODY PLAYHOUSE IS A FAMILY AFFAIR. It told how "five members of the family of Wyndham Trigg will be much in evidence when the Playhouse of Peabody Community Center presents 'Do Unto Others.' Mrs. Trigg will make her stage debut. Wyndham, Jr., and Rosemary will be in the cast. Caroline, another daughter, has helped in painting the scenery, and Mr. Trigg will sell war stamps in the box office. At least one and as many as three members of this family have appeared in all nine plays presented by the Playhouse this season."

Dramatics at Memphis are interesting for *six* good reasons: (1) There's that theater *for* children *by* children. (2) The theater itself uses a very small space. The stage measures 14 feet by 12 feet. It seats a chummy seventy-five people. (3) It's complete in every detail from box office to scenery workshop and even boasts its own outside entrance, yet it has been contrived from a small extra room at one of the Memphis Recreation Centers. (4) Playhouse presentations are a nice shake-up of ages and variety of offerings. A Saturday afternoon performance might offer a repetition (or rehearsal) of the regular half hour Saturday morning broadcast of the Recreation Department, a dramatic offering, a puppet show, a movie, several variety acts, musical solos, brother and sister duets, and impromptu acts with the audience naming the "show." (5) Saturday matinees are very often a case of the subteens and teens doing the performing and the audience made up of the pigtail crowd. (6) In addition to the theater for children by children, another recreation center has a more adult dramatic group. It includes young people in their early twenties, several of whom are now in defense work.

The Playhouse was created from an average-sized room at Peabody Community Center. (This unusually charming center was once one of the Memphis waterworks buildings.) A colorful picture story of Hansel and Gretel is told on the walls of the room and the floor is done in blocks of bright colors. Minnie Wagner, superintendent of the Recreation Department, and Ruth C. Bush, Park Commission, designed the stage. Bill Myers of the Park Commission executed the plans.

Two kinds of programs are offered by the Playhouse. Saturday 2:30 matinees are designed to compete with the attraction of the Saturday afternoon movie for the teen age boys and girls. Evening programs offered to the public include a monthly play or operetta. The 1942-43 season presented Marian Holbrook's "Peter, Pumpkin Eater," Louise Saunders' "Knave of Hearts," a simplified version of "Hansel and Gretel" by Humperdinck, "Little Black Sambo," and "The Emperor's New Clothes." The hit of the year, according to several youthful actors was "Snow White and the Seven Jitterbugs," a play written by youngsters in a New York dramatic class of Agnes Haaga, director of Memphis dramatics.*

There are two Playhouse groups. A junior group made up of boys and girls nine through twelve years of age meets each Saturday at 7:00 P.M. An older group of boys and girls, thirteen years of age through high school, has two 1½ hour re-

*"Snow White and the Seven Jitterbugs" was described by Miss Haaga in RECREATION, May 1941, in her "Why Not Write Your Own Play?"

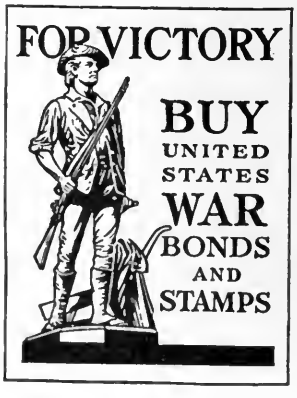
hearsals after school and a technical meeting on Saturday morning. This is when the committee goes into a huddle and makes momentous decisions about stage designs and color schemes and executes plans.

To keep the wheels of the Playhouse running smoothly, and to provide an outlet for all talents, committees are elected by the teen age group. There is a committee for scenery. There is one for costumes. Lights, properties, make-up, posters, motion pictures, and storytelling — all have their committees. A secretary-treasurer became a necessity when it was decided to charge an admission fee of 11 cents to cover the royalty on some of the plays. A fourteen-year-old boy owns and operates the printing press which supplies the Playhouse with tickets. Professional-looking tickets they are, too! One carried the note: "50 per cent Net Proceeds go to the Army-Navy Relief Fund." Between November and May over $400 in defense stamps was sold at the children's theater.

These committees are elected for the season. Should a member of one find that a large acting role prevents him from performing his duty, he is responsible for appointing someone to take over his job for that particular play. To further promote the idea of youthful entertainment by youth itself, a committee of six women — four of them representatives from different Parent-Teacher organizations in the neighborhood—has been formed.

The community recreation center of another neighborhood has a similar dramatic program for teen age boys and girls. Its performances, however, are presented as part of a Friday night community program. A Gay Nineties Revue was one of its presentations. This program is also directed by Agnes Haaga.

So successful have the children's theaters in Memphis proved that the Recreation Department offered an extensive program this summer that would do credit to big-time theater. Every Wednesday night at Peabody Community Center and each Sunday afternoon at beautiful Overton Park, the youthful actors play to thousands of Memphis children. A big billboard at the various playgrounds lists the play to be given each week.



Summer Program—1943

June 13—*Knave of Hearts,* by Louise Saunders—Costume Comedy
June 20—*Circus*
June 27—*Peter Pumpkin Eater,* by Marian Holbrook—Costume Comedy
July 4—*Molly Pitcher,* by Molly Donaldson—3 Act Musical Show
July 11—*Peter Pumpkin Eater,* by Marian Holbrook
Consolation, by Charles George—Comedy in 1 Act
July 18—*Robin Hood*—A pageant in three acts—Original
July 25—*Hansel and Gretel*—Operetta by Humperdinck
August 1—*The Hole in the Sock,* by Emilie Sarter—Costume Comedy
August 8—*Snow White and the Seven Jitterbugs*—An original parody on the famous Grimm's Fairy Tale
August 15—*Westward Ho!*—Original
August 22—*Around the World with Uncle Sam*—Original

This ambitious weekly series of performances is achieved by careful plan. Director Agnes Haaga works with three casts: the cast which is putting on the current play, the cast that will present the play the following week, and the cast for the third week.

Two original plays during the summer season repeated the success of "Snow White and the Seven Jitterbugs." During July, at Overton Park, an original version of "Robin Hood" was given in all its forest setting and color. "Around the World with Uncle Sam" was presented in August.

Sunday performances of the children's theater also served as tryouts for the fall pageant when "Robin Hood" was played on a gigantic scale in Overton's "Sherwood Forest."

Richmond's Children's Theater—Second Edition

ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS AGO a group of Richmond, Virginia, high school boys and girls organized a group known as the Children's Theater of Richmond. The purpose of the group was to translate well-known children's stories into the living, breathing reality of a stage performance. The object of the Community Recreation Association which sponsored the project was to give these boys and girls the opportunity to develop creative talents of writing, acting, and designing and give Richmond children the delight and wonder of seeing the fairies and dwarfs and princesses they knew so well come to life before their eyes.

For several years the project flourished, and when the Parent-

(Continued on page 474)

As Young as They Feel

The meetings of the Friendly Club of Birmingham, Alabama, are usually closed to young people because they might put a damper on the fun!

CARRYING OUT the old adage, members of the Friendly Club of Birmingham, Alabama, act as young as they feel—and though their ages range from fifty to ninety they can compete in many activities with the youngsters.

Back in September of 1939 twenty-four Birmingham grandmothers organized the Do As You Please Grandmothers' Club. Determined not to sit on the sidelines when there was fun to be had, these women do everything from chatting to "cutting a rug" or two. Among their many and varied activities they include card-playing, crocheting, knitting, weaving, checker games, skits, talks—in short, anything they please.

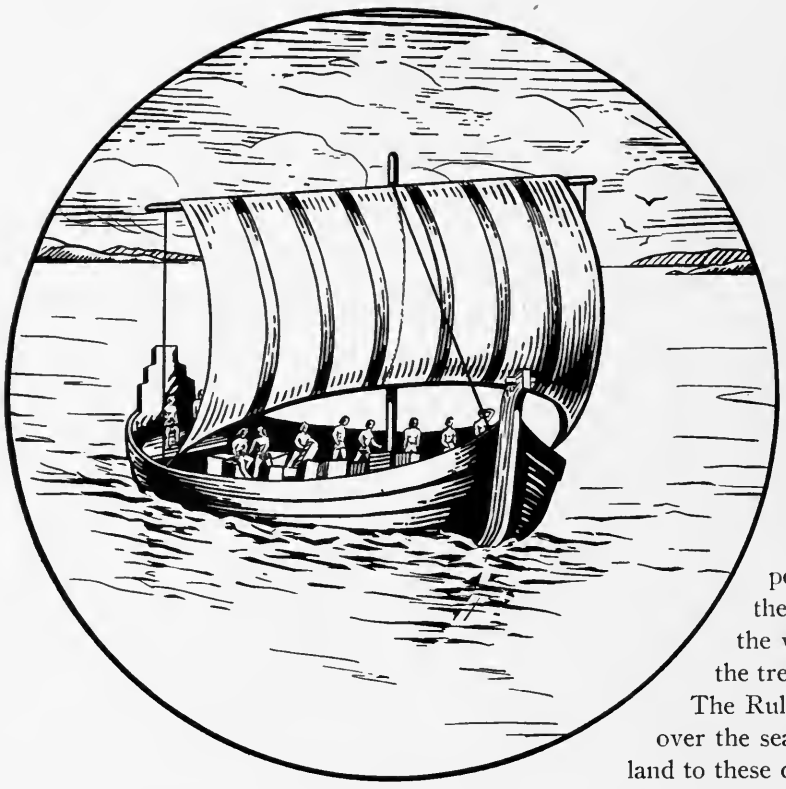
Although most of the members are grandmothers, great-grandmothers, or great-great-grandmothers, they decided to change the club's name since there were a few of the group who didn't fit into this "grandmother" classification.

Asserting vigorously that they simply don't conform with the stereotyped picture of grandmothers at all, they finally selected the name of the Friendly Club for their organization.

But changing the name doesn't mean that these ladies have any qualms about revealing their age. As their spokesman pointed out—many women are so frightened at the prospect of growing old that they either try to appear as young as their own daughters by doing all sorts of silly things to prove how youthful they really aren't or they seem to resign themselves to a life of almost complete inactivity. But not these grandmothers! It wasn't so long ago that many of them, at the average age of seventy-five, made their "stage debut" before Birmingham audiences in their own original play at the Willow Wood Community House where club meetings are regularly held.

Author of the one-act play was Dr. Robert Connell, only grandfather in the club although membership ranks have been open to grandfathers for some time. The oldest member of the cast was

(Continued on page 471)



From the report of the Playground and Park Commission, City of Charleston, West Virginia — 1943

The Legend of the Ship

ALONG TIME AGO, when Genghis Kahn was the scourge of Europe and Asia, a certain tribe of industrious people were forced to flee their inland city. Leaving all behind, and journeying far, they at last came to a beautiful site on the shore of a large sea.

Before many years had passed they had built another city, better in almost every way than the one where they, their fathers, mothers and their forebears had been born. Courageous, hardworking people, they tilled their fields, diverted water from the mountains for irrigation; the few horses, cattle and sheep they had held onto had multiplied greatly. Their herds and flocks became large.

One day the ruler of the city called his people together and said to them: "My people, out of the hardships which once frightened us, we have built a good city. Once we wandered over the plains, and through unknown mountain passes. Now we have homes. Once we stalked the wild beasts to hold off starvation. Now we have food. With the hides of animals we covered ourselves. Now we have clothing.

"But homes, food and clothing are not enough," the Ruler of the Tribe said. "In the city of our childhood we gained much from the caravans as they passed by. They brought us silks and spices, the learning and the art of other lands, things we now could use. Here the caravans do not come; and since we are not a sea-faring people we have not yet tried to reach the people whom we know live across the waters of this sea, from whom came the treasures of the East."

The Ruler paused for a moment to look out over the sea. Then he spoke on: "The way by land to these distant cities is not known to us. So your Chief and his advisers have determined that we should find the means to sail over this sea. Is there one who hears my voice who can build a ship? Not a large ship, nor a great ship—just one staunch and sturdy enough to take our young men safely to and fro across these waters?"

The Ruler awaited an answer. But none came. For these people had never lived near the sea and there was no one who could build a ship. When he received no answer the Ruler asked again: "Is there anyone who can show others how to build a ship?" Again there was silence. There was no one who could draw plans and instruct others how to build a ship.

The Ruler pondered awhile and then, as an inspiration came to him he cried out to the throng: "There may not be one among us who can build an entire ship, but surely there are many of us who can build part of a ship, each in his own way —and in the doing we will build the ship. Is that not so?" he asked.

The carpenter spoke first. "That is true, O Chief. I cannot build a ship by myself, but I can show men how to hew timbers, how to put them together."

"And I," said the blacksmith: "I can fashion whatever iron you need with my forge and hammers." The tentmaker spoke up: "I can make the sail. The women who weave can make the ropes to hold them." The roofmaker joined in the chorus. He would make the pitch to put between the timbers. The young men, as yet unskilled, eager were they to do the heavy labor, the carrying, lifting and pounding.

Thus, working together, the people of the city built a ship, not a big ship, nor even a good ship, as a ship ought to be. But when it slid into the water and the wind bellied out its sail, all the boys and girls and old people, too, cheered and clapped for joy. Across the sea it went. In time it brought back long-missed treasures, silks, satins, spices, jewelry, and all the things the people wanted and needed. When the little ship finished one journey it started on another. As time went on the carpenter, the metal worker, the tentmaker, and all the other workers learned to build better ships. The city grew and prospered, its people were busy, and life was something for all to enjoy.

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Adapted from the Foreword of the Report . . .

In much the same manner as these people of long ago built their ship, city government, and its recreation and park boards, with the invaluable assistance of many individuals and citizen groups, have made the municipal recreation centers of America what they are today. This accomplishment would not have been possible except for the many who "built part of the ship"— those who gave, those who helped to raise money, newspapers and radio stations, fraternal, labor and Negro organizations; the American Legion, Service Clubs, business houses, churches, Civilian Defense, PTA groups, Youth Agencies, Women's Clubs—the list is endless. The reports of the recreation systems of the United States indicate worth-while things that are being done every day of the year, and not the least important indicate that a big job has just begun.

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In 1942 in the city of Charleston, West Virginia, 689 people — including 640 volunteer helpers, without whose aid the program would be handicapped indeed — assisted in the activities. The seventeen playgrounds of Charleston averaged 3,500 attendance per day of operation. Yet many thoughtful citizens realize the incompleteness of the program. It is felt that the principal remedy lies in an informed and interested public.

"There is this certainty as 1943 gets under way — Charleston is thinking of 'recreation-for-everybody' in a way it never thought before . . . all now realize that within the bounds of their city must be provided a type of healthful recreation which will offset the stress and strain of wartime living and working."

At the former city stables, now the city garage, a miracle has been performed on the second floor—once devoted to storing hay and oats. It is now a club for children, young boys and girls, created by those who worked and those who gave. Far from adequate—the boys' and girls' club is always busy. Its stage, 4,500 volume library, boxing ring, showers are constantly used. The ping-pong tables are never idle. With volunteer leadership a full program goes on day and evening. Classes are held in photography, dancing, how to choose clothes, and in other hobbies.

An old residence, a landmark for generations, is a recreation center that has received national attention. It has a large social hall, two club rooms, a kitchen with an adjoining room for classes in cooking, a photography and dark room, a library and craft shop. Here weekly square dances are held. Looms—some of them loaned—have been placed in the attic, and courses in weaving are given.

The American Legion Field is a lasting monument to a local American Legion Post.

The Civitan brass band, which played at the playgrounds last summer, found community singing popular. It has become a regular feature at the playgrounds, is on the program every evening at the Recreation Center.

The Nomads Club, which meets Tuesday nights, is composed of young newcomers to the city. They dance, play games, enjoy community singing. Each week newcomers join the club. Most of the members are workers in industrial plants. Five University of Michigan graduates held an unexpected reunion at the club recently.

. . . . . .

This Charleston, West Virginia, report toward the end, after recounting many vital and interesting features of the local program, states: "Worth recalling here is part of 'The Legend of the Ship' —the ship did not bring back all the treasures of the East in one trip. Many trips were required. It is the purpose of this booklet to show that much is needed to make a recreation program complete in Charleston."

Richmond Takes the Army

By GERTRUDE FLIPPEN
Defense Service Unit
Richmond, Virginia

DEAR MOM,

Aren't you surprised to see that Richmond postmark on the envelope? I couldn't wait until I was back in camp to let you know what a wonderful time I had on my first week-end pass. It would have been just perfect, Mom, if you and Dad were along.

I met a fellow on the bus coming over who "knew the ropes" in Richmond. He advised me to go to the Richmond Defense Service Unit's activities if I could. And am I glad I followed his advice! First of all we went to Gray's Armory to reserve a bed for the night. We had a comfortable cot, showers, free towel, soap, shaving equipment, reading and writing rooms, and a checking service —all for 35 cents.

Then we set out in search of entertainment. I nearly fell out when Bill stopped and bought a newspaper. But it didn't take me long to find out why he did, because there on the Servicemen's Page was printed a "Calendar for Servicemen." It listed all the activities for the week for men in uniform, and it's done according to entertainment, dances, accommodations, etc.

We decided to go to one of the church centers listed in the column. Bill knew one of the hostesses at St. Paul's Episcopal Center, so we went there. We played ping-pong, darts, Chinese checkers, and generally had a good time. Bill hadn't warned me, so you can imagine my surprise when waiters came in about a quarter past six and started serving supper. I reached for my wallet, but it was all free!

After supper I got into a fast game of ping-pong with one of the hostesses. They're swell girls and can really take it. Our second game ended just as Bill came up and said that it was time to go. I Bill wanted to see a play. So I said goodbye to thought we were settled there for the night, but Mary, and promised to come again.

The play was free, too, and was only one block up the street on the corner. We saw *Ten Nights in a Barroom.* One of Bill's friends from Fort Eustis had written about it, so Bill was quite anxious to see it. When we got to the Lyric, Mom, we just walked in and took a seat near the front. There were some girls there, too, to welcome us and give out programs. It was a swell show, all about the gay nineties. We hissed the villain and applauded the hero. And you should have seen the singer in the barroom scene—wow!

The show was over about ten o'clock, and we took a street car to some big place called the Mosque. I wondered what would be going on here, but as soon as we stepped inside and I heard the orchestra, I knew it was a dance. My knees started shaking right then, because, you know, Mom, I never could dance very well. But Bill pushed me down the stairs into the ballroom. Then he saw somebody he knew, so he dashed off and left me.

It sure was good music, so I decided to listen a while. But did I get fooled! I hadn't been there three seconds, before one of the hostesses came up and asked if I'd like to meet some girls. I started to say yes right off, but then I realized that I'd have to dance with them. So I told her I couldn't dance very well. She said, "That's all right, I won't get you a jitterbug." I was stuck then, so I went with her. She introduced me to a little girl who reminded me so much of Sis that I got a lump in my throat. We danced and talked for a long time. I asked her if I could see her home, but she said that one of the rules of these Richmond Defense Service Unit dances is that the girls have to go home with their chaperons. So I got her address and phone number and I'm going to call her next week. The dance ended just before midnight, and then Bill and I headed back to the Armory.

I'd hardly gone to sleep when I felt someone shaking me. It was Bill and he was shouting that it was time to get up. I was surprised to find that it was half-past nine, but I got up because I wanted to go to church. (Can you imagine me changing that much? The Army really does strange things to a fellow.)

After church, Bill suggested going to the Knights of Columbus Hall for dinner. We had fried chicken, salad, bread, coffee, and pie for dessert. Imagine serving such a meal as that free every Sunday! That's what these Richmonders do, and the place is really crowded.

Bill had a date for the afternoon so I decided to go sightseeing. I looked at that newspaper column again and saw that there was a place in the Capitol Building giving out information about Richmond. That was right down the street from the K. of C. Hall.

I met up with a bunch of Richmond Air Base men there and we all decided to visit some museums. Among others we went to the White House of the Confederacy where the president of the Confederate States lived during the Civil War. Some lady explained everything to us and it was real interesting.

I left the fellows about five o'clock because I just had to tell you what a grand time I've had. I'm writing from St. Paul's center. The woman in charge told me that Mary wouldn't be in today, so I was sort of disappointed. But it is good to sit in a nice soft chair and think about home. Supper will be served here tonight, too, so I think I'll stay until they close. Don't know what I'll do from 7:00 P. M. until train time. I may drop by the Council Neighborhood House where they're having open house until 9:30. That will leave me just time enough to get back to the station.

It's been one swell week end, Mom. You and Dad won't have to worry about me being lonesome in the future, because I've sure found out where to meet people and have fun. We can come to Richmond real often now, so I'll be back again. And I'll be on the watch for places to take you and Dad when you come to visit me. I just learned that all these things are provided by the City of Richmond for all servicemen. It sure is a grand program.

Goodbye now.

Your loving son,

JOHNNY.

P. S. Bill says that next time I come, I should get a room in a private home. That's another good way to meet people. These rooms are on file at the OCD Information Centers in the lobbies of the main hotels. But I liked Gray's Armory a lot.

P. S. Again. Did I tell you about the places where women will sew on buttons for you and press or mend your clothes. All the comforts of home!

One of Richmond's outstanding department stores has printed small pocket-size folders suggesting to servicemen and women, "Make the Most of Your Time in Richmond."

The folder includes a detailed list of activities and accommodations for men and women, with each activity listed by place and date. A small map of the city locates by street and block all of the places listed in the folder. This simplifies the problem of finding clubs and centers in a strange city.

The activities and services are listed by subject matter: dances, social centers, church centers, officer's programs, swimming, information center, and accommodations. Under each of these main headings are listed specific times, dates and places.

Dances are held Mondays through Saturdays at the Parking Lot Canteen, and on Saturday evenings at the Mosque Service Unit, Y.M.C.A., the Jewish Social Center, and the Knights of Columbus Hall.

Social centers which are open to servicemen include the USO, Y.M.C.A., Marine Club, Navy Mothers' Club, and Navy League Club. The USO, Y. M. C.A., and Jewish Social Center are open on Sundays.

Accommodations for the men are available at the Y.M.C.A., Navy Mother's Club, Navy League Club, Gray's Armory, and private homes.

Courtesy Richmond, Virginia, Division of Recreation

What They Say About Recreation

"EVERY HOUR that public school buildings are locked and the playgrounds and Dal-Hi Stadium are empty, Dallas is missing a $16,842,521 prepaid opportunity to stop today's teen-age offenses and prevent the growing threat of tomorrow."—*Lois Sager* in *Preventing Wartime Delinquency.*

"So, then, to every man his chance — to every man, regardless of his birth, his shining, golden opportunity — to every man the right to live, to work, to be himself, and become whatever thing his manhood and his vision can combine to make him—this, seeker, is the promise of America."—*Thomas Wolfe.*

"The need for human contacts and for a satisfying relation with others is accentuated rather than diminished by the strains of war, but is one of the chief needs of young people as well as adults in war or peace."—*David Cushman Coyle.*

"One of the best ways of preserving the morale of civilian population under war strain is by keeping at full blast all the social services which can help to preserve fitness of body and calmness of mind."—*Malcolm MacDonald.*

"We cannot overestimate the value of music to morale. Community singing sets people's spirits free. It can give man a sense of common destiny. It can inspire them to give themselves wholeheartedly to a great cause." — *Congressman Harold Hagen.*

"In the process of unifying our national strength, each integral part of the American war machine, at home and abroad, must be kept healthy, firm and alive. The spiritual and cultural spheres are integral parts of the American war machine."—From *Musical America.*

"Children must be imbued with a sense of loyalty to a secure home for strength to face an insecure world. Boys and girls must be made to feel that they are wanted and that they belong to an intimate family circle. Toward this end parents must take time to do things together, to work and play and talk over individual and common problems."—*Millard J. Heath* in *Preventing Wartime Delinquency.*

"America is fighting for a better life after the war. But what kind of life will it be if the forgotten youngsters, coming to manhood and womanhood, are morally maimed?"—*J. Edgar Hoover.*

"Dark days may be at hand, but no man or nation can lose whose ramparts of the spirit are unbreached."—*Hanson Baldwin* in *The New York Times.*

"Where the employment of juveniles is necessary or advisable, it should be employment plus the emphasis on spiritual values, plus adequately supervised healthful and funful recreation."—From *Recreation Commission,* Long Beach, California.

"Nature is one of the greatest builders of morale. It accords with everything deep and elemental in self. Thousands of years have served to adapt men to nature experiences; modern life, and particularly war times, tends to decrease these contacts. To return to them is like undergoing a course of rejuvenation."—From *Education in Wartime and After.*

"The nation that can sing and make a joyful noise before the Lord has the spirit of victory in its heart."—*William Allen White.*

"People need to forget their worries and apprehensions in wholesome recreational activities. Recreation means restoration, rejuvenation, regeneration and relaxation. These, in turn, mean morale."—From *Education in Wartime and After.*

"The health and physical education program of the schools has been extended greatly because of wartime demands. The postwar program of health and physical education will stress open spaces, fresh air, sunlight, and recreational areas not limited to the few but made available to all."—*N. L. Engelhardt* in *The American School and University.*

"When communities and nations realize the importance of recreation, sport, general culture and music, there will begin a great era in the evolution of man, with equal opportunity for well-being for everyone."—*Leopold Stokowski.*

The Ladies in Blue

San Diego's Naval Training Station boasts a corps of Receptionists whose job is to make life pleasant for the men and their guests

ON THE GLOOMY Monday morning after Pearl Harbor, three young women reported for duty at Camp Lawrence, then the south end of the Naval Training Station at San Diego, California. This comely contingent was only the beginning of the "invasion" of ladies in blue, and today there are twenty-three Receptionists at the Naval Station—all attired in natty, Navy blue uniforms—each serving in the combined capacity of mother, sister, and girl friend to thousands of men in training.

The jobs of a Receptionist are many and varied. These twenty-three women have charge of all the writing and recreation rooms and every day they help recruits write difficult letters or telegrams. They select reading matter for sailors—from technical books for the ambitious to picture magazines for art lovers. For indoor sportsmen they have games ranging from checkers to ping-pong, and for musicians they provide everything from violins to player pianos.

Receptionists are mainly on hand to greet people. On a busy Sunday they will welcome as many as 2,000 visitors at Gate 1 and some 700 more at Gate 6, and all these visitors have but one thing in mind—to see their son, husband, or father at once. Through long training the Receptionist is usually able to locate that one important man among thousands in almost no time at all and get him to his visitors.

One sailor told Receptionist Mary Hays, "My girl's coming out from Arizona. I got a forty-eight hour leave. I wanna get married." Mrs. Hays took it from there, and now they're happily married.

The work of the Receptionists is under the Welfare and Recreation Division of the San Diego Naval Training Station. Ordinarily their help to the sailors would stop at their official jobs at the Station itself, but Senior Receptionist Mrs. Lois Jones and her associates have voluntarily added other tasks that only a woman can do. They select presents for the folks at home, send flowers, meet trains, make important phone calls, and perform numerous other thoughtful services.

Through their understanding of bluejacket problems, the Receptionists have succeeded in helping to ease the recruit's transition from civilian to Navy life. Part of the reason for this is the fact that ten of them are Navy wives, three are Admiral's daughters, and all of them know and love the Navy.

What the 30,000 sailors at the Naval Training Station think of the work these twenty-three Receptionists are doing is clearly shown by their many evidences of deep appreciation and grateful letters which pour in daily to the welfare officer at the Training Station.

In a recent editorial, *The Hoist,* newspaper of the Training Station, called these women "one of the smallest, busiest civilian service units on the entire home front."

Chinese Games

When Erna Bunke Carson, who at one time was a member of the staff of the National Recreation Association, was living in China, she did some teaching at the University of Shanghai. At her request, some of the students at the University wrote out the directions for a number of old Chinese games. They are presented here just as the students described them.

THE GAME I am now going to describe is known by the Chinese as Picking Stones. This game is usually played indoors on the floor. There is no fixed time for playing it. Boys and girls can play it any day and at any season of the year, but as a matter of fact, more girls between the age of six and fifteen play it than boys of the same age.

There is no need of preparation in this game at all, and the materials consist only of seven fine and smooth pebbles or stones. Two or three persons can participate in the game and any one can begin first. The aim in the game is to see who gets to the fixed number of points first and then he will be declared the winner.

The game begins when a person rolls the seven stones on the floor. First he picks up one stone and throws it up in the air and at the same time picks up another and catches both in the hand without letting either one drop to the ground. Next he throws up another stone and picks up two and then lastly doing the same, he picks up three at a time from the ground but he must be sure not to let any one drop or slip to the ground. If he does, he is considered out and the second person continues with the game.

But if he succeeds in picking up all the seven he then goes a step further. He puts the seven stones on his palm, throws them up and lets them fall on the back of his palm—some of course may drop to the ground, but whatever remains he must throw up and catch on his palm. Whatever is caught will be counted as points to his credit and he can continue doing it until he is out. If the person is good at catching, it will not take him long to finish the game. There is a certain amount of skill required, but not very much, and there is the pleasure derived from punishing the loser.

The loser has to put his palm vertically on one of the pebbles with his second finger touching it. The winner then will spank him as hard as he can. The loser on his part must try to evade, and if the winner misses, the former will collect the stone and keep it. This process goes on until the loser has regained the seven stones, after which the game will come to the end.

Shoot Wu

Shoot Wu is an old Chinese game which no longer exists because it is out of date or perhaps people are tired of it.

It is an outdoor game which was often played in the garden. When spring came people liked to go to the garden and take this instrument with them. This Wu was made of copper, shaped like a vase. The height of the Wu was about three feet and the width of its opening about ten inches. The arrows for the game were made of wood or iron.

Each player held one arrow in his hand and stood away from the Wu at a suitable distance. The players threw their arrows one after the other, and the one who could throw his arrow into the Wu was the winner.

Chu-Me-Chon

This is an outdoor game and is called Chu-Me-Chon in China. For your understanding I shall give it a new name, Blind Cat and Naughty Mice. Children under fifteen years of age like to play this game. Generally, the players should not exceed fifteen persons. The children gather together and elect one for Cat from among themselves. The rest are the Mice. The selection is sometimes by lot and sometimes by vote. The Cat's eyes are concealed with a piece of cloth or handkerchief. He stands in the middle and the others gather around him. Then a Mouse comes out to turn the Cat round and round until he is ready to faint. The Mice scatter themselves within a given field. They may keep silent or make noises. However, the Mice will give some notice in order that the Cat may know where a Mouse is. The Cat then dashes to catch the Mouse who runs away for safety. If he is caught, he will take his turn at being the Cat.

There are some rules: The Cat is not allowed to steal a look. The Mice should not run out of the field which the players marked out. A Mouse that is caught should not escape by force. No Mouse is allowed to help the Cat to catch other Mice.

Children find very great pleasure in playing this game. The eagerness and hastiness of the Cat, the naughtiness and the danger of the Mice and the skillful movements among them all make one laugh and feel happy.

"On a beautiful day in Spring when the sky is clear and blue, the world looks green, the grass on the lawn is pretty, and the willows are fresh and green, to fly kites gives us much pleasure. In one word, both the weather and the game will refresh and invigorate us."

Feeding a Pig

At the Chinese New Year, children like to play this game. It does not require much in the way of materials, only a bowl and six pieces of dice are necessary. Usually, six or seven children play the game.

As the game starts, each child must supply himself or herself with a certain quantity of candies. The bowl is put in the middle of a table and in that bowl six pieces of dice are put. Every one has to contribute two or more pieces of candy to the common fund.

This game requires no consideration of the spots on the faces of the dice but their colors are important. Everyone must, one after another, follow the order to throw the dice. He loses his chance who throws the dice out of the bowl. If there is one red among the dice after one throw, the thrower has the privilege of taking a piece of candy from the public. He takes as much candy as possible according to the number of red dice after his throw. On the contrary, if a white comes, the thrower is required to contribute a piece of candy to the public and so on. The thrower will take nothing after his throw if the number of red dice is equal to that of the white dice. It is lucky to a child if the six dice become all black after his throw for he can take all the candies which they have contributed at the beginning.

Very often it happens that no one takes the candies from the common fund but always gives out candies for they get white dice in their throw. Under such a condition, the number of candies contributed increases to a great amount. Thus it is said that the "pig" is fed satisfactorily and becomes strong and fat. Sometimes the "pig" becomes slender as the candies are taken away. This gives the name to the game.

This game contains a superstitious idea when it is played in the country. Since it is played at the New Year, anyone who gets a fat "pig" will have pigs that will become strong and fat and a good crop will come to his family during the year.

A Kite Game

The Chinese people are the world's kite experts. Various forms of whistling kites, box kites, and butterfly kites are common to the Far East. I shall give hints for making butterfly kites. The frame of the butterfly is made of two sticks of reed which must be of equal length and weight. Bend each stick into an arc. Then they are crossed and tied. The upper ends are drawn into shape by tying them some distance back of the lower ends.

Boys from the Chinese Playground in San Francisco exhibit the amazingly intricate kites with which they won most of this year's tournament awards

Courtesy San Francisco Recreation Commission

At the lower end, strings are attached some distance back of the upper ends. Bind the intersections and the frame is complete, stringing and all.

Now make the covering of the tissue and treat the tissue with banana oil. If the butterfly design is painted on with the colored bronze gilt, this will make an extremely gorgeous kite. The antennae of the butterfly may be made by attaching very thin wires to which have been glued little tufts of frayed-out colored wool yarn. The bridle for this kite is attached in the same manner as on the common hexagonal kite. The tail is strung by a loop between ends of the arc.

There are no definite rules to be followed in the games. However, skill is required in making and flying the kite. Any boy who has had experience before can have a good time working out designs for different kinds of ingenious kites that will perform aloft when they are released.

Sugar Cane

I shall tell you a game which has been played from time immemorial but has become popular among our fellow countrymen only since the establishment of the Chinese Republic. The game is historical rather than interesting, because one of the experts in this game now occupies an important place in our modern Chinese history. The expert is no other person than Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the founder of the Chinese Republic.

When Dr. Sun was preaching his principles to his fellow countrymen, he used to go to villages where he could get in touch with the farmers. Usually, after a long speech, he received some sugar cane from the farmers. He always divided it among his comrades or followers, and once he thought of a game to play.

After cutting around the sugar cane as deep as one tenth of an inch, two men hold each end of the sugar cane. They say: "Ready, one, two, three, and break it." He who holds the end projected wins. He can have the longer or sweeter one, as the sugar cane is always cut in unequal length or sweetness. In case of more than two persons, it is the length of the fibre that counts. He who holds the longest fibre wins, and every one is given the right to choose what he wants in order. It is interesting to note that Dr. Sun usually got the end projected or the one having the longest end! Obviously, it is not a question of one's strength but of skill, experience, keen observation and measurement; or it may be due to luck.

Nowadays, we can see farmers sitting together, eating sugar cane, and laughing frequently; they have been playing this game. It is generally played in South China from winter to spring where and when sugar cane is at its best.

"Of all the Chinese games, the one I love the best is chess. Other games have been spoiled in use as tools for professional gambling. But the art of playing chess remains in its uprightness and superiority because of its immense requirement of intelligence in scheming as well as its inestimable varieties of intricate movements. A game is a game, but I appreciate it in addition because it teaches loyalty and courage, while others base everything on idiotic chances. It represents the spirit which has tied up this nation in her political union and solidarity for thousands of years."

Chinese Chess

Chess is usually claimed and considered as the model game of the literati, as it has been played by emperors, ministers, heroes, wise sages, and brilliant-minded scholars all through the ages.

The two chess players resemble two strong powers engaged in a serious battle. Each side possesses sixteen pieces consisting of a king, two guards, two ministers, two horses, two chariots, two guns, and five troops. The king and the guards are supposed to move within a designated small circle, the capital. The ministers can turn around on all sides of the country within its boundary. The horses can move in eight directions, crushing everything which falls into their foot holes. The chariots dash back and forth on straight lines like tanks and can knock off anything in their way. The guns also move on straight lines and they can destroy anything across one chess. The troops are supposed to march straight forward step by step without turning back.

Besides, the art of chess playing shows too the idea of life in China in its natural beauty and supreme simplicity. I remember how, during those hot summers, when cool evenings drew near, we used to spread our tiny table under a tree and play our favorite game. A cup of tea and a handful of nuts were laid at the side. The slow moon climbed up and shone above the whole universe like an everlasting lantern. The stars gleamed like twinkling eyes in the sky. We were free from all sorts of secular noises.

There were no nervous distractions of strumming guitars, nor those wild disturbances of brass bands. They are only artificial imitations of the infinite magnificence of great nature in their naive

charms. We sat there quietly, pouring our whole hearts out on that sheet of paper. We talked at intervals and exchanged our high ideals and viewpoints. The rustling breezes had stealthily carried away the heat from our tired bodies. We felt very cool now. Time was entirely forgotten. We played on till we had had enough.

The Gantse

We are, perhaps, not very keen about games. We have not invented any game like tennis or golf that is played all over the world. Nevertheless, our fathers developed and handed down to us our own form of boxing, fencing, wrestling, and lots of interesting games which would take volumes of books to describe. What I am about to tell here may not be about the most interesting of our games but it is very popular among us. It was added to the competitive games in our National Olympic Games a few years ago.

The game is called Gantse and it's somewhat like badminton shuttlecock. It is very simple and is generally homemade. All you need is a small piece of cloth, a coin with a hole at the center, some feathers and a small tube two or three mm. in diameter. The coin is sewed up with the cloth while the tube is sewed to the cloth through the center of the coin. The feathers are then placed in the tube and it is ready to play with. It may be played either with the side of a foot or a paper board of about 8 inches by 4 inches in the hand. There is no fixed rule for the game. One way to play is to kick it up in the air. The one who registers the most kicks wins.

However, the most interesting way to play it is by setting forms or styles. One player is to set out a form which he best masters. The other player is supposed to imitate what the former does. If he fails, he loses. The player may kick the Gantse up in the air, receive it with his forehead; throw it down and rest it on the side of his foot. He may throw the Gantse in the air, then kneel down quickly and strike it up with board in his hand over his hip.

As to its history, the game probably originated in North China where the climate is very cold. Surely, it is a nice way to keep warm, jumping around to play the Gantse. It is suitable for indoors and outdoors. It provides interest for the strong and is not too rough for the weak. With some improvements, it might develop into a very scientific game.

Courtesy San Francisco Recreation Commission

Two modern young ladies from San Francisco demonstrate China's ancient art of shadow plays

Tossing the Shuttlecock

We Chinese call this game T'eih Këen Tsze. If you want to name it in English, you just call it Tossing the Shuttlecock.

The equipment is made of two parts which are put together in one. The lower part needs more handwork. The materials will be as follows: Four

feathers of bright beautiful colors, a piece of quill about one inch long, an old Chinese copper coin with a hole in the middle, a piece of cloth. The first thing to start with is to sew the piece of quill vertically at the middle of the covered coin. The last step will be to put the feathers in the socket.

The game is often played in the winter and the spring season. Since the temperature of those seasons is not warm enough, we are always thinking of some way to warm up our blood. It is better to play it outdoors where the sunlight is shining and we have fresh air around us, and where more space is provided. This game is fit for all ages, and both sexes, but children like it most.

The ways of playing this game will be better explained with the help of pictures. In the beginning, we kick the shuttlecock with the side of the heel and kick it again when it falls. It is really a good exercise of the legs. If you want to play this game among several people, there are definite rules to regulate the players. First you may decide among yourselves the number of kicks each one is allowed without the falling of the shuttlecock to the ground and without the putting down of the foot on the ground. If anyone fulfills the rule and finishes the number first, he will be the number one player of the group. Then the one who finishes the number second will be the number two, and so on. There are some other ways to kick the shuttlecock. You may kick it with the top of the foot, or kick it backward while jumping, or kick it upward and let it fall on your forehead and then throw it and receive it on the top surface of the foot again. So you may select any one of the above ways to finish the number and decide the Number One player among yourselves.

Practice and skill are required. The player is advised not to wear a long gown. The eyes must be watchful and the legs must be flexible. You better not play it just after a meal; it might unfortunately give you appendicitis!

Chinese Fan Tan

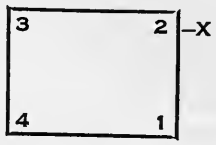
Chinese Fan Tan is known to be one of the banking games in China. It is played both indoors and outdoors by boys and girls of all ages except when they are too young.

This kind of game is apparently the fairest of all banking games, there being absolutely no percentage in favor of the banker except that the players have to do the guessing.

The one who is willing to put up the largest amount of "money" to be played for is usually selected as the banker. He is provided with a large bowlful of beans, counters, buttons, or some objects of which a large number of similar size and shape can be easily obtained. An oblong card is placed in the center of a table and the players stake their "money" upon its corners or upon its edges. These corners are supposed to be numbered in rotation from 1 to 4, the figure 1 being on the right of the banker.

A bet placed on any of the corners takes in the number it is placed upon and the next higher also, so that a bet upon the corner 1 would be upon the numbers 1 and 2; upon 2 it would be upon 2 and 3; and upon 4 it would be upon 4 and 1.

In the illustration the bet would be upon 2 and 3.



If the bet is placed upon the edge of the card, it takes in the next higher number only.

In the illustration the bet is upon the number 2, and no other.

After all the bets have been placed, the banker takes a large handful of beans or counters from the bowl, and places them on the table, counting them off rapidly into fours. The number of odd counters remaining decides which number wins; if none remain, 4 wins. If there were 2 or 3 counters over, the banker would pay all bets on the corners 1 and 2, even money. If there were 2 over, he would pay all bets on the edge of the card between 1 and 2 and the rate of 3 for 1, and so on. The counters are then returned to the bowl, and bets are placed for another coup.

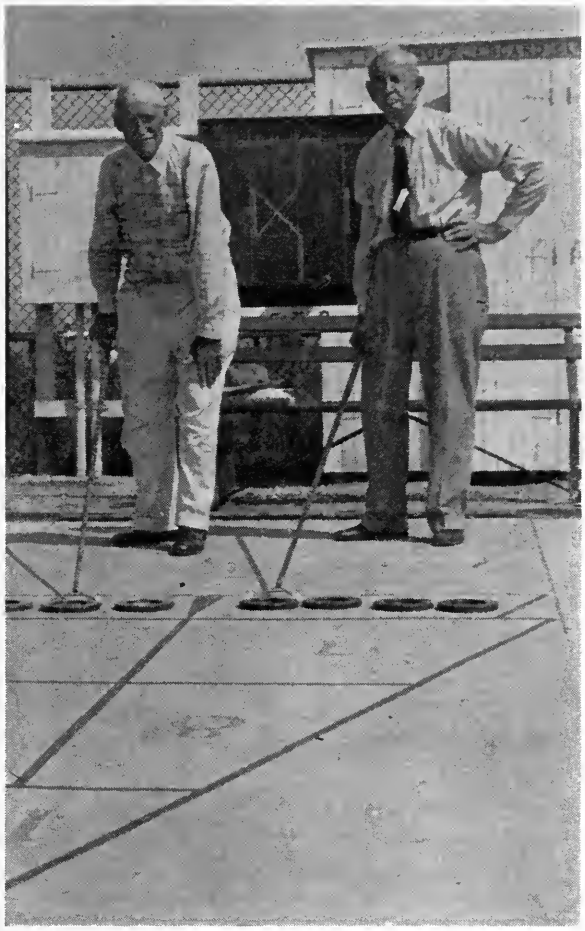
Sometimes the banker will draw a handful of beans from the bowl and place them upon the table, covering them with a saucer or with his hat. He then bets any player that there will be 1, 2, 3, or 4 left, the player takes his choice, and is paid three for one if he guesses correctly.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The student who wrote this game concluded his description with this comment: "I have never seen any foreigner who could win anything at it when a Chinese was banker!"

Ocean City Adopts Shuffleboard

By GEORGE K. GARDINER
Director of Recreation

SHUFFLEBOARD is an all year round attraction at Ocean City, New Jersey, where the courts are sure to be crowded whether it's winter, summer, or fall. In less than four years of municipal recreation at this Jersey seashore resort, the Shuffleboard Club has grown to a membership of 200 men and women ranging in age from eighteen to eighty-six.



The club not only affords keen game competition but sponsors regularly scheduled social events during summer months. Refreshments are served, entertainment and games provided by the members, new friendships are quickly made — and it all started through the fifteen top-notch cement shuffleboard courts.

The organization of the Shuffleboard Club is very simple. Governed by a brief set of by-laws, the Club has a president, vice-president, a treasurer, and a secretary. No special introduction to join the Club is necessary. The only membership requirement is an affirmative answer to the question, "Do you like to play shuffleboard?"

Membership fee is one dollar a year but none of this goes for upkeep. The money is used mainly to provide some capital for the social events and the prizes presented at the weekly progressive tournaments, a few cups for the individual and team championships held once a year at the close of the summer, and the midwinter tourney which is held whenever the weather permits during January to March. Each member is also given the use of a bamboo cue which is furnished by the Recreation Center.

The Shuffleboard Club has been highly successful in publicizing Ocean City's Recreation Center and its facilities throughout the eastern states. Local club members are well represented in three Florida resorts during the winter where, in one place, a day each season is set aside as Ocean City Day.

The courts have always been very popular at night under a special floodlighting system installed at the Center but because of stringent dimout regulations along the Atlantic Coast, night play has been discontinued for the duration.

Winter shuffleboard was an innovation last year and the outlook is very promising again this year since an average of fifteen to twenty days each month were playable days last winter. At least half of the courts will be kept open throughout 1944 to take care of increased winter participation.

Through the game of shuffleboard the Recreation Center of Ocean City has found a standard article of stock for its recreation store and the customers are more than pleased with the offering. The sport provides both an opportunity for all year round play and a healthy leisure-time outlet for people of all ages. This game is the best self-operating unit on the Center's program and has opened the way to further developments along the recreation front in Ocean City.

A Dream Comes True—The Story of an Advent

As Told by H. S. CALLOWHILL

Director, Department of Public Recreation of Baltimore, Maryland

To RUTH GARBER EHLERS

WHAT RECREATION WORKER has not dreamed of having a budget large enough to give the people of his community an opportunity to take part in a recreational arts program which would effectively challenge their talents and abilities?

This dream came true in Baltimore when, in the fall of 1942, the Department of Public Recreation received a special grant for the purpose of developing a recreational arts program. The Baltimore Department of Public Recreation, as far as we know, is the first organization of its kind to receive such a grant, and it would not have been possible without the interest and work of a public-spirited citizen. The citizen in this instance was Robert Garrett, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Art Education, Chairman of the Board of Public Recreation of Baltimore, and also Chairman of the Board of the National Recreation Association. His enthusiasm and interest in securing this opportunity for his fellow citizens were so keen that the Carnegie Corporation of New York City decided to allot $10,000 for use from October 1942 to October 1943 for the advancement of cultural arts such as music, drama, the dance, and arts and crafts within a public recreation system.

There were, of course, the difficulties caused by war conditions. Would people accustomed to travel by private cars take part in the program if they had to travel long distances on trolleys or busses? Time would tell!

Laying the Groundwork

Finding Leaders. After the announcement of the good news had been made to the staff, the director of the Department called together the program directors who were to do the preparatory work. First, we had to secure competent instructors, and it was a matter of great satisfaction to the Department to find that a number of outstanding teachers in the arts were glad to share in the experiment of using the recreational approach in teaching the arts. With their experience in serving the public for years, these instructors knew immediately what communities would be most likely to respond to the program and were helpful in selecting the best locations for the development of their specific subjects.

It was decided to house the chorus, orchestra, Little Theater, and arts and crafts groups in the community centers conducted by the Department, but because of the large floor space needed, two high school gymnasiums were chosen for the dancing classes. The colored program was also carried on in school buildings.

Publicity. Early in the spring of 1942, meetings of community center directors were called and plans were organized to cover all communities. Questionnaires were typed, and as recreation leaders made their contacts with people they recorded information about special recreational interests and abilities. Those who responded were put on the Carnegie program mailing lists. Newspaper publicity brought many inquiries and participants. Personal contacts by instructors and Recreation Department supervisors were most important and

Dance, music, and interpret Johann S land beauty in "Tal

in Recreational Arts

With a Carnegie Corporation grant of $10,000 plus dynamic planning and skilled leadership, Baltimore's Department of Public Recreation developed an intensive program of recreational arts which has laid the foundation for expanding arts activities in the future.

effective in securing a strong nucleus.. After months of preparation the workers were rewarded by the enthusiasm of groups called together in October to begin work.

The Participants

Housewives, businessmen, career girls, war workers, Red Cross workers, semiprofessionals, ex-professionals, and war brides participated in the program. Special emphasis was placed on recruiting those who had sung in musical organizations years ago or had played a musical instrument in an orchestra. For the dancing, crafts, and dramatics no experience was necessary. Each class was actually a community group either learning new skills or reviewing those which they had once enjoyed but had given up because of work or home responsibilities. Many people were newcomers to Baltimore, uprooted from home town associations and anxious to meet others who shared their interests.

groups combined to
onception of wood-
the Vienna Woods"

Gas rationing did interfere with the program to a great extent, for people had not adjusted themselves to the ban on pleasure driving. Air raid warden meetings, Red Cross and first aid classes, as well as longer working hours, took their toll of time and energy. Yet, in spite of wartime irregularities, the program was a great success and a sufficiently solid foundation had been laid in most of the subjects to warrant their continuation if the necessary money could be found.

The statistics (see page 450) were recorded from October 1942 through May 1943.

The Program

Music. Members of the chorus were divided into three groups meeting separately each week in different parts of the city. The groups, working with the same director and studying the same music, came together once a month for a combined rehearsal. During intermissions different members were invited to entertain the group by singing solos, duets, trios, or quartets. After the rehearsal refreshments were served by the group acting as hosts. The social side of the program gave people an opportunity to become better acquainted and made a delightful addition. The short recitals provided an opportunity for young singers, as well as more experienced ones, to sing in public.

The chorus made such good progress that it was ready to make its first public appearance during the Christmas holidays as the Carnegie-Department of Public Recreation Chorus. The concert given at the Peabody Concert Hall was composed of excerpts from "The Messiah," hymns from different forms of worship, and Christmas carols of all nations. At Easter, nine hundred people gathered on Sunday afternoon to hear Gounod's "Redemption." Radio broadcasts during the season helped to keep up interest.

Orchestra. The orchestra, too, met in three groups, with combined rehearsals scheduled at intervals. The transportation of large, heavy instruments was a constant problem, and it was difficult to find people who played the variety of instruments needed to organize a complete orchestra. Through persistent efforts, however, these difficulties were overcome and much credit is due to all who helped solve the problems.

The first concert of the orchestra at the Peabody Concert Hall in January was enthusiastically received. Subsequent invitation concerts were given at the Maryland Casualty, Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the Baltimore Museum of Art. Each performance showed marked improvement.

Figuratively Speaking:

NUMBER OF PEOPLE SERVED

White	Enrollment	Attendance
Orchestra —3 classes	59	1,766
Chorus —3 classes	140	2,814
Dramatics —3 classes	64	736
The dance—3 classes	274	3,324
Pottery —1 class	45	1,278
Weaving —1 class	38	670
Total	620	10,588
Colored		
Orchestra —1 class	78	895
Chorus —1 class	106	997
Total	184	1,892
Total enrollment	804	
Total attendance	12,480	

Drama. Three Little Theater groups met in different sections of the city. Fundamental instruction was given in acting, for the classes were made up almost entirely of beginners. Short skits were emphasized to determine the strength and ability of the individuals. These groups made their first appearance in November in a program of short skits at the annual Women's Clubs harvest party. During the season they appeared at several community gatherings and at the USO center.

Dancing. The dancing classes, held in two sections of the city, were designed to give untrained adults a background of dance appreciation, body conditioning in preparation for the dance, basic movements and the development of these movements into simple dance patterns. The joy of rhythmic group movement was stressed above routine drill. This phase of the dancing program was particularly desirable since it had never been included in the Department's program.

Arts and Crafts. One of the pleasing features of the craft program was the opportunity it afforded interested individuals to study weaving and pottery informally under skilled leadership. That this opportunity was eagerly accepted is evidenced by the fact that after nine months there was a waiting list of 25 people anxious to enter one of the pottery classes.

Owing to the fact that special equipment was necessary for these crafts, pottery was confined to one center and weaving to another. The large work tables in a community center kitchen were used for the pottery work, and a kiln was purchased and installed in an adjoining room. Floor and table looms were placed in a room on the second floor of a community center building for the weaving classes. These classes were of special interest since the teaching of weaving to groups representing the general public of a large city was something of an experiment.

With facilities permitting only 14 people to weave on the floor and at the table looms, the instructors made small hand frames for those who were waiting to use the larger looms. The advanced students became so interested that they would frequently come to the center between classes to work.

At the close of the season the pottery classes displayed vases, lamp shades, ash trays, tiles, bowls, and pottery jewelry. The weaving classes produced pocketbooks, knitting bags, scarves, rugs, luncheon sets, and dress materials.

Program for Colored Citizens. It was originally planned to include a full program of dramatics, handcraft and dancing, as well as choral and orchestral music. The lack of facilities and leadership, however, made it necessary to limit the program to the organization of a chorus and orchestra. Members of the group represented a cross section of community life—men and women, old and young, engaged in various occupations. Their efforts culminated in a combined concert given on April 29, 1943, at the Frederick Douglass High School with more than 1,000 people in attendance.

The Combined Demonstration

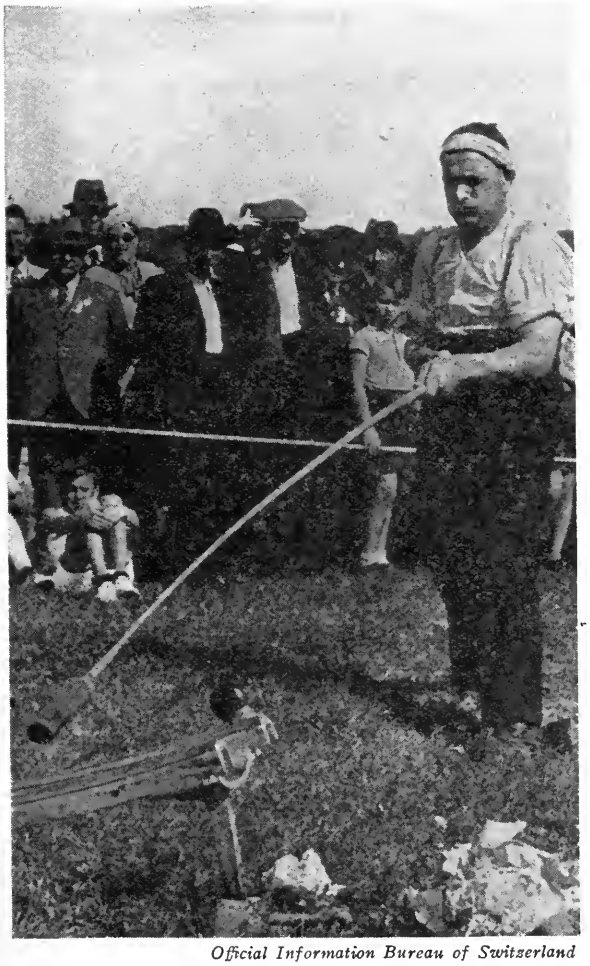
Two thousand invitations were sent to interested people in Baltimore and to community leaders in other cities to attend the June 5th performance in the new Eastern High School auditorium, which demonstrated the accomplishments of eight months of work. Several combined rehearsals were necessary to work out the lighting, color and sound effects, music and dramatic cues, seating arrangements, and all the details which made it a smooth, successful performance.

The following program was presented:

A class demonstration in the gymnasium of basic educational dance techniques, including walk-

(Continued on page 469)

Official Information Bureau of Switzerland



Official Information Bureau of Switzerland

Hornussen

This quaint old Swiss sport combines features of golf, cricket, tennis, and baseball. It attracts huge crowds of spectators and is especially popular with the Bernese peasants.

WHEN THE FIELDS and Alpine pastures in Switzerland have been shorn of their last grass in early autumn the Hornussen or Hornet players, with wheelbarrows piled high with paraphernalia, appear on the scene. The name of this game is derived from the "hornet," a wooden disc or puck which makes a buzzing sound as it comes flying through the air.

At one end of the pitch or field the players erect a wooden or iron tee about twelve to eighteen inches high, with a guide rail gently sloping up to it from the ground behind. (See picture at left.) The field is now marked out—beginning a hundred yards from the tee. There are two teams, the strikers and the killers, each comprised of twenty-two men and boys, one side batting, the other fielding.

(Continued on page 472)

Teaching Arts and Crafts in Mississippi

By CHARLES J. STOREY

How many students would get up at 3:00 A.M. and prepare breakfast for the family and field hands and then cook a midday dinner in advance before catching the school bus? Or perhaps take a turn in the field on the tractor before school? That is what several of our students did every morning.

IN MISSISSIPPI, a large proportion of the population earn their living by their hands, yet handcrafts and the industrial arts have curiously enough little place in education with the exception of a few large colleges. Thus in the spring of 1943 the Department of Adult Education of Mississippi State College determined to find out whether children and adults in this agricultural state were interested in handcrafts and the arts generally.

The medium was a series of workshops of five weeks college instruction brought to the communities near the homes of the public school teachers and staffed by a selected faculty from the State College. Dr. J. R. Morton, Professor of Adult Education who inaugurated this educational plan, believed that if the College would go to the teachers with a flexible program that it would not be difficult to learn what teachers needed for the improvement of themselves and their teaching. The workshop would give the teacher-pupil an opportunity to enlarge her education and to work out teaching problems in a sympathetic and not too formal atmosphere.

The student body was composed of public school teachers and a few young high school graduates ranging in age from eighteen to sixty years. Due to the shortage of teachers many older women who had stopped teaching were coming back into service. Most of them would never have the opportunity to go to college, but under this plan the college was brought to them with faculty, library, and regular college credits for creditable work. Many needed the extra instruction badly but whether they would see the value of handcrafts and art in the curriculum was not known.

Northern Mississippi, where three of the workshops were conducted, is an agricultural plain settled by small farmers whose principal crop is cotton. It is not a rich or prosperous section and many of the women teachers are married and teach to help out the family finances. Money is hard to come by, and these students were very much in earnest. Many of them got up early in the morning to finish household tasks before coming to school. They took care of the chickens and stock after going home from school in the late afternoon. Hard earned money paid the tuition fee for their five weeks of extra schooling.

On the registration days of the first workshop, which was held in a consolidated school house in Wheeler, a few teachers inspected our samples of handcraft, watched the artist sketching, and gradually made up their minds that they could afford some of the precious study time for this new course. At subsequent workshops the fame of the arts and crafts course spread and as its value in teaching was better understood we had much larger registration. As one of the purposes of the workshop was to try to solve practical teaching and administrative problems, teachers began to see that handcrafts would give some of the larger boys and girls, who are hand-minded, an added interest in school and help to keep them busy and instructed at the same time.

Two teachers from an old school wanted to know how to decorate their rooms. They had managed to plant flowers and shrubbery around the outside, but now they wanted to know about color and arrangement of wall spaces. The art teacher asked the entire class to work out the problem with colored elevations of the room walls showing the proper placement of blackboards, posters, bulletin boards, and pictures.

Teachers of the lower grades wanted to acquire a few such skills as modeling, blackboard drawing, and basket making to give variety to their programs and for help in developing teaching projects. Without going into the rather remarkable pedagogic scheme back of the workshop idea, one can see that arts and handcrafts were not scheduled in a hard and fast curriculum.

Rural school teachers are paid very little in the South and few extras are allowed beyond the needs of ordinary schooling. So the first requirement of the handcraft program was that the materials

should be cheap or obtainable without cost from local sources. Soap carving is of no expense because the chips can be saved for mother and one can always wash as well with a cake of soap carved into a duck or a bear as with plain unadorned soap. Clay modeling came next with good clay from the neighborhood. The teachers were taught how to wash and strain the clay for use. The alluvial deposits in Mississippi make it easy to find excellent modeling clay and we used a light grey prehistoric mud from a bank by the road side. It had small fossil shells which were easily washed out.

Courtesy Department of Recreation, Passaic, N. J.

Linoleum block cutting and printing is inexpensive since scraps of linoleum can be obtained from department stores, and the principle tool needed is a sharp knife. One-edge razor blades work well also. For 50 cents a whole cutting set may be bought, but we used penknives. Students made their own original designs and it is astonishing to the uninitiated how most students can originate designs without any drawing instruction whatever. Learning by doing was the motto of the class.

For basketry, the students went into the fields and brought in willow branches and honeysuckle vines. Honeysuckle is better worked down here when the vines are dead in the fall and winter. If soaked in warm water, the bark can be easily rubbed off. In the southern part of the state the long-leafed pine needles make wonderful baskets. Another handcraft material was papier-mâché.

The students started with simple bowls and trays. Newspaper is torn, not cut, into small fragments about two inches square and soaked in water. Then a layer is placed on the bottom of a bowl turned upside down. The next layer is dipped into ordinary flour paste a piece at a time and laid on carefully. At least twelve or more layers are put on, and when dry the papier-mâché slips off the bowl light and strong. This can be painted bright colors with enamel paint. The soaked paper can also be moulded like clay into animals and other figures. We made masks of Washington and Lincoln which were painted with water colors and made realistic with hair and whiskers.

Other craft articles were tin can jewelry and trays which can be elaborated with simple copper work after the war with only a small expense for tools. The large Navajo Indian loom made of two broomsticks was popular. On this can be woven rugs, blankets, and a variety of fabrics from colored strips of rag. Also corn husk Indian dolls which in this farming community would never lack for free material.

Mrs. Storey, well trained in drawing and an experienced painter and illustrator, integrated her teaching with the handcrafts course so that the student benefited from studying both at the same time. In an hour or two a day for five short weeks the students were given the elements of perspective, design, color harmony, and methods of teaching these to children. The motto of this class was "anyone can draw." Children have not taken on the prejudices and inhibitions of adults and therefore draw spontaneously and often very well. So the first thing we tried to do with these older pupils was to rid them of any preconceived notions they may have had that they could not draw or that it was a gift and not an accomplishment. The results showed that this preliminary advice was not wasted.

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From Annual Report of Houston Department of Recreation

At civic meetings like this one in Houston, Texas, the recreation director can gain a more thorough knowledge of his community. This group is discussing community improvements and the park program.

Community Differences

By ROBERT J. BRENNAN
Madison Square Boys' Club
New York City

NO TWO COMMUNITIES are alike. Geographical, social, and economical factors contribute to these differences. Thus, no recreational director can outline a program which will be successful in every community nor can a director give a formula which will solve every problem in every situation.

The director and his staff must make a critical examination of the differences in the group which they serve, whether it be a neighborhood group or an entire community, and then adjust or develop program, facilities, and leadership to best serve the needs of these people.

In one community a large percentage of the population were semiskilled and skilled workers. The recreation program there developed a higher level of craft program than that in a second community where the bulk of the population was employed as common laborers. Another community which came under the strong influence of a large university had a recreation program with a higher cultural level than that in the industrial town. But only with a thorough knowledge of the community can the director adjust programs to serve the needs.

Some of the questions which a director will ask about the group which he serves are: Where is the majority of adults employed? Are they skilled, semi-skilled, or common laborers? Is there a foreign group in the community and what influence does it have upon the need?

The director can best get this information by observing the people with whom he is associated,

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For the Record . . .

By FRANK W. BRAMHALL
Former Director of Recreation
San Jose, California

San Jose, a city of 68,000 located in the heart of the beautiful Santa Clara valley, is one of the latest additions to the rapidly growing list of cities to recognize the need for a municipally operated recreation program

IN DECEMBER 1942 a recreation department began functioning in San Jose, which was already noted for its servicemen's recreation program. But the history of the development of municipal recreation in this California city shows a slow yet continuous movement over a period of some twelve to fifteen years with many public-spirited citizens and organizations participating. In 1930 a recreation committee was appointed by the city council to make a survey of the need for a program that could be operated with already existing facilities. The committee completed its study, but before any action could be taken, the depression intervened and the report was filed by the council to await more favorable times.

From 1930 to 1934 public recreation in San Jose was practically nil except for that carried on under the auspices of the San Jose Softball Association and the Adult Education Department along with unorganized group play on the San Jose school playgrounds and in city parks.

In 1934 the city and the Board of Education cosponsored an SERA recreational project with the assistance of the Federal government and this was suceeded in 1935 by the program operated by the Work Projects Administration. In March 1942 the WPA announced that it was discontinuing its community efforts in favor of recreation for men of our armed forces, leaving the city with no provisions for the continuation of the recreational service.

Recreational operations by the SERA and the WPA covered an eight year period from 1934 to 1942 and about twenty-five city and school department playgrounds, parks, and community centers were open under leadership. The Federal program gave the people of San Jose an opportunity to become acquainted with the values of such an endeavor, and civic groups and public-spirited citizens immediately advocated and planned for the creation of a municipal department. Several timely editorials and stories by the local press carried the message to the citizenry at large.

The youth guidance section of the Santa Clara County Council of Social Agencies was the first group to take action. In April 1942 the guidance group passed a resolution urging the board of directors of the Santa Clara County Council to recommend to the City of San Jose the appointment of a Coordinating Committee for Social Welfare. The City Council passed favorably on the request, and City Manager Clarence B. Goodwin was instructed to appoint the committee. To serve with him were Walter L. Bachrodt, superintendent of schools; Mrs. Bessie A. McDonald, chief juvenile probation officer of Santa Clara County; and Dr. Charles Fernish, prominent physician.

Meeting for the first time on May 5, the group elected Dr. Fernish as chairman and began discussion of the public recreation problem. Participating with the coordinating committee were three members of the youth guidance group—Carl McClellan, Dr. Ralph Fields, and Arnold Campo. These men were invited so that the scope of the discussion might be broadened.

After several meetings the committee voted unanimously to recommend to the City Council the establishment of a municipal recreation department and the inclusion of $12,000 in the city budget for the first year of operation. The school department then agreed to have $4,000 included in their budget to supplement the city allocation if a city department was created.

The City Council approved the inclusion of $12,000 for recreation in the budget submitted by the city manager and on October 5 passed ordinances 2869 and 2870 creating a Recreation Commission and the position of director of recreation.

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Blueprint for Junior Citizenship

By FREDERICK H. LEWIS
Office of Civilian Defense

The U.S. Junior Citizens Service Corps provides boys and girls with a plan of strategy for attacking the home front problems of their local communities

CHILDREN are the chief sufferers from war, even in America. Our skies are free of enemy bombers but our atmosphere is not free of apprehension and confusion. Least prepared to ride out the storms of upheaval and conflict are our boys and girls. They are caught on the one hand between the unrest and uncertainty of total war and on the other by the lack of opportunity to help in the struggle for victory.

We are deeply concerned over mounting statistics of juvenile delinquency, but court records are merely the top of a pyramid; we know that beneath the surface there is widespread disturbance in the minds of American youth. Winning the war requires, as an immediate responsibility, a nation-wide effort in behalf of the future citizens of this country.

To the charge that recreation is not the *sole* answer to the problems of youth, recreation people are the first to agree. But no single community activity can do as much for youth as can recreation.

Thus in establishing the U. S. Junior Citizens Service Corps, the Office of Civilian Defense has identified recreation committees of local defense councils as desirable sponsors in local communities. Although the JCSC is just getting under way throughout the country, it is recreation departments and recreation leaders who are taking the initiative in setting it up.

The thinking and planning that preceded the announcement of the Junior Citizens Service Corps provides an encouraging illustration of cooperation between private and Federal agencies. Guiding the development of the plan was a National OCD Youth Advisory Committee, one member of which was a representative of the National Recreation Association. This committee is continuing its advice and counsel.

Although it originated at a national level, the JCSC is entirely a local affair. A number of states have organized on a state-wide basis, however. While the Corps involves organization, it is not *an* organization even in local communities, for it respects the complete autonomy of existing local groups, whose war services it seeks to correlate and for whose members it provides recognition as members of *their own* organizations.

The objectives of the JCSC are thus (1) to give Federal recognition to boys and girls under sixteen for their community war services, (2) to widen the chances for youth to participate in the nation's war effort by coordinating local youth groups, and (3) to support group services to youth by strengthening existing groups and by encouraging new groups.

Individual boys and girls may become enrolled in (not join) the JCSC by their group leader's certification to the local JCSC executive that they have met three requirements (1) that they are fulfilling their obligation as good citizens, (2) that they have completed ten hours of war services, and (3) that they have agreed to give at least an hour a week to continued service.

The JCSC might be likened to a contract between the nation and its boys and girls in which both parties are benefited. The nation is short of manpower and needs the services of its youth. On the other hand, youth needs a concrete share in the struggle for victory and needs official notice of its efforts.

The youth of America are too wise to offer their services on any but a businesslike basis. It is not a question of money, for the JCSC is strictly a volunteer proposition. But they are not anxious to do "busy-work" and they are quick to judge the meaningfulness of the jobs that are assigned to them. Too often they have been given the "brush-off" by adults who either were unaware that there were unmet problems in their community or who were not willing to do the necessary organizing so that youngsters could apply their youth power to meeting the problems.

Recreation is an area in which boys and girls can make a significant contribution to a problem which has been intensified by the war. Local leaders will need to keep in sharp focus the distinction between youth as contributors and youth as recipients. The emphasis is on what youth can do to

give recreation to others rather than to themselves. Obviously, the former results in the latter.

In projecting JCSC recreation service, it is important that boys and girls share in planning as well as executing. The recreation committee of the local defense council will ordinarily have data on the recreation needs of the community. But this committee can increase the meaningfulness of youth services by encouraging them to discuss and evaluate these recreation needs. With the aid of the recreation committee youth groups might develop, for example, a community recreation score card in terms of what youth can do. (See *New Neighbors in Your Community,* a score card available from the National Recreation Association for 5 cents.)

In most communities one or more of the following problems will be found which young people can help to solve. Local initiative and imagination can add many projects to these suggested ones:

1. **New families have come to town.**
   Find out who and where they are, get the names of the children; invite them to picnics, entertainments in their honor; ask them to club meetings, invite them to join; set up a youth-manned booth in the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., or other centers for young newcomers to make themselves known and to be given information as to available activities.

2. **A near-by Army camp or U.S.O.** recreation center may need equipment and services.
   Collect books and magazines, phonograph records, games (checkers, chess, cribbage, backgammon, etc.) athletic equipment, decorations, favors for parties, put on entertainments, do odd jobs.

3. **To the victims of old age,** disease and accidents, there are rapidly being added the casualties of war.
   Provide entertainment for shut-ins, chronic invalids, aged persons living alone or in institutions, homes for crippled children; join in "welcome-homes" for disabled servicemen and invite their participation in youth group activities as speakers and leaders.

4. **Community-wide enterprises** are needed for maintaining morale.
   Youth groups to sponsor and help organize community sings, act as "starters" (requires learning the words of songs), act as ushers for community gatherings; prepare and produce entertainments for industrial war workers, or for promotion of war savings; plan for their part in parades (civilian defense, war bonds); plan for special events (national holidays, national or local campaigns, etc.)

5. **Municipal recreation departments need help.**
   Act as messengers, do clerical work, volunteer for assistance to playground leaders, collect and repair equipment, make posters to publicize the work of the recreation department.

This is far from a complete list of things that boys and girls can do to use recreation as a resource of war. From numerous communities come thrilling stories of youthful ingenuity in meeting the needs, through recreation, of young and old alike. The teen towns in the Middle West, the youth centers and youth councils of Detroit, Birmingham, Burlington, Raleigh, Minneapolis, and countless other cities show a growing sense of responsibility on the part of American young people for themselves and for others.

In this widening civic-mindedness the future of a strong America lies. By sharpening the community-consciousness of youth and their leaders in order to serve the war effort, the Junior Citizens Service Corps can play a deeply significant role in broadening the base of citizen participation in the nation's affairs, for only as youth is given the opportunity of helping to solve the problems of their communities will we insure that growth of citizenship without which a democracy ceases to exist.

New Neighbors in Your Community, the score card available from the National Recreation Association, presents a simple yardstick by which young people as well as adults can measure their community recreation programs.

The card asks such pertinent questions as: Has your community a year-round recreation department with a full-time trained director and staff? Backyard play space and play lots? Space for family gardens? Playgrounds with adequate facilities, parks, and playfields? One acre of community play space for every 100 people? A community recreation building or school building open for young people and adults? A readily accessible and well operated public outdoor swimming pool or bathing beach? Facilities for tennis, softball, and winter sports? Groups in dramatics, music, hobbies, hiking, and handcrafts?

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

CHRISTMAS Tree Surplus. One year the Pittsburgh Parks used four truckloads of Douglas Fir, Canada Balsam and Western Fir for wildlife shelters and feeders.

Exploration, The Age of, Margaret R. Scherer. Metropolitan Museum of Art, 36 pp., illus., 50 cents. Pictures of explorers and places of exploration.

"Hobby Becomes Life Work." Imbued with the desire to disseminate a knowledge of the heavens, John Alfred Brashear completed his first lens in 1876. Precision instruments of this young millwright were soon found in every important observatory in the world. To "Uncle John" leisure hours were best realized in the new Allegheny Observatory (Pittsburgh) with a public telescope and a lecture hall free to all people. The biography of this poor uneducated friend of humble folks, scientist and humanitarian, is a classic. University of Pennsylvania Press, 220 pp., $2.25.

Metal Hunters Needed for Uncle Sam. Are you a mineral hobbyist? Do you know ores? Here are some important ones: aluminum, light for airplanes; antimony, alloy to harden lead, storage battery plates; cadmium, low melting fuses for electric circuits; chromium, stainless steel for aircraft; cobalt, hardener for steel tools; copper, serves in many ways; iron, with carbon to make steel; lead, batteries; magnesium, incendiary bombs; manganese, toughens steel; mercury, airplane instruments; molybdenum, non-brittle steel; nickel, stainless armor plate; silver, photographic plates; strontium, tracer bullets; tin, bearings; titanium, smoke screens; tungsten, electric light bulb wire; zinc, cartridges.

Nature Songs might well be the title of Life Girls Camp, (14 West 49th Street, New York City) new booklet. Indian Night, Burrit's Lullaby, Fallen Chestnut, and The Garden Song are some of the titles. The children created both the songs and the sketches under skilled and patient leadership. Write Lois Goodrich, Director for *Songs from Mashipacong.*

Sissy Nature? The Philadelphia Academy of Science, under naturalist Mohr, is offering a two-fisted nature program. Cave expeditions, overnight mountain trips to study wood rats, and flash-lighting a dense swamp to tag frogs are found more attractive than skipping o'er the fields with a butterfly net or "flowers that bloom in the spring—tra, la." The Air Service, by the way, doesn't think that the study of stars or of bird flight is "Sissy Nature."

Sunset-to-Sunrise Party. Every Friday evening last summer, the Ranger-Naturalist of Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor, Maine, led an auto-caravan trip to the summit of Cadillac Mountain. Tourists carried their own equipment. Before retiring the party enjoyed an informal campfire. Reveille was called early so that everyone could see the sun rise. Park Ranger Maurice Sullivan acts as guide for many other beautiful and novel trips as well.

Trees, biggest of each species, are being searched for by the *American Forests,* magazine of the American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C. The General Sherman, largest of the Sequoias, is 30 feet through. The tallest redwood is in Humboldt County, California, measuring 364 feet. The largest white oak, 9 feet through, is at Wye Mills, Maryland, and the largest Sycamore, 9.5 feet through, leans over the Muskingum River in Ohio.

"Trees, Guide to the." The Brooklyn Botanic Garden has recently published an illustrated 49 pp. guide, No. 13, for 30 cents by mail. It will take one to 620 kinds of trees in the Garden. Other Guides that might serve as models:

"Rock Garden,"	55 pp.,	28 illus.,	40 cents
"Glacial Geology,"	43 pp.,	22 illus.,	40 cents
"Shrubs,"	32 pp.,	5 illus.,	30 cents
"Lilac,"	34 pp.,	14 illus.,	30 cents
"Rose Garden,"		12 illus.,	50 cents
"General Guide,"	56 pp.	21 illus.,	30 cents

Wartime Challenge. "We must draw heavily upon natural resources. A very real need exists to preserve the American scene. Americans love their native landscapes. Primeval parks form part of the heritage we are fighting to defend. We must divert destructive uses of all kinds from this country's superlative natural areas." Excerpts

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Lincoln Goes in for Square Dancing

Courtesy Division of Recreation, Richmond, Virginia

By RUTHALEE JORGENSEN
Assistant Superintendent of Recreation
Lincoln, Nebraska

SQUARE DANCING became so popular in Lincoln over a period of years, that in the winter of 1941-42 the Recreation Board decided to sponsor an institute in the fundamentals of square dancing. When the number of registrants proved too much for the floor space, a second series of lessons was arranged to take care of the overflow. Still the registrations poured in, until finally a third, fourth, and fifth series were planned with a capacity group for each. In all, more than 800 adults attended the institutes. The first group had five lessons; the second, four; and the final ones, only three. Many members of the last groups, however, had already been introduced to square dancing through its growing popularity as a recreation activity.

After each series of lessons, many of the dancers formed clubs to continue dancing or included the activity as a part of the program of an existing organization such as a church, the Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, and in some instances, a modern dancing club. At the present time there are about sixteen organized clubs which have made square dancing their program.

One veteran club in Lincoln has been doing square dancing quite as a matter of course for thirty-five years. To the members of this group square dancing is not a revival! They are most gracious in extending invitations to newcomers in the activity, and they provide an excellent source of material for round dances. Their musicians, who have been playing for years, are an inspiration to modern orchestras which have recently found it necessary to add old-time music to their repertoires.

Callers have been recruited chiefly from the square dance groups themselves, although some old-time callers have been discovered. Individuals who were interested in learning square dance calls were invited to be guest callers at sessions of the institutes, and with increasing proficiency have helped us in many community programs. Our experience has been that calling is most effectively done by a man, but teaching can satisfactorily be done by a woman.

One of the largest affairs introducing square dancing as a new recreation activity was an eveing meeting of District 1 of the Nebraska State Teachers' Convention in October 1942. There were seventy-seven sets on the floor of the University of Nebraska Coliseum at one time, with others waiting on the side lines to enter into the dancing. With the help of demonstration groups from square dance clubs, and with experienced square dancers serving as head couples in each set, the large number of beginners was handled very satisfactorily. This is the gen-

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Interest in old-time dancing in Lincoln, Nebraska, grew out of the occasional use of musical mixers, square and round dances at school, church, and community parties. Recreation leaders organized an informal club to learn more dances and act as demonstration groups. The appearance of Lloyd Shaw's Cheyenne Mountain Dancers also aroused much interest.

Courtesy Austin, Texas, Recreation Department

WORLD AT PLAY

Servicewomen's Club in New York

THE club headquarters newly opened in New York City for women of the military services are furnished in palatial splendor. Once the historic Whitelaw Reid mansion at 451 Madison Avenue, where the Prince of Wales and other notables were entertained, the club boasts priceless tapestries, marble pillars, rich carvings and exquisite mosaics worth a fortune. Facilities of the club are available to any member of the WAVES, WACS, SPARS, Women's Marine Corps Reserve, and the servicewomen from other United Nations. And there is no taboo against men guests either—but they must be invited.—From *Recreation Bulletin* of Office of Community War Services.

Civilian Canteen for War Workers

WHAT is said to be the first war workers' "fun spot" in the United States designed along the lines of the Stage Door Canteen has been opened in the foyer of the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. The civilian canteen, sponsored by the Junto, Philadelphia's adult school, is operated for the 200,000 persons drawn into the city by war activities. The canteen will be open Monday through Friday from 8 P. M. till midnight.

Variety entertainment, featuring audience participation, and "get acquainted" games will be presented by theatrical groups playing other Philadelphia engagements and by local entertainers. Unlike the service canteen, an admission charge of 50 cents will be made to help cover expenses. All officers and canteen workers will be on a non-salary basis.—From *Recreation Bulletin* of Office of Community War Services.

10,000 Mile Trail for the Americas

A LINK in the chain of good fellowship among the people of North, Central, and South America is proposed by a 10,000 mile hiking trail to extend from Mount McKinley in Alaska to Aconcagua at the Chile and Argentine border. When put into effect it will be an extension of the already completed trail extending from Canada to Mexico, 2,245 miles across Washington, Oregon, and California. The trail will be blazed through virgin wilderness where no human being has ever been. It will cross the highest mountains in three continents and will run through tropical jungles and over some of the highest plateau lands in the

world. At many places, however, it will parallel the Alcan and Pan American highways. Many of the old Spanish and Indian trails will be incorporated in its route. The standard sign will be a large "A" inside a triangle, the "A" standing for the Americas and each side of the triangle representing one of the three continents.

Fishing Kits for American Soldiers—Word has come of new recreational supplies now being shipped to our overseas forces. The Red Cross, which is acting as the distributing agency, has reported the first shipment of 20,000 compact fishing kits for the use of American soldiers around the globe, the first thousand having been shipped to military installations in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.

The kits, which weigh less than a pound, are small enough to be carried in the soldier's pocket, yet are so complete that they can be used to snag the strange tropical fish in the waters of the South Pacific or salmon in the bays of Alaska. The kits are being provided by American sportsmen through the International Game Fish Association, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Youngsters Solve Danville's Maintenance Problem — When the Department of Public Recreation of Danville, Illinois, began to wonder about the maintenance of their playgrounds last summer, three young boys—two fifteen year olds and one sixteen—came to the rescue. Supervised by an older man, the boys did an outstanding job of getting the Danville playground equipment in shape for summer use.

War Scripts—Radio scripts with a wartime theme which were presented this past spring and summer over the National Broadcasting Company in cooperation with the Council for Democracy may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Council, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, and enclosing a three cent stamp for return postage.

The Day of Reckoning series includes "The People vs. Quisling," "The People vs. Tojo," "The People vs. Pierre Laval," "The People vs. the Unholy Three," "The People vs. Adolph Hitler," and "The People vs. Benito Mussolini." The Dear Adolph series of six narrative letters were written by Stephen Vincent Benet and based upon actual letters written to Hitler by representative Americans.

Another Recreation Publication — The Department of Public Recreation of Millburn, New Jersey, has organized a Press Club which is issuing its own mimeographed publication under the title, *Recreation Megaphone*. The purpose as stated is to provide a means of acquainting people with the many activities of the Recreation Department, to keep them informed of events that have occurred and advise them of things to come.

In the first issue which appeared in April 1943, Clarence A. Hill, Chairman, Township Committee, said the following:

"Democratic government doesn't just happen. It exists because people have fought and died for it. It continues as long as people guard it and are worthy of it. Good citizens insure good government. You today by your interest in your community are making good citizens of yourselves and are to that degree helping to insure the future of our great democracy."

Christmas Carols for Servicemen—It will be of interest to recreation workers to know that 295,000 of the Christmas Carol Sheets issued by the National Recreation Association have been sent to ports of embarkation to be distributed by the American Red Cross to men in the Pacific and European theaters of war. Readers of RECREATION who may not be familiar with this sheet will wish to know it contains the words of ten favorite old carols and is available at 80 cents per hundred.

A Baseball School—Detroit's Baseball School went into session with students enrolled from fourteen of the city's playfields. Three age classifications were made: (1) Boys eleven and twelve years old; (2) thirteen and fourteen; (3) fifteen and sixteen. The boys were taught through the use of motion pictures the correct way of playing each position, and tips on batting were posed by members of the Detroit Tigers. Moving pictures of some of the school games were taken, and through them the mistakes made by the pupils were pointed out. All members of the school had an opportunity to play for the city championship games held August 23 and 24, 1943.

"Good Neighbors"—The Chicago Metropolitan Area, Office of Civilian Defense, is following the pageant, "The Fight for Freedom," so successfully presented over a period of months, with a similar type of production under the title, "Good Neighbors." This will be produced weekly by the

Chicago Park District in cooperation with the Chicago Chapter of the American Federation of Radio Artists.

The pageant gives the highlights of the story of the Western Hemisphere and touches upon Columbus' discovery; the Aztec civilization then occupying Mexico; Cortez and his quest for the Isle of the Amazons; Wolfe and Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham; Washington's campaign; Bolivar and San Martin's famous meeting when both were fighting the Spanish rule; Juarez and the Emperor Maximilian; the Rio de Janeiro conference; and similar events. Drama, dance, and song are all introduced in the pageant, which runs about an hour.

A limited number of copies are available and may be secured by writing Ken Carrington, Office of Civilian Defense, 23 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

Swing Shift Club—Thirty-one states and the District of Columbia are represented in the membership of a young people's social club for night shift workers at a Baltimore, Maryland, Y.M.C.A. Composed of war workers employed on the 4:00 to 12:00 swing shift, it started with 35 young residents and now includes more than 100 women, known as associate members. The program includes game room activities two nights a week for men only, and a dance Friday nights. — From *Recreation Bulletin,* Office of Community War Services.

Chicago Youth Panel — At a recent youth panel in Chicago youngsters from the Middle West who spoke regarding the problems of the modern world emphasized the failure of local governments to enforce the laws, the selling of liquor to minors, the prevalence of gambling, the lack of enforcement of child labor laws, the failure of the cities to provide facilities and leadership through which the young people could have a happy life under safe and wholesome conditions.

The youngsters asked: Why are not the laws enforced? Why are not the communities better equipped? Why do our elected representatives fail to do what we would like to have them do? Why do the evil forces of the community appear stronger than the better citizens? Why do not the fathers and mothers make known to their elected representatives what they would like to see done in the best interests of all the people?

The boys talked openly of graft. Boys mostly of high school age already took it for granted that graft was exceedingly prevalent in local government in the United States.

A Bird Sanctuary Planned — The Palisades Interstate Park Commission has announced a gift from Archer H. Huntington of 500 acres of land adjoining the peak known as High Tor on the west bank of the Hudson River, some thirty-five miles north of New York City. The region will be set aside for the establishment of an inland bird sanctuary located on one of the principal migratory bird fly-ways in the East. It will prove a boon to bird students and nature enthusiasts in general.

The presentation of this land to the state marks another step in the preservation of the Palisades of the Hudson River, a conservation movement originally undertaken in 1900 by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission.

An Old-Fashioned Song Festival—Hill settlers in the region of Ashland, Kentucky, gather each June for an old-fashioned song festival, to sing the songs which their ancestors brought over when they came from England in the seventeenth century. The American Folk Song Society, founded through the interest of Miss Jean Thomas in collecting half-lost folk songs from this region and later from many other parts of the United States, encourages and sponsors the festival.

Human Interest Material — "In order to provide material and ammunition for speakers and discussion groups, directors and leaders of clubs and centers for boys and girls in the County (Westchester, N. Y.) have been asked to contribute case histories of children who have been influenced for the better through their association in the club. Many excellent contributions have been sent in, varying from examples of children who learned a new skill or developed a hobby to cases of delinquent boys or girls who were headed for an institution. This material will be printed and sent to various committees and groups which are discussing problems of juvenile delinquency. It is the type material which has appeal and which illustrates the facts and statistics and makes them live." — From report of the Westchester County, New York, Recreation Commission.

Any Logs?—The Chicago Park District centers have used logs in some of the boys' hang-out spots as benches on which the boys can carve their initials to their hearts' content. When the time came recently to dispose of the logs, the following announcement to recreation workers at the various park centers appeared in the Chicago Park District's *Weekly Administrative Bulletin*:

"If you can use these logs to advantage in the games room or out of doors, anchoring them in place and forming a rustic council circle, a place for outdoor game boards or a children's toy play center where mothers can sit in the shade and children can stage tea parties, communicate at once with your area supervisor's office so that we can make a selection, cut the logs to the measurements you indicate, and plan for their transportation."

What playground director wouldn't like a few real logs?

School Accidents — Gymnasium accidents caused one-third of all injuries occurring in school buildings during the 1941-42 school year according to a report made to the National Safety Council by school systems with a total enrollment of slightly more than 1,000,000 students. On school grounds, unorganized activities were involved in 41 per cent of the accidents. Football and baseball accounted for 20 per cent and 12 per cent respectively, and other organized games for 18 per cent. Only 9 per cent of the accidents occurred on school ground apparatus.

Buffalo Hiking Club Continues Its Activities —Inability to use private cars or to charter busses to take them into the country has not discouraged members of the Buffalo Hiking Club, which has been on the march since 1937. Every Sunday morning the group takes a regular bus to a point outside the city where it can take to the woods. Members of this group hike for fun, not to make records, and on each trip they learn a little more about nature.

The club was described in the March, 1941, issue of RECREATION by its founder, Mabel H. James, who now writes to tell us that "the club is not a casualty of the war."

A Scrap Drive Pays the Bills — Money for the operation of the Volunteers Service Center in Tracy, California, is being provided from the receipts of a scrap drive. The center is located in a large room of the school building which the city furnishes along with the necessary light and heat. Services are taken care of by volunteers.—From *Recreation Bulletin,* Office of Community War Services.

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Outdoor Bowling—Loyd Hathaway, Director of Recreation at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, reports great popularity for outdoor bowling which he believes to be one of the best games for all ages. At a charge of only ten cents a game last year, the Recreation Department cleared from $600 to $700. Mr. Hathaway advises officials planning to build outdoor bowling alleys to construct no less than four units.

The Recreation Department secured from commercial bowling alleys discarded pins and made croquet balls from them. With these and duck pins, games for children were organized.

Program for Child Care—At the Conference on Child Care held in New York City in March, Dr. Alice V. Keliher, director of Child and Youth Services for the Greater New York CDVO, presented an eight-point program to meet the child care needs of New York's million and a half chil-

dren. Her plan included: secure homes and family living for the city's children, adequate health services, well-rounded educational program, social services to meet increased needs, vigilance of citizens to see that the needs of children in wartime are met, national program for security as a basic element in child welfare, volunteer service needed to assist in wartime emergencies, and carefully planned city-wide, decentralized program of services for children.

On the Air—Approximately 200 women registered for the radio broadcasting class set up by the Department of Recreation in West Hartford, Connecticut. Two courses were established to cover the subjects of announcing, producing, and script writing with weekly meetings for ten weeks at the WTHT broadcasting studio.

It's the Law! — The New Hampshire legislature has enacted a law permitting the towns of that state to appropriate funds for "Entertainment for men of that town at the time of their induction into the armed forces of the United States in time of war."

Park and Recreation Policies — A subcommittee on playground designing of the American Institute of Park Executives, A. E. Berthe, Chairman, has issued the following suggestion:

"The point to keep in mind is to acquire the largest areas that you can afford to improve, maintain, and operate. They will cost less per acre to operate, will provide more recreation for more people of more age groups, with a larger variety of personal inclinations, at less unit cost per person and per acre than the smaller grounds. They will also produce greater land benefit to surrounding property. When we think of a park we do not think of a small bare playground—we think of a landscaped area and the all-round service that a park has always provided."

War Service Program in Cleveland—During "Youth Victory Activities Week" in Cleveland, Ohio, young Clevelanders staged events at the War Service Center illustrating their participation in salvage, child care, hospital work, and other phases of the victory effort. Included in the program was a "checking service" for the children of mothers shopping downtown, which was run by girls trained at the city recreation centers.

John Barnes Pratt

JOHN BARNES PRATT, president of A. S. Barnes and Company, book publishers, died at his home in Montclair, N. J., on October 1, 1943. He was seventy-seven years old.

For many years John Barnes Pratt had a deep personal interest in the National Recreation Association. He watched the progress of the Association's campaigns and contributed generously. About a year ago when the Association published a little pamphlet, "Seven Hymns for Everyone, One for Each Day of the Week," John Barnes Pratt helped in the selection of these hymns and permitted the Association to consult his rare collection of hymn books for this project. He shared in the cost of publishing this little hymn pamphlet so that it might be distributed without cost to the men and women in the armed forces of our country. Today, men all over the world are singing these hymns and chaplains constantly send their appreciation.

Many of the outstanding recreation books were published by his firm, but his chief interest was in the movement itself and its possibilities for human betterment.

The members of the Association staff thought of him as a personal friend, as one of the Association family, to whom they could turn for advice and help.

Postwar Boom for Sports — Colonel Ted Bank, Chief of the Athletics and Recreation Branch of the War Department, is convinced after a tour of camps that the most extensive competitive sports program the nation has ever experienced will develop after the war. Soldiers in all branches of the services are engaged in a sports program "so large in some respects it defies comprehension," he said. Colonel Bank was formerly football coach at the University of Idaho.—From *Sports Age,* April 1943.

Training Golf Caddies—As one of its activities the Raleigh, North Carolina, Recreation Department has trained 200 golf caddies. Before the training course these caddies received 50 cents an hour; after training they were paid 75 cents. The course was given in weekly sessions of two hours extending over a month. A Caddie Club has been organized through which the boys enjoy outings and other activities.

Christmas Town in Moonbeam Meadow

(Continued from page 427)

and the tiny gnomes come out for a rest, and then frolic in rhythmic pantomime. Lunch hour passes and the gnomes return to work.

Afternoon. To gay, spirited music, Candy Canes in red and white costumes dance in ballet, soldiers and sailors drill their patriotic parts, and dolls in party dress do a formal ballet. This merriment honors Santa who receives his toy friends around the huge Christmas tree, dazzling with shining ornaments.

Evening. Darkening hues change the sky effects. Girls' voices mingle with the sounds of the night in "Clair de Lune" and the spell of evening is enhanced by a soft blue and silver Star Dust ballet.

On this night before Christmas all of Santa's toy friends assemble and frolic about in high spirit. Soon Santa bids farewell, mounts his reindeer, and sweeps across the sky through the snowflakes. All wave their farewell as the pageant ends.

Music for the Program

The program was opened by an organ selection, "Chanson," by Candlyn. Processionals of choristers with lighted candles, dressed in white gowns, moved up the aisles singing loved old Christmas carols. As they approached the stage, the curtains parted, and holy tableaux were presented—exact replicas of master paintings of the Holy Family, the Angels, the Shepherds, and the Wisemen. Organ music set a background for the tableaux.

Next came the "Cantique de Noel" by Adam, sung by the San Francisco Girls' Choir. Organ renditions of "Songs in the Night" by Spinney and "Entrancing Dream" by de Lille, preceded the Night sequence which included "A Christmas Story," "The Children's Prayer," by Humperdinck, and "Snowflake Ballet" by Chopin.

Music for the scene in Santa's Workshop was "Baby Dolls" by Hadley, "English Dolls" by German, "Russian Dolls" by Moussorgsky, "Chinese Dolls" played on butterfly harps, and "Mexican Dolls" by Roberto. "Gnomes Frolic" by Poldini set the theme for the Noon Hour.

In the Afternoon scene, the Junior Dance Group performed to "Candy Canes" by Strauss, while children from two of the playgrounds participated in "Soldier and Sailor Drill" by Peters. The Senior Dance Group did the "Doll Ballet" by Herbert.

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"Clair de Lune" by Debussy, "Star Dust" by Levitzki, and "Dance of the Toys" by von Suppe comprised the program for Evening. The Finale was "Christmas Piece" by Jul Grison.

The program was under the supervision of Josephine D. Randall, superintendent of recreation, and was directed by Lydia Patzelt, supervisor of dancing, Marie V. Foster, supervisor of music, and Hester Proctor, supervisor of drama. The sets were designed by William G. Merchant, San Francisco architect.

Our Mistake!

In the September issue of RECREATION we incorrectly located Garvey Memorial Park in the city of Los Angeles. A "native Californian" has written us that there are a few towns in southern California that are not in Los Angeles! We hasten to state that Garvey Memorial Park is in Garvey, and that the Los Angeles County Recreation Department should be given credit for the picture and the information contained in the World at Play item on page 350.

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Lincoln Goes in for Square Dancing

(Continued from page 459)

eral plan used in introducing square dancing to any large group. Members of organized clubs are generous with their assistance on all such occasions.

Last May all organized square dance groups cooperated in an annual folk festival. The program included a demonstration of the favorite dance of each group. So delightful did the evening prove that there is a demand for a fall festival to be held around the Thanksgiving holidays as an exchange of ideas and dances. The program at the spring festival was as follows:

Opening Waltz
Demonstrations
  Grand March
  Varsouvianna
  Spanish Cavalier
  Waltz Oxford
1. Portland Fancy
2. Squares
  Life on the Ocean Wave (Bob Black Variation)
  Shoot That Pretty Girl
3. Rye Waltz
4. Squares
  Inside Arch
  Sally Goodin
5. Heel and Toe Polka
6. Squares
  Right Hand Up Left Hand Under
  Oh Susanna
7. Badger Savotto
8. Squares
  Lady Round the Lady
  Three Ladies Chain

Intermission

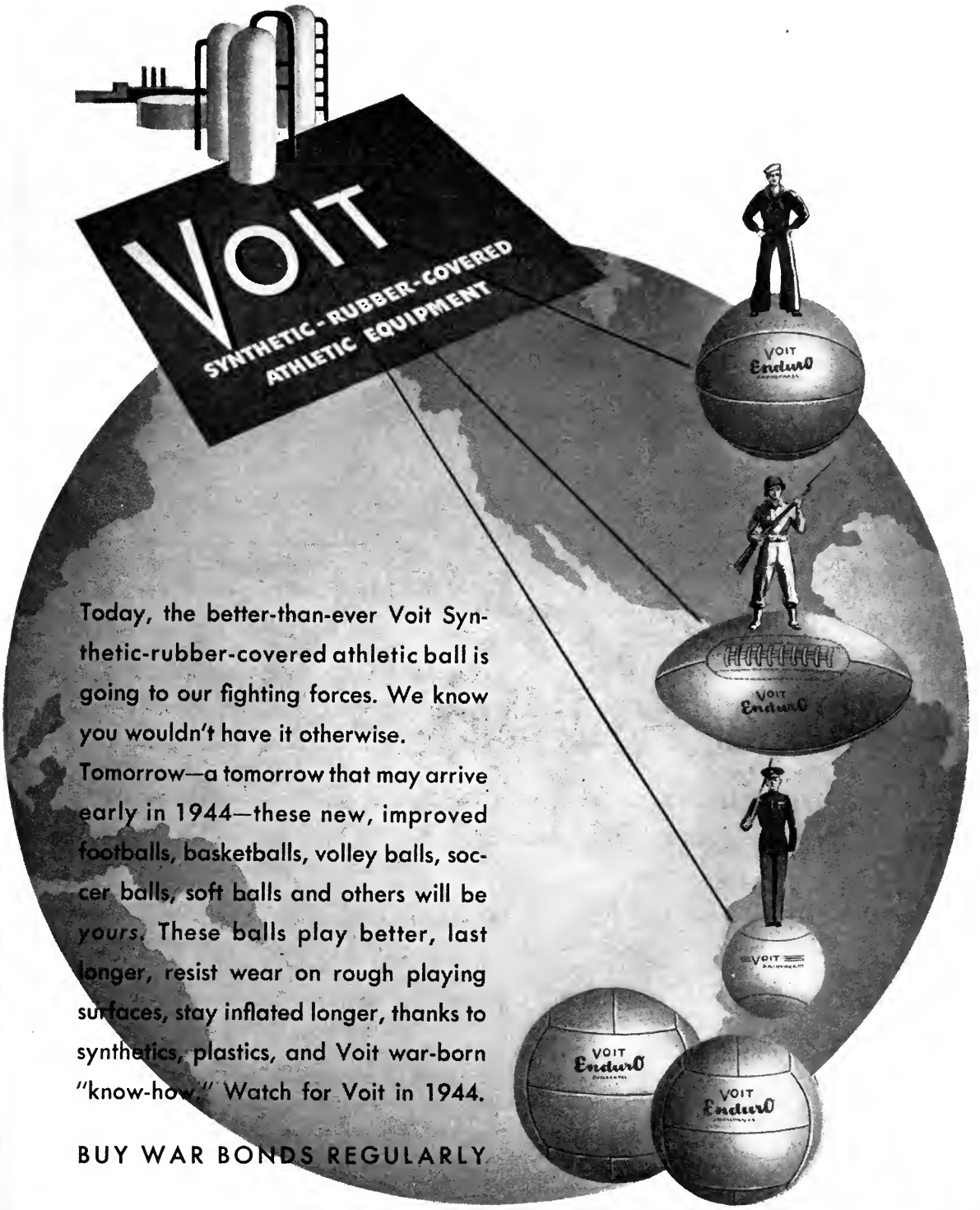
  Do Si Around the Opposite Girl
  Green Mountain Volunteers
  Sylvan Glide
  Skaters Waltz
  Carlyle
9. Circle Two Step
10. Squares
  Birdie in a Cage
  The Ocean Wave
11. Narcissus
12. Squares
  Divide the Ring and Docey Partners
  Swing at the Center and Swing at the Side
13. Seven Step
14. Squares
  Forward Six and Fall Back Eight
  The Girl I Left Behind Me
15. Schottische
16. Squares
  Texas Star
  Whoa Haw Gee
17. Good Night Waltz

A representative of each of the square dance groups serves as a member of an advisory board known as the Lincoln Council of Folk and Square Dance Clubs. This group promotes the spring festival, coordinates activities of the various clubs, and helps them function efficiently in large affairs of city-wide interest. Such functions, because of the increased popularity of square dancing, have grown materially in the past year.

Christmas for the Birds

(Continued from page 431)

its purpose the building of the child's appreciation of nature, a love for folklore and legend about birds, beasts and insects, and a greater appreciation of better books.



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Teaching Arts and Crafts in Mississippi

(Continued from page 453)

In each workshop was one or more classes of children, gathered together for use in practice teaching, whom we taught every day before the teacher-pupils to illustrate methods of arousing interest and holding attention. With these youngsters we also promoted a rhythm band of home-made instruments made in the handcraft shop by the teachers. The main difficulty at rehearsals was to keep the adults from wanting to perform to the exclusion of the children. An old leather jacket made the head of the nail head drum. A pair of pot lids were cymbals. Tambourines were invented by attaching pop bottle tops with wire to the edge of flat pot lids. Sandpaper blocks and clapping blocks were easily made. With a piano accompaniment we produced some stirring marches, with orchestral parts, believe it or not! The trick is to drill the children first in simple one-two-three rhythms because some have little feeling for rhythm, much less melody.

One demonstration in teaching children to draw was the construction of a shadow play. Small figures about six inches high are cut out of stiff cardboard, mounted on sticks, and moved back and forth behind a muslin screen before a light or a window. Without having any pictures to copy, members of the little class drew Snow White, the dwarfs, the huntsman, and other characters. Children will put the essential characteristics in as they seem to draw from memory and imagination. Inadvertently, a teacher-pupil had the children copy some pictures from a book one day and the results were so sad that they were abandoned. Young genius burns if left alone.

We had two additional objects in mind besides teaching art and handcrafts. Knowing the value of occupied leisure, we wanted to impart some notion of the pleasure of the skills and appreciations as an end in themselves and to encourage the teachers to pass this on to their pupils as a con-

tinuing experience. We wanted to demonstrate how easy it is, when interest is aroused, to carve, draw, model, paint, or weave and that these accomplishments naturally open up new and surprising avenues of activity and culture. And then, too, these leisure-time productions can be turned into some financial profit by utilizing native or easily obtained materials for gifts or for sale. Or, as is now the case, hand skills may be discovered and turned into use in profitable industry.

A Dream Comes True

(Continued from page 450)

ing, fundamental exercises, themes, and variations on basic dance movements.

A concert in the auditorum by the Carnegie-Department of Public Recreation Orchestra offering selections from Bela, Haydn, Luigini, and Brahms.

A short play, "An Apartment for Rent," and scenes from "Life with Father," "The Royal Family," and "Stage Door."

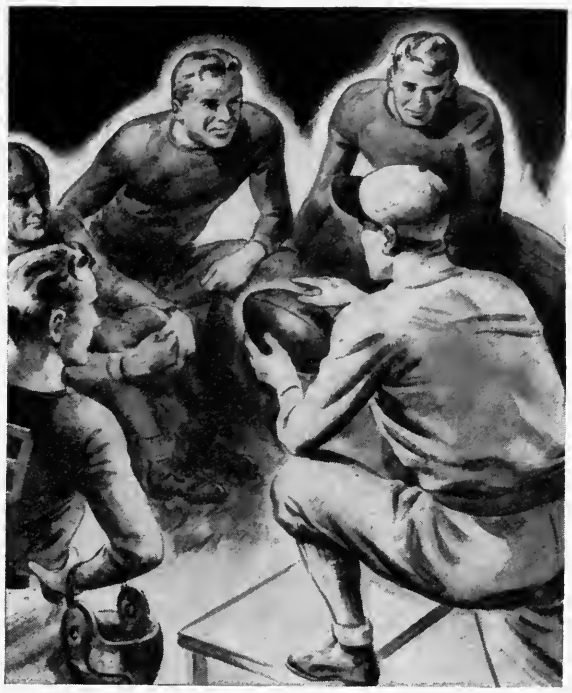
The following selections presented by the chorus: "Praise Ye the Name of the Lord," Tschaikowsky; Scene and Prayer from *Cavalleria Rusticana,* Mascagni; "Bridal Chorus" from *Rose Maiden,* Cowen; and "Finale" from *Martha,* von Flotow.

As the finale, Johann Strauss' "Tales from the Vienna Woods" gave an opportunity for an impressive demonstration of the corelationship of the arts, when the dance, music, and drama groups combined on the stage to interpret the composer's conception of woodland beauty.

The Future

A firm foundation has been laid for the development of the recreational arts in Baltimore, and although a Carnegie Corporation grant will not be available for a second year, so successful did the demonstration prove that the city itself has appropriated enough funds to carry on at least 50 per cent of the choral, orchestral, dance, and arts and crafts program. Drama will be taught and the program supervised by a full-time worker from the Department's staff.

Baltimore has demonstrated that people welcome the opportunity to find self-expression through a recreational approach to the arts. And in spite of the obstacles to be overcome whenever new activities are promoted and the unavoidable restrictions necessitated by the war, "it can be done!"



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Community Differences

(Continued from page 454)

by informal discussions with the leaders of the community and with the people who participate in his program, and by attending civic meetings. The most reliable source of information should be the members of his advisory board who have often lived in the community most of their lives and who have had experience in dealing with the recreation problems of the community.

One director, with whom I worked, had a habit of driving up and down the streets of his community studying the outward appearance of the homes in which the playground children lived. He observed such details as windows and curtains, the condition of the front yard and the porch. Then he watched the child on the playground and associated the characteristics of the home for a better picture of the child's home life.

Another director made a study from the registration records of his community. His findings were drawn on a city map using a color pencil system to designate industrial areas, delinquency areas, and the sections of the community with the highest rate of contagious diseases. He also had the areas around each playground marked according to the distance each age group would have to travel to participate in that playground's program. With one glance at his map, he could tell you more information about each section and neighborhood of his community than almost any other person in the city.

These are devices which directors have used to keep community knowledge at their finger tips. Both of these men, however, were employed in communities where conditions made it possible to employ such devices.

After securing the knowledge about the community, the director then develops his program, leadership, and facilities to serve the needs of the people in that community. The degree to which this development can take place is governed by many factors: trained leadership, facilities, finances, and, in the metropolitan areas, space.

A specific example of how space limits the development of a program is New York City where thousands of boys are forced to play modified or invented ball games such as punch ball and stick ball because lack of space prevents them from playing baseball.

The adjustment will be made in deciding to what degree each skill or recreation will be developed in this particular community—whether camping will be stressed more than social recreation, arts and crafts over athletics, dramatics emphasized more than music, and so forth.

Often the traditions of a community further complicate a situation and make it impossible for a director to work out a formula to solve problems. Instead of trying to break down these characteristics immediately, the program should be molded around them.

I worked in one city where the people thought in terms of competition. The more you could put competition in every phase of the program and the more prizes and awards that you could give away, the more succesful your program was considered. In this same community, athletics was the chief form of amusement, greatly overemphasized in comparison to other skills. It required a painfully slow educational process to interest the participants in other phases of recreation.

As Young as They Feel

(Continued from page 435)

ninety but when time came for her to speak her lines, she was as excited as a twenty-year-old novice making her first appearance on the stage.

Meetings of the Friendly Club cater exclusively to the likes and interests of the members. Most of the time these sessions are closed, because they feel that young people, with set notions about grandmothers and how they should act, may put a damper on the fun.

Occasionally the members like to add a note of dignity to their meetings and attend attired in full-length evening gowns, corsages and all, even though it may be midafternoon. After the business of the day is taken care of, anything can and does happen to provide entertainment for the members.

If any of their daughters peeked in on one of these after-meeting get-togethers, she might be quite surprised to find the grandmothers demonstrating a little "jive" to the tune of some lively records or spicing up a game of cards. Or maybe there would be some old-fashioned community singing interspersed with a lively exchange of the latest town news.

Gas rationing doesn't interfere in the least with the activities of the Friendly Club. No, indeed! They just hop the nearest bus or street car to arrive at their clubhouse in the Willow Wood Community Center. Neither would it bother these ladies to have to revert back to the modes of transportation they used when "grandma was a girl"—the good old horse and buggy or horseless carriage.

One of the most popular amusements at the Center is weaving on the little hand looms which one of the members devised for the club. Here the ladies make doilies and paper purses which they shellac to look like leather. There are also two big looms such as the Navajo women or Colonial dames used. More and more of the members are turning to these activities every day.

Birmingham's most unique and exclusive organization has attracted much attention in the city, and the press has devoted many stories to its activities. A recent editorial in the *Birmingham Post* said, "Here, indeed, is an evidence of the true spirit of life, that zestful living spirit that won't let a person get old in mind although the body may grow weary. Such spirit is fine and should serve to indicate to all persons that age is what one makes it and actually, 'you can be as young as you feel.' "

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A Creative Community Christmas

(Continued from page 426)

crooks were tall sunflower stalks. While the shepherds made their obeisance to the Child, the audience sang "Away in a Manger." Soon the three kings in the rear of the hall were heard singing "We Three Kings of Orient Are" as they came toward the manger. Excellent kings they were, with costumes borrowed from a local lodge. Being members of the local Viking Chorus they sang with majestic confidence. As they presented their gifts, the carol was continued by the audience.

Finally ten high school girls, all in white dresses, came from the rear of the hall, each bearing a lighted candle, as we all sang "Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabella," from *Christmas Carols*. The scene was now complete with Mary, Joseph, and the manger, the shepherds, the kings and the children, the latter's candles seeming to join in praise with those on the still lighted candelabra at either side of the stage. We all sang "O Come All Ye Faithful," and thus closed the festival.

There was much hesitation in leaving after the curtains were drawn. We had to call out a "Merry Christmas" to indicate that the festival was over, but two or three women came to the piano to ask for more singing and playing. So we had some more, informal and around the piano or near it, and it was unforgettably enjoyable.

A very delightful part of the whole affair was the informal chatting in the corridor while people waited for the costumed and made-up participants to get back into their usual costumes and faces. We felt assured that the purposes and faiths of a Christmas festival were entirely true and practicable.

Hornussen

(Continued from page 451)

The puck, which is about two and one-half inches in diameter and one inch thick, is put on the tee and held in place with clay. Now the first batter takes his stand. He wields an ash-wood club, ten or twelve feet long and surprisingly flexible, and with this he addresses the puck like a golfer. Then, suddenly, he swings the club around his head in a complete circle, and crack!—the puck is gone.

Immediately the fielders come into action. They stand in single file some distance apart near the other end of the field, each with his large, flat wooden racquet or "shovel." (See page 451.)

With this they try to "kill" the puck before it reaches the ground. If one of them succeeds, or if the puck leaves the fairway three times in succession, the batter is out. Otherwise he scores a point for his side. When the disc is intercepted the killers gain the point. The score for the innings is totaled and the fielding side goes in when the batters are all out. At the half defenders and attackers change sides. Three umpires officiate for each team.

A good batter can send the hornet a distance of from two to three hundred yards, and since it usually rises from twenty to thirty feet from the ground, the fielders have to be on the alert if they want to kill it. A great deal of judgment and timing is needed in this operation, but Hornussen players have been bred to the game from their early youth and are extremely keen-eyed and muscular. As they throw their shovels into the air, the sharp crack of shovel-blade meeting hornet in the midair is greeted by much applause.

The Emmenthal, in the Bernese district, is the traditional home of this ancient Swiss game, but since the beginning of the nineteenth century, it has slowly but surely become popular in other parts of Switzerland as well. There are several Hornet Clubs in Zurich, for instance, and it is played in various forms in the Valaisan Lötschen Valley, the Prättigau, and the Engadine.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 458)

from statement by William P. Wharton, president National Parks Association.

Waterfowl. In 1935 baiting was prohibited and the shooting season reduced to one month. The ducks made a small gain but the number of hunters outstripped the ducks. Dr. Ira Gabrielson, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, says that ducks are again exposed to excess shooting. Send to the Emergency Conservation Committee, 734 Lexington Avenue, New York City, for further information. Among their publications are: No. 37, "Sportsmen's Heaven is Hell for Ducks," free; No. 2, "Gambling with the Ducks," free; No. 79, "Shortage of Waterfowl," 10 cents.

Weather. "The Mystery and Mastery of the Air." Cornell Rural School Leaflet, January 1943. Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. 32 pp.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Parents' Magazine, October 1943
Children Like to Make Things, by Charlotte G. Garrison and Emma D. Sheehy

Parent-Teacher, September 1943
Never a Dull Moment, by Mrs. O. T. Illerich, California

Survey Graphic, October 1943
Welcome, Soldier, by Mark A. McCloskey

The Womans Press, October 1943
Art in Wartime, by Margaret E. Kuhn
Boomtown Briefs

PAMPHLETS

Care and Maintenance of Athletic Equipment
Available free with the compliments of A. G. Spalding & Bros., New York, N. Y.; Wilson Athletic Goods Mfg. Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.; The P. Goldsmith Sons, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio; Rawlings Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Christian Youth in Wartime Service
The International Council of Religious Education, 203 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Price 10 cents

Civilian War Service, an Operating Guide for Local Defense Councils
Office of Civilian Defense, Publication 3626. Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price 10 cents

Going Somewhere?
Issued by USO Division, National Board, Y.W.C.A., 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. The Womans Press, New York City. 50 for $1.25

Handbook for the U. S. Citizens Service Corps. November 1942
OCD Publication 3601. United States Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.

Manual for Executives and Community Activity Committees. 1943
Published by the General Boards of Mutual Improvement. Associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah

New Tools for Learning. Revised, May 1943
Radio, recordings, movies, pamphlets, study guides. New Tools for Learning, 7 West 16th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

Preventing Wartime Delinquency, by Lois Sager
Reprinted for distribution among volunteer and professional workers of Dallas by the Dallas Council of Social Agencies, Dallas, Texas

Professional Education for Social Welfare Services in Wartime
American Association of Schools of Social Work, 4200 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The United States Junior Citizens Service Corps
OCD Publication 3623. Issued by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense in cooperation with Children's Bureau; U. S. Office of Education; Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture and Federal Agency. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price 5 cents

RECREATION FOR WAR WORKERS . . .

THIS booklet, designed to serve as a guide for workers in charge of recreation in war plants, is a particularly timely publication. It attempts to suggest in very simple terms the ways in which recreation can help workers in war plants get the most out of their leisure time and find personal satisfactions in spite of their heavy responsibilities and demanding jobs.

Because community recreation workers have so definite a responsibility for providing facilities and activities, suggestions are offered in the booklet which will be of interest to municipal recreation departments and private groups providing recreation.

The chapter headings cover such subjects as Special Problems in Wartime Industrial Recreation; Activities; Planning and Starting the Program; The Community and the War Worker; Organization and Administration of the Plant Program.

Appendices offer constitutions and by-laws of employees activities associations and athletic associations, a form for an industrial recreation interest survey, a number of sample programs, and similar information.

Order your copies at 35 cents each from the

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue New York 10, N. Y.

Curtain Going Up!

(Continued from page 434)

Teacher Association brought Clare Tree Major's Children's Theater to Richmond and the Junior League produced its plays, junior audiences were receptive to a medium which they had learned to love.

After a while the teen age group which had produced these first plays grew up, but each of them took with him some of the beauty and fun and much that he had learned in the early days at the Children's Theater.

Last summer another group made its appearance. Some of them have fathers and aunts and cousins who were the heroes and heroines of that early theater of fifteen years ago. And they appeared quite naturally through a project sponsored by the Community Recreation Association as a climax to its summer program of "Fun at Home." Looking about for an activity which would interest the teen age members of neighborhood "Fun at Home" clubs and would utilize the storytelling, music, arts and crafts which they had enjoyed in an intensive five-week program, the Community Recreation Association decided to produce a children's play assisted by the Parent-Teacher Associations, the Musicians' Club of Richmond, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, and the Junior League, and sponsored by Miller and Rhoads. And when they began to work, there it was, the Children's Theater reborn in its original and natural form—teen age boys and girls producing fairy tales for the children who were reading them.

Nothing was missing, the twelve princesses were beautiful and the twelve princes were handsome. The Beautiful Lady materialized out of thin air and a magenta spotlight, and the hero spent much of his time being invisible to the rest of the cast. The six maids who attended the princesses danced and sang to their hearts' content and the Duke was sufficiently blustering while the Duchess was sufficiently charming. Comedy was furnished by Toodles, the Chamberlain, and there was, of course, an enchanting grotesque called the Keeper of the Keys.

For the Record . . .

(Continued from page 455)

The Recreation Commission was set up to include five members and the director's position was classified under the Civil Service Commission.

In December the city manager appointed to the Recreation Commission Mrs. Frances Lanyon, Dr. Charles Fernish, Kenneth Conn, John Lindsey, and Harold Flannery. At its initial meeting in December the commission elected Dr. Fernish president.

Provision for the leadership necessary to operate the department was taken care of by the City Council on January 4 of this year by ordinance 2893 which empowered the city manager to employ recreational leaders from an approved list certified by the Civil Service Commission. A recreation department stenographer position was created by ordinance 2894 on the same date and this position is to be filled from the Civil Service eligible list.

In January the Recreation Commission approved plans submitted by the director for the operation of nine year-round playgrounds located strategically throughout the city.

The San Jose program will be a cooperative one which the city and the school department participating actively from both a personnel and facility viewpoint.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

How to Keep Fit and Like It

By Arthur H. Steinhaus, Ph.D., M.P.E., Alma H. Hawkins, A.M., Lt. Comdr. Charles D. Giauque, USNR, Edward C. Thomas, B.S. Consolidated Book Publishers, Inc. George Williams College, 5315 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill. $.25.

IT REALLY WILL BE FUN to keep fit if you follow the suggestions in this attractively illustrated booklet which, the author tells us, is a manual for civilians and a plan for a community approach to physical fitness. The material answers three questions: How fit are you?; How can you become more fit?; and Have you become as fit as you should be?

What Makes It Tick?

By Katharine Britton. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50.

THIS BOOK has the answers to many of the questions which children ask. Starting with how a clock (and incidentally most mechanical toys) works, the book goes on to elevators, kites, gliders, radios, and many other articles. The information given under each subject has been carefully checked for scientific accuracy but is presented in such a way that a young boy can readily understand it.

Keene Cement Craft

By O. Arnold Radtke. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee. $2.00.

NEW USES FOR A MATERIAL the possibilities of which have not been sufficiently explored are presented in this book for the amateur craftsman. Directions are given for a number of small projects such as penholders, ash trays and vases, all of which can be made in a wide variety of attractive color combinations.

Weaving on a Card Loom

By Mary M. Atwater. Universal Handicrafts Service, Inc., 1267 Sixth Avenue, New York. $1.00.

A VERY ANCIENT, interesting, and ingenious little craft with many possibilities is described in this booklet. Equipment consists of a set of square cards or tablets with holes in the corners. A small shuttle may be used as a convenience but it is not a requirement. A variety of materials may be used, such as rug yarns, floss, and crochet and knitting cottons. Among the articles which may be made are belts and girdles, handles for bags, straps for sandals, pack straps, and similar articles.

Music in American Schools

By James L. Mursell. Silver Burdett Company, New York. $2.60.

THIS, THE FOURTH of Mr. Mursell's books on principles and psychology of music education, reiterates his basic beliefs regarding the values of music, methods of teaching, and similar matters.

Art and Materials for the Schools

By Sibyl Browne, in collaboration with Ethel Tyrrell, Gertrude M. Abbihl, Clarice Evens, and others. Progressive Education Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York 19. $1.25.

RECREATION WORKERS will find help in this book for their arts and crafts programs which suggests activities to aid the war and peace. Directions are given for a number of projects under such headings as map making; puppetry; dyeing, painting, and printing with natural materials; weaving and rug making; carving wood, plaster and stone; posters, handbills, and booklets; and pottery and modeling. Interesting background material accompanies the instructions for making various articles.

Physical Fitness for Girls

By Rosalind Cassidy, Ed.D. and Hilda Clute Kozman, Ph.D. A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 West 44th Street, New York 18. $2.00.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS of physical education to war-peace programs in secondary schools are outlined in this book designed as a textbook for students preparing to teach physical education in the secondary schools and as an aid to teachers who want to align their programs to present day needs. The program presented is based on fundamental concepts concerning education in a democracy and is especially suggested for use in the present crisis to help girls prepare for their tasks as citizens. It furnishes a social and cultural background for the fitness program while presenting the practical content of which is necessary. Its underlying philosophy is the union of mind and body for effective citizenship.

The book is supplemented by a physical fitness workbook entitled "Fitness First," written to help the high school girls' physical education teacher and to interest the girl herself. Price is 60 cents.

Coming Down the Wye

By Robert Gibbings. E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., New York. $3.00.

TO WRITE A BOOK about the Wye, Robert Gibbings spent two years observing and studying this stream, called by those who love it the most beautiful, romantic, and legend-haunted river in either England or Wales. His adventures are recorded in the book, and the legends and traditions he unearthed make delightful reading. The volume is illustrated with the author's own engravings.

Stephen Foster

Arranged and edited by Jeffrey Marlowe. Boston Music Company, 116 Boylston Street, Boston. $2.00.

FIFTEEN FAVORITE SONGS by America's best loved master of melody are included in this collection, which also contains a reproduction of the Howard Chandler Christy portrait of Stephen Foster which hangs in the "Old Kentucky Home" at Bardstown, Kentucky.

Radio Workshop Plays.

By James M. Morris. The H. W. Wilson Company, New York. $3.00.

Twenty-six royalty-free plays, eleven of them new, are included in this revised and enlarged edition of plays suitable for broadcasting by high school and college students. Instructions for production, sound effects, timing, and similar details accompany each play.

Health Can Be Fun.

Words and pictures by Munro Leaf. Frederick A. Stokes Company, Philadelphia. $1.35.

The delightful sketches in this book and Mr. Leaf's gift of presenting his subject matter should go far to help remove the "curse" from the eating of vegetables, brushing of teeth, and other health measures which most children seem to be born hating.

P.E.A. Service Center Pamphlets.

Progressive Education Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York. Each $.25.

In response to many requests for material which will help in the day-to-day problems of classroom teachers, the Progressive Education Association's Service Center has prepared a series of pamphlets designed to answer the questions: "How do I do it?" "What materials do I use?" "Where can I go for help?" "How does it work out?" Of special interest to recreation workers are Pamphlet 1—*The Community: A Laboratory* (School and Community Work Together at Glencoe, Illinois); Pamphlet 4—*Teaching Music in the Elementary School;* Pamphlet 6—*Youth Has a Part to Play* (167 Examples of Youth Service to the Community); Pamphlet 8—*American Folk Song and Folk Lore* (A Regional Bibliography).

Simplified Home Sewing.

By Helen Hall. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York. $2.75.

This volume makes available to the average beginner the modern, up-to-the-minute methods and short cuts that professionals use. The simplified methods presented can easily be learned through application and practice. They will make home sewing an interesting and profitable hobby.

Figure Drawing for All Its Worth.

By Andrew Loomis. The Viking Press, New York City. $3.95.

This illustrated book deals with the techniques of drawing the human figure. Mr. Loomis dedicates his book to the young artist who hopes to make drawing his means of livelihood and he offers many practical suggestions.

Filet Crochet Lace — How to Make It.

By Margaret Techy. Harper and Brothers, New York. $2.50.

A combination of instructions for beginners and advanced workers, this book contains five lessons for beginners and nine for more advanced workers, patterns, and original designs. There are over fifty photographs showing finished work and a number of diagrams.

The American School and University.

American School Publishing Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. $2.50.

The Fifteenth Annual Edition (1943) of the Yearbook is devoted to the design, construction, equipment, utilization, and maintenance of educational buildings and grounds. Recreation workers will be especially interested in Section I—Schools for Tomorrow; Section IV—Landscaping; and Section V—Physical Education and Athletics.

Home Canning in Wartime.

By Elsie Clarke. World Publishing Company, 2231 West 110th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. $.49.

This is a practical victory guide to victory gardens. The principles underlying successful canning are presented and clear concise directions are given for canning, preserving, pickling, and drying.

Pierre Pidgeon.

By Lee Kingman. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston, Massachusetts. $2.00.

The story of a little French-Canadian boy who, above all things, liked to build ship models. The illustrations in the book will make it particularly interesting to the young children to whom it's addressed.

Songs From the Veld.

By Josef Marais. G. Schirmer, Inc., New York. $.75.

These fourteen songs from South Africa represent a collection of unusual folk music with a flavor entirely its own. This is the first time these songs have appeared in English.

Exploring Music.

By Vincent Jones, Ph.D. and Bertha Wingert Bailey, M.A. C. C. Birchard and Company, Boston. $1.68.

In this volume the authors have provided a unique text in music theory. The book provides for the interested amateur and the high school or junior college student a course of study in music techniques, which from the beginning are integrated.

For Love of Country—Stories of Young Patriots.

Selected by Wilhelmina Harper. Illustrated by Wilfred Jones. E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc. $2.00.

Much care and thought have gone into the assembling of these stories of young patriots — children who have played some part in the various crises of our country's history. Each story is a thrilling adventure, full of the courage and daring which helped make this country great.

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For Your Christmas Program

Check this list of helpful Christmas aids and send in your orders today

The Christmas Book, **by Marguerite Ickis** . . . . . **$.50**
A delightfully illustrated booklet presenting old and new material for family or group use. Read about Christmas customs in the Old World, the origin of the Christmas tree, and the ageless spirit of medieval carols. Among other features are a Christmas party, playlet for children, community festival, holiday music, suggestions for decorations and refreshments. Included is a reprint of the famous editorial, "Is There a Santa Claus?"

Christmas Novelties for Everyone, **by Marguerite Ickis** . . . . . **.10**
Directions for Christmas handcraft—ornaments, cards, decorations, gifts, packages, table scenes, candle holders, stained glass windows, cutouts. Reprinted from RECREATION, November 1942

Christmas Carols . . . . . **$.80 per 100, $8.00 per 1,000**
Leaflet containing 10 well beloved carols, words only

Thanksgiving and Christmas Decorations from Garden and Woods, **by Julia A. Rogers (MP 284)** . . . . . **.15**

A Community Christmas Party **(MP 295)** . . . . . **.15**
A complete party plan including suggested invitations, decorations, refreshments, music, games, stunts, and contests

A Polar Christmas Party . . . . . **.10**
A party with a North Pole setting. Reprinted from RECREATION, November 1941

"Deck the Halls" . . . . . **.10**
A Christmas party for wartimes. Reprinted from RECREATION, November 1943

Suggestions for Novel Christmas Cards **(MP 290)** . . . . . **.05**

Make Your Own Christmas Tree Ornaments **(MP 257)** . . . . . **.10**

A Christmas Carnival in Carols and Pantomimes **(MP 296)** . . . . **.10**
A carnival centering around five or more carols which lend themselves to pantomiming, production notes included

Christmas Kaleidoscope **(MB 95)** . . . . . **Free**
A festival for those who have a large number of children trained in various national dances and who wish to use them in a program with continuity

A Candle Lighting Service **(MB 288)** . . . . . **Free**

Christmas Customs and Legends Around the World **(MP 255)** . **.10**
A pantomime based on folk customs

A Few References on Christmas Customs and Legends Around the World **(MB 596)** . . . . . **Free**

Christmas Music **(MP 216)** . . . . . **.05**
A list prepared as source material for communities and groups

Stories of Christmas Carols **(MP 60)** . . . . . **.15**

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
315 FOURTH AVENUE . . . NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK

Thanksgiving—1863 and 1943

"THE year that is drawing to a close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. . . . Needful diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defense have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship; the ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battle-field, and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom.

"No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the most high God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy.

"It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and one voice by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and praise to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens. And I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility, and union." — *Abraham Lincoln* in his presidential Thanksgiving Proclamation, October 3, 1863.

Keepers of the American Tradition

RECREATION LEADERS need to face, each one for himself, what is included in the American tradition of values in living.

Always there has been emphasis on independence because of the pioneer nature of early life in America. Much has centered about the church, and later about the schoolhouse. From early times there have been the public commons in a great many communities. Much of recreation tradition has centered about work competitions in wood chopping, plowing, and various work activities have grown naturally out of the surroundings.

There has been an element of democracy in that emphasis has been upon ability to do rather than upon the possession of goods or upon the family to which one belongs. The ability to plow a straight furrow, to knock out a home run, to swim a long distance, has counted, whatever the origin of the individual.

Each community has its own traditions which have been passed on in some sections of the country for many years. It is important that each recreation worker should make an effort to learn these traditions, to interpret them, to help build upon them. Much can be done in preserving an interest in the historical background of each community. What are the places where important events have taken place in the history of the place or the nature? Where are the geological formations that have particular interest, indicating what happened thousands of years ago? What are the special trees and flowers and shrubs that belong to the particular locality?

All the festival days of the years, particularly Christmas, are used by the community recreation centers to "preserve the treasures of the spirit which we hold in trust for the benefit of the generations to come." Recreation leaders think not only of what takes place at the center but of what is carried back into the home, of what will keep the life of the individual strong and richly, deeply satisfying.

Perhaps more than any other group, the recreation leaders have it within their power to be the keepers and builders of tradition in their communities.

Howard Braucher

December

Morton Photograph

Courtesy Recreation Department, San Francisco, California

Christmas at Home

By AUGUSTUS D. ZANZIG
National Recreation Association

This article, used by courtesy of the Bureau of Public School Extracurricular Activities, Division of Extension, University of Texas, has been taken from a booklet entitled *Sing We All Noel,* containing Christmas and Twelfth Night suggestions for home, school, church, recreation center, club, and community.

AN ESPECIALLY fortunate thing about carols is that many of them are suited to all ages from infancy to old age. The love of the Child, and the wonder, gaiety and good-will are as native to young children as to the most mature adult. Indeed, we older people look to the company of children at Christmas time to renew these feelings in us. It is then also, even where there are no children, that everyone who sings or hears a real carol and sees a Christmas tree must have intimations again of the Kingdom which, to enter, he must become "as a little child." And the tunes of many carols are likewise as well suited to singing by the very young as by the mature. So it would be loss of the best opportunity in the year if parents and children did not sing carols together.

If the parents feel incompetent in starting or carrying a song, let the children — if they have learned at school — be the leaders. Or invite one or more neighbors, or let the children invite one or more of their singing friends, to come and sing and perhaps have some simple refreshments together and maybe some suitable games also. If an army or navy training center is near, there may be among the soldiers or sailors required to stay on duty and away from home a number who would like very much to be guests for an evening or a Sunday or holiday afternoon and sing or play carols. Put a lighted candle in the window on Christmas Eve, so that any group of carolers going along that street will stop at the house and be invited in to sing with the family. Once such a singing is happily done, the members of the family will wish to do more of it by themselves.

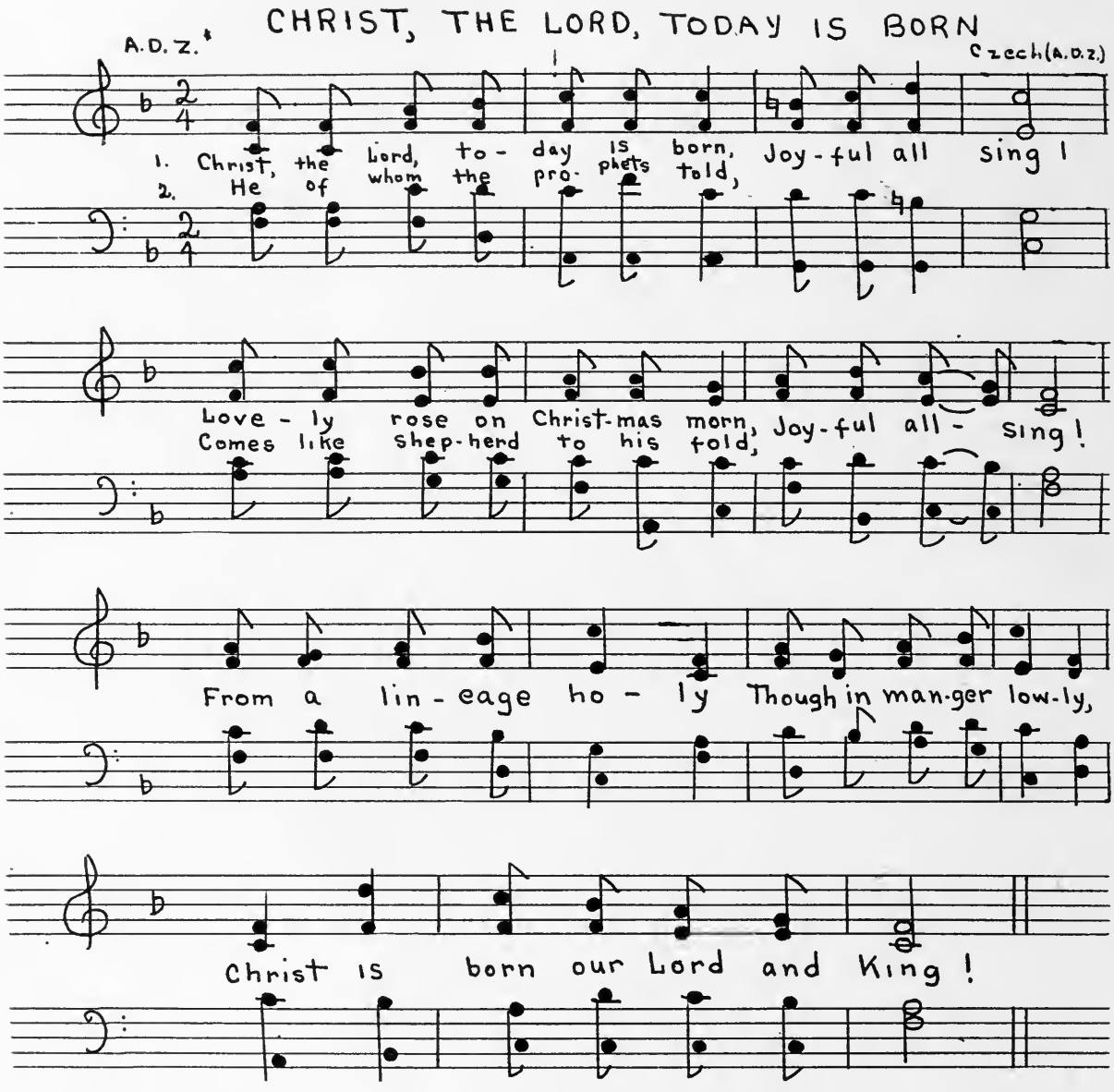
If there is no piano or no one to play one, a guitar or a psaltery such as children learn to play will do very well, perhaps better than a piano. A violin or flute, or the simpler flute of Elizabethan times now being revived and called a "recorder," can be charmingly appropriate. Even more appropriate is a well-made and well-played shepherd pipe, the simplest flute of all, usually made nowadays of bamboo—a pipe such as the shepherds at Bethlehem must have played. The making of such a pipe is itself a very engaging activity, especially when it is done in the company of one or more other persons who are also providing themselves with such a really musical instrument.

A "piping party" can be a very enjoyable home event. The pipes can be made of different sizes, of soprano, alto, tenor and even of bass, to make the corresponding part-playing possible. It is possible and delightful, of course, to have part-playing even with two or more of these instruments of the same size or with any two or three different sizes, except soprano and bass alone, these being too far apart in range. We were thinking, however, of how lovely and helpful in the singing even one can be. (The National Recreation Association at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., has published a booklet, *How to Make and Play a Shepherd Pipe,* which gives full directions and some real music to play. It costs 35 cents.)

We should mention the accordian and the modest harmonica, ocarina, tonette, and flageolet also, the last three named being also flute-like in character, though not so lovely as the other ones we have mentioned can be.

But the singing can be very enjoyable without any instrument at all. Most important is it to remember the true nature of a real carol, how spontaneous and simple it is, how transparently sincere and as clean and fresh as a bright May morning in the country, and play and sing it so.

One of the best of all carol collections, especially welcome where there are children, costs only ten cents. It is entitled *Christmas Carols,* is delightfully illustrated, and was compiled by Mary Nancy Graham published by the Whitman Publishing Company of Racine, Wisconsin, and it is obtainable at five and ten cent stores. Its "I Saw Three Ships," "Away in a Manger," "Bring a Torch, Jeanette, Isabella," "What Child Is This?" and


CHRIST, THE LORD, TODAY IS BORN
A.D.Z.*
Czech (A.D.Z.)
1. Christ, the Lord, to- day is born, Joy-ful all sing!
2. He whom the pro- phets told,
Love-ly rose on Christ-mas morn, Joy-ful all- sing!
Comes like shep-herd to his fold,
From a lin-eage ho- ly Though in man-ger low-ly,
Christ is born our Lord and King!

3.

God and man in him are one,
Joyful all sing!
Love and truth to earth have come,
Joyful all sing!
From a lineage holy,
Though in manger lowly,
Christ is born our Lord and King!

*Tune and prose translation from Edward Micek at the University of Texas

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the beautiful simple chorale by Bach are as rightful and happy a heritage of every child as are fresh air and sunshine. And all the other carols in this book, several of them generally familiar, are also gifts for the whole family.

The school music teacher and the grade teachers who teach music would doubtless be glad to collaborate with parents wishing to have carol singing in their homes. They could help by having parent-teacher associations and the school children learn and sing the same carols. Children of the upper elementary grades, and sopranos in the secondary schools, could be taught descants to familiar carols. A descant, which is a distinct melody added above the familiar tune, can make the home singing still more engaging for everyone. It is almost equally enjoyable if it is played on a violin, flute, recorder or shepherd pipe. Among the carol collections mentioned in this article are some with descants. The school authorities might be glad to have the parents, or at least the mothers, come to caroling assemblies or even in small numbers to the regular classroom music sessions and join with their children there in the singing.

The private music teachers could help and incidentally bring still more vitality to the musical life of their pupils by teaching them to play carols or accompaniments to them at Christmas time. An excellent carol collection for the modest pianist is the Diller-Page Carol Book published by G. Schirmer, Inc., New York, at 75 cents a copy. Its selection of carols is very fortunate and its piano accompaniments, though simple, are very musical.

The National Recreation Association has issued a Christmas Carol sheet containing the words of ten favorite carols including "Silent Night," "O Little Town of Bethlehem," "Deck the Hall," "God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen," and "The First Nowell." These sheets may be obtained at 80 cents per hundred. Also available from the Association is *The Christmas Book* with its suggestions for caroling and other ways of celebrating Christmas — 50 cents.

Surely there is motive enough for one or both of the parents themselves to learn to play or to refurbish past skills in playing. Most carols are so easy to learn to play. We should remember the custom of the Elizabethan composers of delightful home-music known as madrigals, of writing on the covers, "apt for voices or viols." If you could not sing, or needed another vocal part but had no one capable of its vocal range, the part might be played instead. Even when their daughters were quite young, a certain modern couple could be overheard at home early on Christmas mornings joining with them in complete and convincing performance of the beautiful four-part Christmas chorale of Bach, "Break Forth, O Beauteous Heavenly Light," the parents singing the soprano and the tenor parts, the violin-playing daughter the alto, and the 'cello-player the bass.

Even if lacking every sort of ability or aid mentioned so far, there is still another resource open to everyone who can afford its not great cost. The phonograph record catalogs of the R. C. A. Victor Company, the Columbia Recording Corporation and the Decca Company list many recordings of Christmas carols, many of which are so presented

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Print by Gedge Harmon

A Christmas Party that Re-Creates

By RACHEL DAVIS-DUBOIS

Courtesy Intercultural Education Workshop

"I HAVE NEVER SPENT a happier evening." "I feel ten years younger." "My friend had been melancholy for weeks; after the Festival he sang all the way home." "I feel differently now about people—*all* people." "This shows us what recreation can really mean."

Because of the growing tensions among our people of various racial, religious and cultural backgrounds, and of the physical weariness due to war work, leaders in the recreational field are happy when they find a pattern for an evening's entertainment that is fun plus. They recognize that there is need for simple ways of bringing together our neighbors of many cultural backgrounds (and almost every community in American life is heterogeneous)—not only for fun and inspiration but also for immunizing us all against the germ of prejudice. A Neighborhood-Home Festival such as has been worked out by the Intercultural Education Workshop group in various eastern communities is such a way of combining the need for fun and relaxation, for developing intergroup appreciations, and for providing a kind of spiritual lift.

The party is simple and spontaneous—it needs only the kind of a hostess who can lead an after-dinner conversation, assisted by one who can draw well-known songs from a group and another who can coax people into simple folk dancing. Sometimes this is combined in the same person. The group conversation often starts with the simple but appealing theme: "Let's introduce ourselves as we were when we were ten years old and tell what we had most fun in doing at this season of the year." Such conversation shows a mixed group of people how interesting our cultural diversity is and yet how basically one we all are. For example, all peoples celebrate something akin to our harvest feast at Thanksgiving, to the festival of the winter solstice which we celebrate at Christmas, to our spring or Easter festival, and to the midsummer holiday which is our Fourth of July.

To show how the spontaneous conversation goes, we report a Winter Home Festival which took place last year in an industrial city of a mixed population. Similar conversations, or Home Festivals, have been conducted in over a hundred groups in many kinds of communities (rural, small-town, and city) during the past three years by our group.

Church groups, whose 1943 topic for Home-Mission study groups is "The Church and America's People," are using the Home-Festival method because it gives them a natural, legitimate reason for inviting in some of their Jewish neighbors to describe something of the Hebrew seasonal festivals. Interracial groups find in it a much faster, and more natural and less mores-shattering way of breaking the ice than the usual interracial tea. Interfaith groups are finding in it a fascinating way of appreciating differences and recognizing similarities in church and synagogue customs.

Those concerned about the guidance of youth find in the sharing of cultural backgrounds a means of giving that necessary sense of worth in what the

Dr. Rachel Davis-DuBois, director of the Intercultural Education Workshop, 204 E. 18th Street, New York City, has done valuable work in schools and with community groups over a period of years, in an effort to discover the best methods of developing more understanding attitudes among America's culture groups. "The American Home Festival," one of the latest experiments, brings people of differing racial backgrounds together to explore and share in universal season customs and folklore for the purpose of reducing prejudice and helping to build a richer American culture.

individual *is,* and all see in it an effective means of overcoming prejudice in face-to-face contacts so necessary if we are to develop a sense of national unity.

A practical workbook for local leaders, prepared by Dr. DuBois, has recently been published by Harper and Brothers, New York City, under the title, "Get Together Americans." Price, $1.75.

A member of one of the groups reports the natural flow of their conversation around the winter theme:

"We sat in a compact circle, about forty of us, adults of various ages, economic and cultural and religious backgrounds. Several of us sat on the floor. The mantel was covered with greens in the midst of which stood two tall, red candles. On one corner was a little creche brought by an Irish Catholic member of the group. On a table in front of the fireplace were the Hebrew Menorah candles.

After the suggestion, "Let's introduce ourselves by telling where we were and what we liked most to do at this season of the year when we were ten years old," the memories came fast: "I grew up on a farm in New England. Because of my Puritan background, such 'fairy tales' as Santa Claus were not stressed. However, after learning about it in school I tried to make my younger brothers and sisters believe in the story. I succeeded too, for one of them called Santa on the phone."

"We used to make all the trimmings for our trees. We hung paper chains of various colors on it, and popcorn in festoons."

The nationalities secretary from the Y.W.C.A. had been born in Alsace-Lorraine, and what a jolly Christmas she told about! Her face was radiant as she told it and we all loved her. She sang for us a beautiful German Christmas song in German, and then we sang it with her.

A second-generation German background woman told of similar but not so merry Christmas customs in her childhood. One such custom was that the Christmas tree could not be seen by the children until the door was opened after the tree was lit.

The next person, who grew up in a Jewish home in an Irish community, told of snowball fights and of sledding down the only hill in town. Soon our whole group was singing with him "Jingle Bells." He also described the Jewish

Conversation begins in this group representing a number of countries, and memories come fast as each introduces himself at the age of ten and gives his recollections of this winter season.

Courtesy Harper and Brothers

December Festival of Lights called Chanukah. His friend was one of the town's best-loved cantors, and he, at our request, stood before the mantel, lit one by one the tiny candles with the shamos (servant) candle, and sang the traditional chant. Then came a bit of the history of this event—the story of the Maccabees. Although authorities think that this Feast of Lights is based on the ancient nature festival of the winter solstice, there was an important historical event some 150 years B.C. which ever since has been the basis of the Hebrew celebration in December, or Kislev, to use the Hebrew calendar. This event, in short, was that the Syrians had conquered the Hebrews and were forcing them to give up their religion and culture; but finally a small band of men, the Maccabees, fought and won a battle against great odds. They felt that their victory was due to their faith in God and of God's care of them. When the ruined temple was rededicated, a miracle happened. Some oil which looked as if it could only last a day lasted eight days. This is the reason the Jews have Chanukah for eight days during which they rededicate their lives to God and the cause of freedom.

How did our Stone Age ancestors, even before the early Hebrews, react to this season when they saw the days growing shorter and shorter and darker and darker? Was it the darkness more than the coldness that sent the chill into their souls? Did they feel a sense of relief and joy at this season when they knew that the sun *would* return? As answers to these questions, from different members of the circle, came the myths of Germanic and Scandinavian Balder, of Greek Persephone, and of Egyptian Osiris.

As the stories unfolded, we became aware that through all of them ran the same thread. All was peace and joy until hate came into the picture, killing the god or goddess of light and growth. Then the element of love was sacrificed in order to bring back the goddess of light. In all myths they kept their faith, celebrated at this season, that come what may the forces of light will win over the forces of darkness.

A young man whose parents grew up in Ukrania said in a happy tone: "What I'm going to tell you I never knew was a part of my inheritance until this week when I asked my parents to tell me of their childhood memories. It was the custom of my grandmother to strew hay or straw on her dining table and to spread her best embroidered tablecloth over it. A sheaf of wheat was put in the corner of the room. These rites were in commemoration of the humble surroundings into which the baby Jesus was born. During the meal someone would throw a handful of kutya to the ceiling. If it stuck, the coming year would be a prosperous and happy one."

A woman born in England told of making plum pudding, and then we joined with her in singing some old English Christmas carols. A Negro born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, described a New England Christmas; another from South Carolina told with much humor of the doll she received year after year with a new dress on. She led us in singing some spirituals.

When the group was asked if any came from families that sat around the Christmas tree listening to the oldest member read the nativity story from St. Luke, the woman born in England said, "Yes, we did that!" With face ashine she then, to our amazement, recited those memorable verses beginning with "And it came to pass . . ." and ending with the angels singing "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, goodwill toward men."

There is not space to give a report of all the memories shared so happily at this festival, but one more must be added, for it came as such a surprise. The leader was summing up and pointing out the similarities: that our Stone Age ancestors held festivals at this season because they knew that the forces of light would win over the forces of darkness; our Palestinian ancestors, because they knew that the weak can win over the strong if right is on their side and if they keep their faith in God; Christians, because they know that the power of love will win over the power of hate. Then the leader asked if anyone wanted to add to the summary, and someone who had come in late asked, "Would you like to hear from Persia?" She then came into the center of the circle, and sitting in Buddha fashion she told of the faith of the Bahaists that some day there will be a world religion. She then chanted softly in Persian something which somehow cemented us all together into a period of silence, after which some of the evening's songs were repeated. So it was that the Hebrew chant, the German Christmas song, the old English carol, the Persian chant, and the Negro spiritual were woven together as we ended on a joyous note singing "Walk Together Children, Don't Grow Weary."

As the group broke apart with excited exclamations of: "I never spent a happier evening." "Let's

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"We Are the Youth"

Courtesy East St. Louis Journal

A group of young people from the schools of East St. Louis, Illinois, who worked from 7 o'clock until midnight drafting this statement which represents their careful thinking. According to the East St. Louis *Journal*, the teen-agers became interested in the subject of juvenile delinquency after reading three pamphlets, one of them *Teen Trouble*, issued by the National Recreation Association.

"WE ARE the youth of this troubled and chaotic community appealing to you and others like you for your help and guidance in the problems that now face us. You will leave the troubles of today in our hands.

"Every one of you is faced with the problem of suitable recreation for your child. Where does your Bob or Susie go when they go out? To a tavern? To a juke joint? To a dive? Do you think these places suitable for good character building? Will these places encourage our youth to become good citizens? You are going to leave this city to the governing of the present generation? Do you want a corrupt, rotten city or do you want a city you can be proud of? Why is teen age recreation a problem in East St. Louis? Let us tell you why: (1) Lack of available facilities; (2) no organization, funds, personnel, et cetera; and, last but not least, the citizens of East St. Louis are passing the buck. You should do something about it!

"How about the schools you are paying for? You say that the taxes you are paying provide for the equipment we are supposed to use. Why should the gymnasium be locked when it is needed so badly? Why do some of the parks have their gates locked to us? They are our parks, why can't we use them? What help are you going to give us? Are you going to support us?

"It seems to us that we are being neglected. We are more or less taken for granted. After all, we are just kids. If we do something that our elders and worthy advisers consider bad and ill-bred they classify it as being only natural or that we just happened to get into the wrong crowd. Would this

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Baltimore Hangs Out the Welcome Sign

When war workers began flooding into Baltimore, Maryland, the party crew of the Department of Public Recreation took things into their own hands and threw a party for the newcomers at Perkins Housing Project. Here is a blueprint of the evening's fun. Try it!

HERE THEY COME — from all directions to a strange, new, city — thousands seeking better paying jobs, more advantages, a new start or the thrill of adventure.

What do they find? Thousands of workers looking for the same thing. Unless all arrangements were made ahead of time, they have no home, no job, and no thrilling adventure. They are confused and sometimes frightened. After days of looking, their reward may be a small apartment or one of the houses in a newly built housing unit. If these are all occupied, they have only one solution—pack up the family, try to get gasoline for the old car, and return home until "something breaks" when they will try again.

Those who are lucky busy themselves at first with all the exciting details of moving in and making their belongings fit into the new home. The new working hours are different from the job back home and this means another adjustment. Their neighbors may be from Texas ranch country, the fertile farms of Iowa, the Kentucky hills, or the crowded streets of New York. All of them are accustomed to different ways of living and all are looking for that something that will make them happy and contented in this new life. Fortunately, the great majority are young, ready and eager for whatever the future holds.

An invitation to a party. Imagine how thrilling it was for the workers who went to Baltimore to go to their mail boxes and find post-card invitations announcing a get-together at the Perkins Community House for all adults over sixteen who were living in the Perkins Housing Project. The party crew of the Baltimore Department of Public Recreation was to supply the fun.

Contact the project manager. The manager of the project had responded to the Department of Public Recreation's offer to stage some get-acquainted parties for newcomers. The members of the tenants committee were enthusiastic about the idea. The date was a Saturday in March; the place, the auditorium which had been cleaned by a volunteer committee of women. A piano was donated for the party, and the Department of Recreation loaned the truck and driver. When the party night came everything was ready, but the members of the committee and the social recreation crew from the Department had their fingers crossed. Would anybody come? Soon the first guests started straggling in—hesitating a bit "just to see what it's all about."

Get-acquainted name cards. The committee gave all the guests name slips to wear, along with a song sheet of tunes that everyone knows.

Community singing. After a few more arrived, they grouped around the piano and started off with the old familiar words of "Let Me Call You Sweetheart," "East Side, West Side," and "Long, Long Trail." It was astonishing, however, that this little group of seventy were not all familiar with many of the usually well-known songs on the song sheet and as a result did not sing them well together.

Objective—find the common interest. At this point the leaders realized that the problem of helping them become socialized involved overcoming such handicaps as different backgrounds, nationalities, and customs, likes and dislikes, and play experiences. Some guests who were disgruntled over their living conditions were eager to use the playtime to discuss their difficulties.

The charm of musical mixers. Almost everyone has a sense of rhythm, so the figures of the Grand March to the familiar, "Stars and Stripes Forever" or "Anchors Aweigh," went a long way toward unifying the group. Soon there was laughter and the hum of congeniality.

Circle mixers. Off to a good start—the problem now was to guide carefully the party guests from familiar activities into simple new play experiences without losing interest and enthusiasm. Circle Chat (the leader provided the topics for conversation), Jolly is the Farmer (an easy shifting of partners), and Glow Worm (a continuous walk-

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Horseshoe Players Move Indoors

By CARL E. WAITE
Commissioner of Recreation
White Plains, N. Y.

USUALLY WHEN winter comes, even the most hardy horseshoe pitcher takes to fireside or bowling alley, abandoning his ringers until spring. But such is not the case in White Plains, New York, where the Department of Recreation has made horseshoe pitching a year-round sport. When winter approaches, the players simply move into a small gymnasium in a former high school building, now given over to a variety of municipal uses.

Three regulation courts have been installed in the building which is centrally located within a block of City Hall and Police Headquarters, and three blocks from the Fire Department. Policemen and firemen play before and after tours of duty, and these two departments have a keen rivalry on the courts. From these matches has emerged the City Champion—Police Chief William Miller.

The indoor courts serve as a nucleus for many social activities in White Plains. Clubs have been formed, forums started, coed parties conducted, and picnics and fishing trips planned for the spring and summer. Family contests are arranged with handicap lines painted on the floor to guide the younger pitchers.

The courts aren't just a center for adults in the community. School children, originally sent by physical instructors to make up extracurricular requirements, have formed school and class clubs which function during the winter months, from October to April.

From the city playgrounds has come a New York State champion — young William Hamann who won the city junior championship both indoors and outdoors and then went on to win the state title in 1938 at the age of 18.

For construction of the indoor courts, wood and concrete flooring in the gymnasium was removed to a depth of six inches. A solid wooden frame, three feet square, made of two-by-fours, was inserted and filled with blue clay. The iron peg was anchored in a six-by-six timber laid across the bottom of the pit.

Three feet back, on each side of the pit, is a two-by-twelve plank, set on edge, as a protection from ricocheting shoes. Spectators and scorers sit behind a two foot wooden wall, topped by another two feet of wire fencing. The front and sides of the box are padded with discarded fire hose, which saves the wood from splintering and deadens the fall of a short pitch.

White Plains is also proud of its terraced, landscaped, and lighted battery of nine outdoor pits on two levels, surrounded by comfortable benches and shade trees. An adjoining building is used to store horseshoes and equipment and is complete with a tiled rest room.

When winter comes to Westchester County, the sport of horseshoe pitching just moves indoors. Here two enthusiasts try their "ringer" skill.

Photo by Kartluke

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How to Skate Safely

A guide to having fun and saving lives, prepared for the use of children and addressed to them

By JOSEPH LEE
Boston, Massachusetts

A GOOD MANY people have got drowned in the ice by wearing a coat with a belt on it or a large button in the front. (The belt or the button catch on the edge of the ice just as one is wiggling back onto safe ice.)

Don't be fooled by the ice. It may be a foot thick and not hold your weight. (This is in the spring when the sun's rays have penetrated through the ice and rotted it out underneath.)

Ice two inches thick may hold a multitude. (This is in the early part of the year on new pure "black" ice which has no snow on it.)

Do not be fooled by the ice because it is strong in one place. (It may be a foot thick one step, and an inch thick the next step, because a spring or a sewer or a brook has come up from the water under the ice.)

Do not be fooled by the temperature. The temperature may be below zero and the ice less than half an inch thick, (because the water had been warm during the previous week.)

The temperature may be between 50 and 60 like a day in June and the ice still be strong (because it froze solidly during the previous week, and is good solid ice which only waters on the top.)

Girls: It is best to go skating when the thermometer is about 40, after a period of comparative cold weather. It will not be so cold that your fingers and feet will be uncomfortable. Avoid skating on very cold, windy days. There is no need of it.

(Do not think that the ice will be strong in the afternoon because it was strong in the morning. It may be strong enough to hold a horse in the morning, during late February or March when the sun's rays are high, and weak enough to let a child fall through when you come back after dinner.)

Falling Through the Ice

If you see somebody else fall in, and you are on skates, reach a stick to them, or throw them a rope, if you can come near enough to do this without falling in. If you have not got skates on, do not do anything but call for help, because you will just be pulled into the hole yourself. However, if there is a ladder at the edge of the pond, this may be pushed out on the ice with greater safety, though not so quickly.

If there are other people around, and you have not got skates, lie down flat on the ice, each holding the other's heels, so that the nearest one can reach the man in the water. This "human chain" must be long enough for the last man to be on shore and get a firm grip by which to pull the "human chain" towards him. If the last man has skates of course there is no need of reaching to the shore for firm footing.

If you fall through the ice yourself, try to get out the best and quickest way you can if the ice is strong enough around you to hold your weight.

If it breaks around you as you try to climb up on it, you are going to have serious trouble.

Try "feather kicking" your legs up horizontal behind you, and then rolling out on the ice, so that your body will be spread out over a bigger area of the ice. Then keep rolling away as fast as you can with your hands over your head so as not to press down into the ice.

If the ice is very thin—too thin to roll out on—you can sometimes break it like a hammer by lifting your elbows above the ice and bringing them down on the ice to break a path for yourself.

If it is a cold day, you can leave your water soaked mittens on the ice in front of you, so that they will freeze and anchor your hands to the ice while you wait and call for help.

(If someone throws you a rope or reaches you a stick, arch your back so that they can pull you up over the edge of the ice, without your legs being doubled under you.)

The Best Rule of All. Skate on flooded fields or shallow ponds where the water is

Mr. Lee explains that the rescue methods he describes here are based on original notes in the Red Cross Manual, revised and amplified by experiments conducted through the cooperation of Boston's winter-swimming L Street Brownies, who "accidentally broke through the ice and submitted to rescue by various measures, as gracious guinea pigs in the interest of science and future ice-cracking victims."

only a foot or two deep, if you fall in. (Find out the depth of the pond near your home.)

Next Best Rule. Skate where other people are already skating and you can see that the ice is not cracking. Skate exactly where they are skating, following their tracks.

It may be of interest to some of our readers to know that the techniques of ice treatment mentioned by the author as having been developed by Ernst Hermann, are described in detail in "New Play Areas," by George D. Butler.

Always keep away from bridges, where the heat of the bridge and the current melts the ice most dangerously. Keep away from brooks along the side of a pond. Be especially careful at the first of the winter, when ice is half frozen, and at the end of winter when it is eaten out underneath by the sun's rays.

Never rely on snow that is on the ice, or piled up in a mound, or ridge on it. The snow melts the ice underneath like a blanket, and leaves but water below, making it the weakest place around. Also, you cannot see what you are stepping into.

Special Methods of Rescuing Others

If you are using a ladder, push it on the ice ahead of you like a sled, ready to throw your weight on it in case the ice gives away. If you go through the ice, pull the ladder back across the hole over you and climb out on the middle of it. Always leave the rope on the end of ladder trailing back towards shore for other people to get hold of.

If you are equipping a pond with ladders, bevel the corners of the ladder, top and bottom, at both ends, so that the forward corners won't catch in slushy ice when being pushed out. Leave a long rope, tied to one end, to trail ashore.

Do not use a boat if any better means are at hand. It is hard to get the boat on to the ice, and the only hope is to keep the boat skidding over the ice without breaking through. After the boat breaks through the ice it is almost hopeless to make progress with it through the ice in which it is locked. The boat is good only in the hope that you can get to the victim's side before it breaks through the ice, and then all of you may be able to tumble or climb inside the boat, awaiting further attempts at rescue.

If a boat should break through ice on its way to a rescue over ice, all you can do is have both people—if two are in the boat—go to the back end of the boat and then push the lifted front end up on to and over the ice ahead by shoving with an oar against the broken edge of ice behind. One of them should then go forward till his weight breaks the ice under the front end of the boat while the man in back holds the boat with the oar from slipping back again. The forward man returns to the back end of the boat and begins the operation once more to gain another six inches of progress. (Take a bucket for bailing. A small board used as a scoop, may also help. Boats on the shore of a waterway in the winter leak. Boats also upset pulling the victim aboard. Keep weight down.)

Final Rule

When you are old enough, by following these directions and learning how not to be fooled by ice, you can be the one to go out first. Otherwise, do not run out on unknown ice, unless you know

Courtesy Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners

positively and absolutely that the water is only a foot deep anyway.

Use ice more than you do; on the warm days as well as the cold days, but know what you are doing. Any time that you step on the ice or go to a new part of the ice, ask yourself, "How am I sure that I know what I'm doing?"

Suggestions for the Skating Supervisor

The adult supervisor in charge of public skating for a town, city, or reservation needs the following paraphernalia:

1. A thermometer outside his window.
2. The daily newspaper.
3. A rough sketch of each body of ice with pencil lines shaded in to mark the areas found to be weak or slow to freeze, and with plenty of white space for additional notes on the borders.
4. An ordinary walking cane, but made of iron, with the lower end flattened out chisel-shaped.
5. A notebook.

With this equipment, the recreation supervisor can keep a written record of the average daily temperature, taken from the newspaper, and corrected by the latest reading on his own thermometer, and he can readily sound the ice with his iron walking cane to disclose the thickness which must be then read and revised in connection with the daily temperature trend. He will soon, as he goes along, have completed a set of maps showing the good and bad places in each pond. It will be found that ponds and rivers run true to character, repeating the same weak spots or good areas year after year. The supervisor eventually will be able to stay at home and tell the thickness of ice in each part of every pond by his case-history records and current chronology. (In actual field work, a heavy single blow with the iron cane that will not pierce the ice shows ice strong enough for crowded skating.)

Artificial Aids and Techniques

It will be noted that no reference is made above to techniques of ice treatment. That field has been well covered by the late Dean Ernst Hermann.

The most essential feature to recall concerning artificial ice treatment is that removing snow which otherwise would lie on the ice and spoil much of the season, not only frees the ice for skating during the period when the snow would otherwise be there, but much longer! It gives six times as many skating days! In other words, removing snow from ice, when it falls, both keeps the snow away and, in addition, leaves clear, hard, "black" ice to last throughout the season. It affords continuous hard ice that can be skated on even during hot spells when the thermometer rises to 50° or even 60°—so comfortable for skating. Soft, spongy ice into which the snow has been allowed to melt turns into slush or skater's "fly-paper" every time the thermometer climbs above the freezing point. (Snow should be pushed off the pond. Left in piles on the ice, it melts the ice beneath, and is most treacherous. In cleaning off the ice, the open, light tractor with broad tread is the safest mechanism, not a heavy truck with four separate wheels and a closed cab.)

Other accessory services are the warm skating house for changing shoes, which greatly attracts the public.

There is also the plan of setting the walls of hockey rinks on skates so that they may be shifted and will not melt hollows in the ice near them from radiated sun-heat.

Fine points of watering the cracks and fissures in hard old ice at night for freezing a smooth surface, of putting down a new surface with a fine spray, or of mooring booms—at inlets or outlets, for example — to quiet a turbulent surface for freezing, are beyond the aspiration of the usual program. The emphasis above has not been on any forms of artificial treatments, but on using safely and wisely what nature afforded. When one natural waterway is bad for skating, another will be found good, and can be called to public attention.

Popularizing Use and Safety

A good skating bulletin in the daily newspaper will greatly attract urban participants to the currently available natural ponds. Police emphasis should be on wisely directing skaters to good areas, not on punitively dispersing them off bad.

The final help and precaution is a mimeographed direction sheet showing locations of the better areas and containing handy points on safe skating and rescue methods, to be distributed by police or recreation workers to those wisely or unwisely assuming adventure on ice, and to residents around the shores of each body of ice. A recreation leader on skates, on populous skating areas, to make participants safety-conscious and ice-conscious by informal instruction, is, of course, a great help. A hurdy-gurdy on the shore, with plenty of waltzes, approximates perfection.

Standards for Neighborhood Recreation Areas

Do neighborhood recreation areas and facilities in your community measure up to these standards?

PARK, RECREATION, and city planning authorities agree that in each municipality there should be at least one acre of publicly owned park and recreation space for each 100 of the local population. This acreage should be distributed among the various types of properties that comprise a well-balanced park and recreation system. The statement which follows is concerned with only two types, the playground and the playfield. These are the basic outdoor areas that serve the year-round needs of all the people and that should be readily accessible to all neighborhoods. Furthermore, even though variable factors in each city require individual study, the space requirements of the playground and playfield can be fairly determined in relation to the population, and there is considerable agreement among recreation, school, park and housing authorities as to normal space standards for these areas. Other types of park and recreation properties serve important functions, but any city that provides adequate playgrounds and playfields for all residential neighborhoods has gone far toward meeting the basic recreational needs of the people. Few cities can boast of such an achievement.

So many communities are making plans for postwar development projects, including recreation, it is of the utmost importance that plans made for recreation facilities shall be in accordance with accepted present-day standards. This statement was prepared to serve as a guide to communities looking forward to the expansion of their recreation areas. The advice of a number of experienced recreation executives and planning authorities was secured in preparing the material, which represents the accumulated experience and thinking of many leaders in the field.

The Neighborhood Playground

For many years the playground has been defined as an outdoor area which provides opportunities for children, primarily from six to fourteen inclusive, to take part in a variety of fundamental and enjoyable play activities. Its space requirements, location, facilities, and operation have been determined largely by the recreation needs of this age group. It has long been recognized that there should be a children's playground as well as a school within easy walking distance of every home, and every soundly conceived plan for city recreation provides a playground near the center of each neighborhood. Since the playground served primarily children of grammar school age, a desirable location in most cases was at or adjoining the elementary school site.

In recent years there has been a growing tendency for playgrounds, although designed primarily for children, to be used by young people and adults. Among the factors that have brought about this increasing use of playgrounds by the entire neighborhood are: A growing appreciation of the value of family recreation, a wide interest in neighborhood games, the extension of daylight saving, a growing demand for lighted areas for evening use, increased transportation difficulties, and the lack of other suitable, easily accessible outdoor facilities for youth and adults. As a result of changing conditions, the neighborhood playground is no longer considered primarily as a children's area but as a playground for the entire neighborhood. It not only serves the children's needs but affords limited opportunities for informal recreation for young people and adults. It is an outdoor center where the people of the neighborhood can find recreation and relaxation with their families, neighbors or friends.

Some playground features intended primarily for children may be used at times or under certain conditions by the older people of the neighborhood. In other cases separate facilities are needed for children and for adults. Games popular with the latter group that can be provided on the playground include shuffleboard, paddle tennis, handball, horseshoes, tennis, boccie, croquet, badminton and volleyball. A corner equipped with tables for checkers and other similar games may well be set aside for the old-timers. Intelligent planning and control are even more important on a playground serving a wide range of ages than on an area used by children only.

The enlarged service of the neighborhood playground has necessitated changes in playground

This material represents extracts from a recently published pamphlet—"Standards for Neighborhood Recreation Areas and Facilities"—available from the National Recreation Association at 15 cents. In addition, the pamphlet discusses agencies in the community concerned with recreation, the importance of cooperation, and how to secure acceptance of the standards. A digest of the statement is available in a briefer publication available at 10 cents.

standards. The former requirements for the children's playground must still be met, but additional space and facilities are needed for the older people. Careful planning and intelligent operation make possible a greater volume of service with little increase in the size of the playground. It should be kept in mind that whereas the playground will continue to be the chief center of outdoor play for all the children of the neighborhood, the young people and adults will seek much of their recreation at other and more distant areas.

Playground Standards. The following standards as to location, size and facilities are recommended for the neighborhood playground:

1. There should be a playground within a quarter to a half mile of every home. In densely built-up neighborhoods a playground is needed within a quarter mile of every home; under the most favorable neighborhood conditions, no person should be obliged to walk more than one half mile to reach a playground.

2. For the city *as a whole* there should be one acre of neighborhood playground space for each 800 of the present or estimated future population.

3. The space requirements for neighborhoods of different populations vary as follows:

Present or Estimated Future Population of Neighborhood	*Minimum Size of the Playground Needed*
1,000	2.75 acres
2,000	3.25 acres
3,000	4.00 acres
4,000	5.00 acres
5,000	6.00 acres

If the neighborhood has much more than 5,000 population, it is generally preferable to develop more than one playground to serve it. This is because it is often difficult to obtain suitable properties larger than six acres. Furthermore, two smaller playgrounds, if ample in size and properly located, will be nearer more homes and will attract a greater total attendance than a single larger playground. An existing playground that falls far short of the recommended space standard cannot serve the needs of all the people of the neighborhood. Unless it can be enlarged, such a playground should generally be developed for and restricted to children's use.

4. The playground should have most of the following features: corner for preschool children; an apparatus area; an open space for informal play; fields for games such as softball, modified soccer, and touch football; courts for tennis, handball, horseshoes, paddle tennis, volleyball and other games; an area for quiet games, crafts, dramatics, and storytelling; a corner for table games and other activities for old people; shelter houses; wading pool. Trees and other plant materials should be introduced insofar as practicable.

The Playfield

The playfield is the type of recreation area that provides varied facilities primarily for the use of young people and adults, although a section is often developed as a playground for the children of the surrounding neighborhood. The playfield affords opportunities for young people and adults to engage in many valuable and popular forms of recreation that require too much space to be carried on at the neighborhood playground. Among these activities are baseball, football, soccer, field hockey, archery and picnicking. An outdoor theater, recreation building, and swimming pool are common playfield features. Unlike the athletic field which is developed only for highly specialized sports such as baseball, football and track, the playfield is an area designed for diversified use by people of all ages.

Most people will attend the playfield less frequently than the playground because it is farther from their homes and because many playfield activities such as baseball or swimming require a considerable time period. Experience has shown they will walk a longer distance for such activities. Each section of the city should have an adequate properly developed playfield; in general a playfield will meet the needs of the people served by four neighborhood playgrounds. There are advantages in locating the playfield on or adjoining the high school site. If sufficient suitable land is obtainable, part of the playfield may be developed as a landscape park; in this case the area is called a playfield-park.

Playfield Standards. The following standards as to size, location and features are recommended for the playfield:

1. There should be a playfield within a half mile to a mile of every home, the distance depending upon population density and ease of access.

2. For the city as a whole there should be one acre of playfield for each 800 of the present or estimated future population.

3. Ten to twelve acres is the minimum site which will serve as a playfield, but an area of twenty acres is generally required to provide the essential features. Some times more acreage is needed. A playfield should be provided for at least every 20,000 of the population. Larger population units can better be served by two smaller playfields than by a single large area.

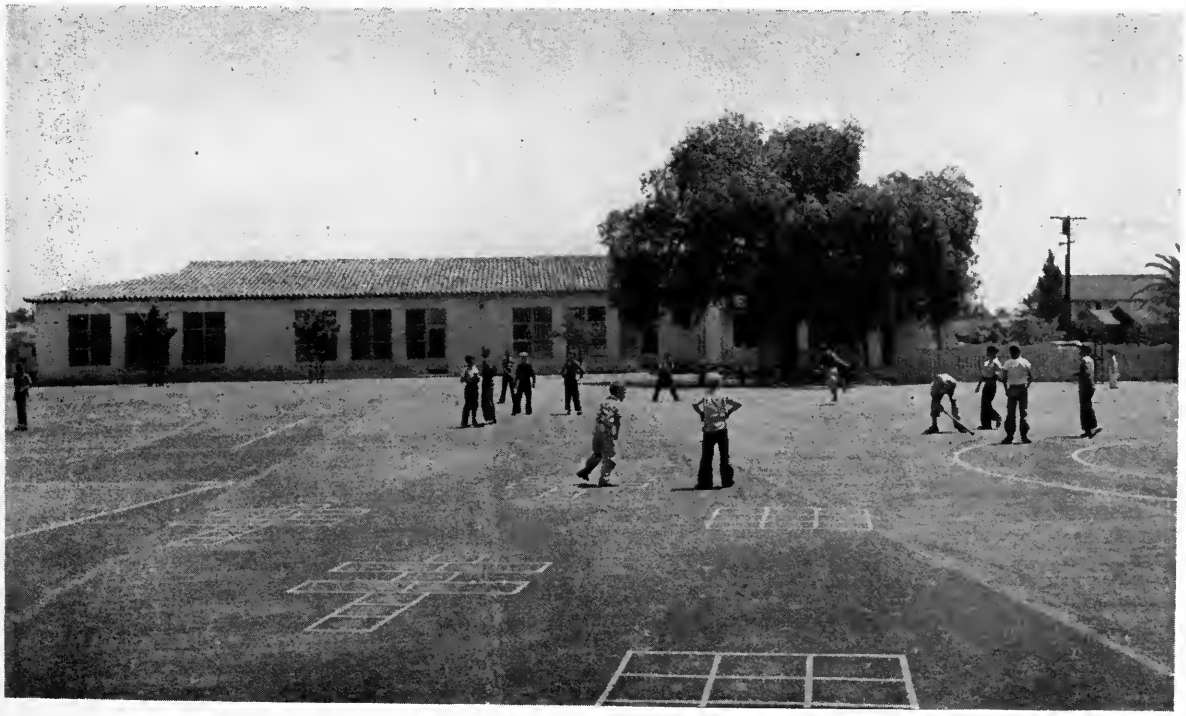
4. The playfield should have most of the following features: children's playground; areas for several major field games and sports for men and for women; courts for tennis, shuffleboard, boccie, badminton, volleyball and other games; lawn area for such activities as croquet, archery, clock golf; swimming pool; outdoor theater; center with council ring for day camping; picnic center for small groups; facilities for winter sports; recreation building; and parking area. Opportunities for landscape development should be fully utilized.

Standards for Indoor Recreation Facilities

Indoor recreation spaces and facilities as well as outdoor areas are needed if people are to have opportunity for a well-balanced recreation life throughout the year. Many activities can only be carried on successfully indoors. During much of the year outdoor activities are restricted by climate and weather; hence buildings are needed where recreation programs can be carried on. Any plan for furnishing adequate recreation service to the people of a neighborhood or community must include a consideration of the nature, availability, and extent of existing indoor recreation facilities, and of the additional facilities needed.

The question of standards for indoor recreation facilities has received little consideration although school authorities have indicated the space needed primarily for pupils enrolled in schools, and the federal housing agency has adopted standards for minimum indoor recreation space for public housing projects. In addition to schools and community buildings in housing projects, there are many public buildings with facilities designed or suitable for recreation. They include shelter houses, city auditoriums, field houses, youth centers, and specialized buildings such as an arts and crafts center, theater, sports arena or indoor swimming pool.

The playground at Lincoln Elementary School in Long Beach, California, goes far to meet the important requirement of adequate space



The Recreation Building

These various buildings serve a useful purpose. Nevertheless, a well-rounded indoor recreation program that makes a vital contribution to the leisure time of the people requires a building with diversified indoor facilities serving varied recreational interests. Examples of such a building are the community house, the school building designed and operated as an indoor recreation center, and the community recreation building.

Such a building should be located near the center of the community or section of the city it is intended to serve. In general, a desirable site is at or adjoining the playfield serving the same area. Such an arrangement makes possible a combined indoor-outdoor recreation center and makes for efficiency of service and economy of operation. To serve its purpose such a building must be generally and regularly available for the recreational use of the entire community the year round. Unless a building provides facilities that make possible a program that meets the varied community needs, and unless the periods and conditions of use are satisfactory, it cannot serve as a real community recreation building.

The following standards are recommended:

1. There should be a community recreation building or center within a half mile to a mile of every home, the distance depending upon population density and ease of access.

2. Such a building, or center, should be provided for at least every 20,000 of the population.

3. It should be generally and regularly available for the recreational use of the entire community throughout the year.

4. It should provide most of the following facilities:

Gymnasium, with seats for spectators, lockers and showers, suitable for basketball, volleyball and other floor games, gymnasium classes, and dances, socials, holiday celebrations and similar activities.

Assembly hall or auditorium with stage, and preferably with removable seats, for concerts, lectures, movies, dramatics, rallies, banquets, recreation demonstrations and community gatherings.

Room for informal reading and quiet table games, where an individual may drop in for a few minutes or spend an evening with one or more friends.

Room equipped for various types of arts and crafts activities.

Social or play room for small group parties, square dancing, play rehearsals, and other activities involving fairly small groups.

Room for table tennis, billiards, darts, shuffleboard and active table games.

Two or more club or multiple-use rooms for club and committee meetings and hobby groups of all kinds.

Refreshment stand or snack bar.

Kitchen for preparing meals and simple refreshments and also for cooking and canning classes.

Office for the director.

Essential service rooms and facilities including ample storage spaces for equipment and supplies.

Indoor Recreation Facilities

An appraisal of a city's indoor recreation resources must take into account not only the multiple-use recreation buildings but all buildings that have facilities regularly available for community recreation use. The specific interests of different communities vary, but experience has shown that in general the indoor facilities required to serve these interests are similar. Local conditions or needs may make desirable special features such as a music room, pistol range, bowling alleys, dark room, or library.

The following standards represent the indoor facilities that should be available for community recreation use in every city, regardless of the type of building in which they are provided:

A gymnasium for each 10,000 of the population or less.

An auditorium or assembly hall for each 20,000 or less.

A social room or play room for each 10,000 or less.

An informal reading and quiet game room for each 10,000 or less.

An indoor game room for each 10,000 or less.

A room equipped as an arts and crafts workshop for each 10,000 or less.

A club or multiple-use room for each 4,000 or less.

An indoor swimming pool for each 50,000 or less.

Community groups and individuals desiring further information on standards will wish to know that there is now available from the National Recreation Association a free bulletin (M. B. 1418) entitled "Bibliography on Recreation Areas and Facilities for Residential Neighborhoods." This lists a number of publications and sources of information on standards, planning, and development of outdoor recreation areas and indoor recreation facilities.

Looking Forward

What could be more timely than a "looking forward" party for young people as a celebration of the coming of the new year?

Print by Gedge Harmon

By LEAH SEWELL

EVERY NEW YEAR'S DAY brings the urge to "Ring out the old, ring in the new," and we shall pay homage to the traditional by using bells for the chief decorative motif for our party.

Christmas greens will still be with us — for all good Christmas loving folk keep them until twelfth night, and they will make a beautiful background for the New Year's bells.

Stretch light ropes or heavy twine horizontally or crosswise across the room, from corner to corner, according to your taste or the layout of your room. If this is not practicable, work out a scheme, such as having a series of bells hung across the corners, over the daïs, or wherever the musicians sit, and over the refreshment table.

Have bells of all sizes. Their colors will, of course, be a matter of individual taste, and they should have some relation to the background with which you have to work.

Colored construction paper with a plentiful sprinkling of gold, silver, and copper tinted shiny paper bells, will make a wonderful picture, and will impress the young revelers with the spirit of the evening as they come into the room.

If circumstances permit, have committees from among the participants take charge of the various features of the evening. If the party must be completely engineered by the hostess or the sponsors, it is not too formidable an undertaking for several people to make these decorative bells which will serve to adorn many future festivities. Cut the bells in varying sizes and allow a large fold-over piece at the top for pinning or pasting to the ropes.

If there is a stage, platform, or daïs, make a backdrop of brown paper painted with show card colors in amusing or sentimental designs—or both, if you like: A ship sailing into the dawn, for instance. It may sound ambitious, but there is sure to be someone who has a knack for this sort of thing. There can be sketches of fantastic gadgets for use in the future, or sketches of what the well-dressed citizens will be wearing in 1960. All these and many more things will come tumbling out of the hat as you set to work.

And, by the way, a roll of brown store paper a yard or so in width is one of the most useful things imaginable for party decorations. The construction paper can be purchased at very small cost at any stationery or art supply store. If there is no brush-and-paint talent in your midst, you can get good effects with colored crepe paper pictures pasted or sewed to a brown paper foundation.

A New Year's Eve party for a large young group is likely to need little more than good dance music and a fair-sized floor to make it successful, but it is well to plan a few entertainment features and games to get things started, and to keep them lively until refreshment time.

Around the walls, between the Christmas greens, have a few large panels of water color paper or of the brown paper on which the words of several good, rousing New Year's songs have been printed with a brush and India ink or black poster paint. Let New Year's sentiments have full play. "Ring Out Wild Bells," "Here We Come A-wassailing," with its fine chorus of "God bless you, and give you a happy New Year," and perhaps some popular song choruses which fit into the party theme of *looking ahead* would be appropriate.

For the games and program you must have a Master or Mistress of Ceremonies, but informality and spontaneity should pervade the evening.

Several groups should be formed for charades to be given and guessed by the assembly. Choose subjects in keeping with the party motif. Acting

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American Red Cross Photo

Three convalescing servicemen and a Red Cross worker try their hands at a bit of extracurricular activity

When They Came Back

By ANNE M. SMITH

ONE OF THE AIDS now recognized for mental and emotional balance for the ill is play—play constructively used to meet the needs of each patient. Experience has shown that play, wisely used, can be the means of social adjustment at a time when the patient needs it most. A resume of play as used in a hospital during the first World War will throw into relief what we face and indicate some of the ways in which play may now be used.

In World War I, thousands of servicemen were poured into Camp Custer (a debarkation camp) by truck, ship, and train from the battlefields of Italy, France, Russia, and other European countries to await dispersal into civilian life. Hundreds needing hospital care were placed in the twenty-three ward hospital there.

Captain Breshnahan, morale officer, said many of the men did not care to live, had no interest in returning to civilian life, and did not want to see their wives, children, or parents. Many were not shell-shocked nor insane but they needed readjustment because of their war experiences. He claimed the best medical care could only take them so far along the road to health; that something more was needed. He sought the help of the War Camp Community Service, in charge of recreation for the city and camp, requesting a professionally trained recreation leader and eight volunteers to see what play could accomplish with hospitalized men.

Little was known then of play as a therapy and none of the group chosen had had hospital experience. The volunteers were eight local girls over eighteen years of age and without recreation backgrounds; their director was a specialist in recreation. They met for an hour to learn quieter kinds of play suitable for two or more players, games of a social type, tricks and puzzles that might intrigue the listless or indifferent because of the challenge they presented for solution. Only a very general plan could be drawn up ahead of time for procedure, or timing because of the newness of the venture and the necessity for feeling the way in accordance with the needs of the patients.

On arrival at the hospital, the group found a long room lined on both sides with bed patients and a porch at one end where the up-patients on wheel chairs or on crutches were assembled. The number of girls was so small in proportion to the patients that volunteers had to be scattered to cover different sections of the room.

The first patient was flat on his back, with one arm completely gone, a Dakin tube draining a wound in his side, and the other arm up in traction with all but the forefinger shot off. Naturally only the mental type of game could be played with him, but his handicaps did not prevent him from entering heartily into the play. The second patient, we learned later, had not spoken to nurses or doctors since his arrival. Both legs had been shot off and he felt sullen and hopeless in facing a

future without them. Nurses and doctors clustered about to watch his reactions to play. Without knowledge of these facts, the play leader placed some toothpicks on a lapboard in front of him and said, "Can you do this match trick?" Simply and naturally he asked questions about the problem—was he making the right moves? — while the doctors and nurses gasped at the speed with which a simple trick had lifted him out of his lethargy.

"Once more war is responsible for putting thousands of servicemen in hospitals. Once more we face the necessity for making the months or years they spend there shorter and happier. We need to send them back into civilian life not only as physically sound as possible but better able to face and to meet the world problems ahead."

When the up-patients saw play going on in the ward, they left the porch, clustered around their friends in bed, and group play began at nine focal points. The experiment for the afternoon was declared a success by the patients and the doctors; every ward except the contagious was thrown open for continued experimentation two afternoons each week; all parties and special events were given to this unit for supervision; and other problems were presented for play and recreation to solve. To meet these responsibilities, regular training for volunteers was given twice each week.

One of the problems was the failure of patients to carry out the physical exercises prescribed. Captain Breshnahan told of one soldier with an instep pierced by three bullets whose foot muscles would atrophy unless he exercised them. Commands, pleadings, threats—all failed to make him do the exercises he considered so boring. To get such men to exercise in a form pleasing to them, Captain Breshnahan asked the recreation director to bring out a ballroom dance instructor and eight girls to teach them. He did not think more than eight men would be interested, and he simply posted a notice that a dancing class was open for those who wished to learn.

The only space available was the stage of the big recreation hall where hundreds of men read papers, played table games, listened to victrolas, or otherwise amused themselves. To protect the awkward beginners in dancing from the jeers of these hundreds, the stage curtain was drawn and the men assembled behind it for instruction. Instead of the anticipated eight, there were twenty-three, and the first man on the floor was the patient with the three bullet holes in his instep.

Captain Breshnahan appeared to be greatly astonished. "What in thunderation do you mean by doing this?" he demanded. "Haven't you been babying that foot of yours all this time, and now you want to DANCE!" "Oh, Captain, please let me. This will be fun," replied the soldier. The Captain turned away to hide the smile of satisfaction on his face, and left the stage quickly lest the men realize the whole thing was a put-up job. The men enjoyed the dancing so much and so many wanted lessons that it was decided to hold the next session in the officers' mess hall. But that, too, proved inadequate so the Y.W.C.A. Hostess House was used for the rest of the year.

As the dancers became more expert other patients watched from the mezzanine floor the thousands of couples dancing in the camp Recreation Center. Whenever they felt like dancing they would ask one of the volunteers to dance, returning to the mezzanine before the dancing tired them. Step by step by means of games, dances, parties, and other social experiences increasingly more stimulating in camp and in town, the men became more adjusted to living as social beings. It was a challenge to see how returned soldiers, indifferent to living, unwilling to face their responsibilities, could be brought to more normal attitudes by play. And it was astonishing to see their eagerness in playing what many would consider children's games, and what happened to them while playing.

Activities where the patients themselves participated, such as group games, dances, spontaneous group singing, tricks and puzzles played together seemed to accomplish these results better than the movies, concerts or dramatic performances where the patients looked on. Of course, time itself may soften the effects of experiences so harsh that they disturb the emotional, mental, or social balance of an individual, but participation in social group activities appeared to hasten the curing process. The group method seemed to be more efficient for patients already isolated in their thoughts and feelings than the case work or individual approach.

This experience with play in the last war demonstrates a method that may prove more effective and successful now. The casualties of World War II are on an unprecedented scale. To date they exceed our losses for the entire World War I. At the same time the Navy has suffered more losses than it had in all previous wars in this country's

(Continued on page 522)

West Hartford Goes to the Country Fair

By CLAYTON W. JOHNSON and J. W. FELDMAN

West Hartford's Country Fair really proved to be the "talk of the town" the publicity committee predicted! And best of all, it developed a community spirit such as West Hartford had never experienced. But it was only a start. Next year there'll be another fair — a bigger and better one.

THE IDEA of a Country Fair in the metropolitan town of West Hartford, Connecticut, was definitely not in accord with tradition. It originated with the West Hartford Kiwanis Club who presented it to the Department of Recreation for consideration. The Department was enthusiastic about the idea, and to get the reaction of the community the director of recreation called a meeting in June to which all civic and community organizations were invited. The response was beyond expectations—from that moment there was no doubt that the people of West Hartford wanted a Country Fair.

They All Wanted It!

Almost every organization in town participated with fifty-eight groups represented on the day of the Fair. Although a large sum of money was raised for the National War Fund, the most outstanding feature of the Fair was the community cooperation. Every section of the town was represented and everyone took part — young and old, from the Fish and Game Club to the D.A.R., civic clubs, P.T.A.'s, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, church groups, garden clubs and neighborhood groups. It was a real Town Fair.

Club representatives knew that due to shortage of gasoline and other restrictions, a large number of people would be home in the summer. To give them something to look forward to, Labor Day was selected as Fair day. All the work pertaining to the Fair took place during the summer months when most organizations are inactive.

An executive committee of seven was voted to control the planning, organization and carrying through of the Fair. Reverend Elden H. Mills of the West Hartford Congregational Church was elected chairman and J. W. Feldman, director of recreation, was appointed general manager. Subcommittees included publicity, athletic program, and grounds. In addition to these general committees, each organization had its own committee. An estimated seven hundred people worked on the Fair.

By the middle of August things were moving at a fast pace. Twenty-four of the fifty-eight organizations were to have a financial part in the Fair, while the re-

Courtesy Hartford Courant

Such matters as checking your child were efficiently handled by the Girl Scouts

Among the wares sold at the Fair were, of course, war stamps. It was fun buying them when offered you by such attractive "itinerant" salesladies!

Courtesy Hartford Courant

mainder participated in other ways. The representatives decided that all profits, above expenses, would go to the National War Fund.

Victory Gardeners Came

One of the main features was a display of produce grown by the local "farmers" in their summer war gardens. Through the Department of Recreation an active war garden campaign had been conducted in the early spring and summer, the result being a large number of gardens. Vacant tracts of land, town-owned lots, vacant school property, backyards, frontyards, in fact any and all available land was used. The Fair gave the gardeners an opportunity to exhibit the results of their labors. Mrs. Peter Cascio, chairman of the West Hartford War Garden Committee, directed the Harvest Show which was held in the auditorium. The Hartford Garden Clubs cooperated with West Hartford Garden Clubs in this show.

The War Garden Committee had an unusual stage display. They set up a storage room with the amount of canned and fresh vegetables which the Nutrition Committee of the Department of Agriculture had recommended for one person for one year.

The judges of the show were outstanding people in the agricultural field of the state. Blue, red, and white ribbons were awarded to owners of produce enrolled in 102 different classes. In the afternoon and evening this auditorium was thrown open to the public and more than 3,000 people filed through the hall to look at the exhibits.

So Did the Dogs and Their Masters!

Another big event of the Fair was a dog show, sponsored by the Nutmeg Dog Club. This meet was sanctioned by the American Kennel Club and was held in a fenced off area on the High School grounds. It brought out some of the best dogs in the state. An interesting feature of the show was an exhibition of dog obedience training.

Then the Fair Opened

Long before the Fair opened there was much activity about the grounds. Stands were being erected, concessionaires were getting their merchandise in order and properly displayed. Soldiers arrived with tents loaned for the day to several organizations. By 10:00 A. M. everything was in order and the Fair was officially opened.

After the opening speeches the local antiaircraft band gave an hour's band concert. At the same time a baseball game was in progress on the far side of the field and in another section a horseshoe pitching court was receiving plenty of attention. While preparations were made for the children's pet show, the youngsters were getting plenty of opportunity to throw balls at victrola records, to throw rings, or whatever would take their interest for the moment.

Many of the churches were represented by their Women's Guild with stands selling pies, cakes, soda, ice cream, merchandise of one kind or another.

At the children's pet show everything from dogs to goats were put on display. Ribbons were given

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Recreation Programs for Shut-Ins

The growing recognition of the importance of recreation for hospital patients and shut-ins has led to a number of interesting experiments which we are glad to record in RECREATION *as they are brought to our attention. If you know personally of activities of this type, or have heard of any, will you not pass your information on to us.*

Movies for Shut-Ins

By DOROTHY M. STUHL

"BUT MISS WALLACE, aren't we going to have a comedy?" asked Bobby Sherman, getting more restless by the minute.

"Of course we are," answered Miss Wallace, "but the comedy always comes last." So Bobby quieted down for as long as twenty seconds during the showing of a travelogue. I am frank to confess that Yosemite Park held a great deal of interest for me, but I could readily see where the ice-covered mountain tops and gorgeous waterfalls were lost on my companion of eight years in the wheel chair next to mine.

I had often heard of the joy brought to the patients at St. Luke's Hospital by the Volunteer Film Association, but "hearsay" never means as much as the actual witnessing of such a show. My brief stay in the hospital was timed perfectly to allow me the privilege of attending the fortnightly showing of movies to such patients as their staff felt would benefit from such a treat. I was one of fifteen lined up in wheel chairs, with ten who had graduated to the extent of sitting in regular chairs.

I must admit to a feeling of disappointment when I first discovered the showing was to take place in the corridor where traffic is great. However, I soon found that in this way, not only could the patients enjoy the show, but throughout the entire procedure I saw hospital aides, internes, nurses, and even full-fledged doctors pause for a minute or two to watch both the pictures and the reactions of the various patients.

The pictures were chosen wisely, and every effort was made to give variety and to appeal to an audience that ranged from eight to eighty. For obvious reasons sound pictures had to be eliminated except on special occasions. The cute wiggle bug next to me was not impressed by scenery, but the story of paper attracted him as he saw men fell logs and watched the entire process of turning these logs into a great many different types of paper. At last, when Donald Duck appeared, he threw caution to the wind and just let himself go. His laugh was contagious and spread over the whole audience, and I for one was in a much better mood for having had this unusual hospital experience.

This is the interesting story of the work of the Volunteer Film Association of St. Louis which is providing movie shows in hospitals in spite of wartime gasoline rationing and of shortages of both operators and equipment.

In a Children's Hospital

Another interesting place where the Volunteer Film Association brings its movies is St. Louis Children's Hospital. Monday has been set aside as movie day and four showings are given in the wards which normally house twenty children. Again, only silent pictures are used, because the showing takes place regardless of the fact that one or two of the children are quite ill. As a visitor on the surgical ward, it was my privilege to sit next to a wee mite of three who had just had an operation. He sat up for part of the Charlie Chaplin, and smiled weakly at his antics until exhaustion overtook him, when he settled down for a nap which lasted until Mickey Mouse appeared. Once more he sat up, and with renewed vigor he laughed out loud over Mickey's foolishness, occasionally nudging me to see if I appreciated all of it as much as he felt I should. A little girl on the other side of me was so interested in some pictures of our zoo that an interne was able to take quite a lot of her blood without her apparently noticing it. An older boy recovering from a mastoid operation was much more interested in the actual mechanics of the camera than in the movies themselves. While the operators are not encouraged to allow children to assist them, they do occasionally try to let

them hand them the films and turn the lights off and on, or perform various other simple tasks that do not endanger either the child or the equipment.

I have now cited two examples of the kind of showings this organization makes possible, both of which take place in institutions. There are many more of this same sort, but in addition there are also many patients on the list who receive individual service, unless they desire to include their friends and neighbors. I can think of one man who had his showing outside when weather permitted this, and he thought nothing of having anywhere from one hundred to one hundred and fifty people see the pictures. Most individuals have a few outsiders enjoy these shows with them, but few go into it in the wholesale manner our friend Tom does.

How It Started and Grew

The Volunteer Film Association came into being on April 12, 1939, at the home of Miss Marjorie Lang, where a meeting was held to which a small group of doctors, social workers, and amateur photographers were invited. Here Miss Lang and Miss Susan Barnes presented their ideas of carrying movies to the shut-ins.

Miss Barnes, in charge of the curative program of the Occupational Therapy Workshop, had long been interested in photography of all sorts, particularly moving pictures. Having many patients under her, and being one of a large family, she has had many opportunities to study the benefits derived from movies of an educational or entertaining variety. It was this interest of hers that led her to bring some of her own travelogues to the home of her co-founder, Miss Marjorie Lang.

Miss Lang, until illness forced her to stop, had been a medical student with special interest in psychiatry, and her knowledge derived from this study, together with her complete and sympathetic understanding brought about by her illness, made her a splendid teammate for Miss Barnes. When Miss Lang found out how much enjoyment she herself received from Miss Barnes' pictures of Mexico, she had the vision to realize how many people there were in the city of St. Louis who would welcome such a treat if it were made available.

The enthusiasm shown at this meeting was indeed gratifying. A committee was immediately appointed to draw up a constitution, which was accepted one month later. At first there were only three or four operators, and the only films available were those privately owned by interested volunteers or belonging to friends who were good enough to allow their use. Today they have as many as seventy operators and a film library of their own containing films that have either been purchased by, or given to them. In addition to the actual operators, many people give their time in other capacities. For example, there is a small group who spends its time in previewing all the new films and classifying them in order that each patient will be best taken care of. Other committees on which a volunteer may serve are membership, booking, finance, publicity, technical training, referral, and nominating.

Where the Films Come From

Space does not permit of a full description of the activities of each committee, but all are equally important in the running of this organization. The booking committee has to do with the source of supply, and is most interesting for that reason. There are a great many large industrial firms who loan films that have been taken in their particular plants, such as General Electric, Canadian Pacific Railroad, Anheuser Busch, and many more. Consequently, the travelogues or educational pictures they show are constantly changing. Walt Disney loans the organization a few cartoons, although many others are purchased.

Most showings last anywhere from one to one-half hours, and are made up with as great a variety as possible. Final selections, of course, must fit the interest of the patient and meet the approval of the doctor in charge. This is where the referral committee does its work. Special application blanks are sent to the individuals as well as to the social agencies requesting film showings, and on these blanks are spaces indicated for the doctor's signature and any remarks he may care to make. In other words, they avoid showing wild west thrillers to children suffering from heart disease, but rather they show them animated cartoons and animal pictures.

Financing the Association

How is the Volunteer Film Association financed? All active members pay dues of a dollar a year or give twenty-four hours of service. Many do both. They have, in addition, an ever-increasing sustaining membership made up of people who cannot contribute their time but generously send money and give word-of-mouth publicity. As the work becomes better known, more and more "In Memoriams" are sent to the Flower Fund which is

used to buy films for the film library. These contributions, ranging from a few dollars to substantial sums, are sent instead of flowers. In many instances the person in whose memory the donation is made has been the victim of a long illness and has enjoyed the benefits our association makes possible.

An invitation saying, "You are asked to come to a party," always brings a thrill of pleasure to the person receiving it, even though it is a familiar experience for the majority of us. For a person forced to spend the greater part of his life within four walls it is a very special event!

Every now and then the organization comes in contact with a patient who needs its help and who can well afford to pay for it. Service is always rendered whenever possible, but in no case has a fee been charged because it is desired to keep the program on a purely voluntary basis. However, patients who can afford to do so frequently show their gratitude by donating either a film or a piece of equipment, and in this way help expand the program.

In the past, on occasion, a night has been sponsored at the Little Theatre of St. Louis, thereby raising quite a substantial sum. In other instances a showing especially suited for children has been put on for which a small admission fee was charged. These various methods for raising funds have all proven successful.

While the war has naturally affected the activities of the organization, as it has affected everything else, it is carrying on because the members feel so strongly that now, more than ever, patients need whatever pleasure and diversion they can get. Many of them have faced real tragedy because of the war, and all of them have known hardship. They are striving, in spite of gas rationing, to show as many pictures as possible to people who are in real need of seeing them, and so far they are achieving their goal.

A Party for Shut-Ins

By FREDA S. COMBS
Playground and Recreation Board
Decatur, Illinois

A RECREATION DEPARTMENT has the responsibility of serving the entire community, but sometimes there is a tendency to overlook the people who are obliged to spend their lives indoors, enjoying most of the pleasures of life vicariously.

We in Decatur began one day to think about our shut-ins, and a number of ideas presented themselves. The one which proved most popular with the members of the staff of the Recreation Department was that of a party where the shut-ins could be brought in together for an hour or two to enjoy the society of one another, to get into new surroundings and see new faces.

Our first problem was to secure the names of all the shut-ins in Decatur. This was done by sending letters to the ministers of all the churches, the Old Age Pension Office, the Family Welfare, and the nursing homes, and by announcing the plan in the newspapers asking that the names of shut-ins be sent to our office. The names of about 200 individuals were secured in this way. A card file was started containing the name and address of each person, as well as his physical condition—whether bedfast, on crutches, or blind.

The First Party

We decided to start with a Halloween party and began making plans immediately. The large ballroom in the Masonic Temple was secured free of charge. This was spacious enough so that the wheel chairs and stretchers could be placed advantageously for all to see the entertainment. Since the dining room was located near by, refreshments could be easily secured. All equipment in the dining room was placed at our disposal.

With the place for a party secured, the next step was the issuing of invitations. These were written on regular government postal cards and, to add a touch of gaiety, a Halloween sticker was pasted on it. A note on the bottom of the invitation asked the recipient to call the Recreation Board office if he needed transportation. When the calls came in we checked with the individual's physical handicap in order to determine the kind of conveyance to be sent. We discovered that some were unable to ride in an ordinary car but must do their traveling on a cot or stretcher. So we placed our problem before the undertakers of the city, and they generously offered the services of their ambulances. Business men and women were called on for the use of their cars. We requested men drivers for in most cases the guests would have to be helped in and out of the cars; in some cases they must be carried. Nurses would accompany the children from the hospital.

With the invitations on their way, we set about

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Photo by Jack Garber *Courtesy New York City Park Department*

For Laymen Only!

By MARGOT AUERBACHER

A GROUP OF TEEN AGE boys and girls who became so adept at identifying mineral formations that their parents had to form a mineral club in self-defense—a fifteen year old girl who has become an expert on rocks—a lawyer who specializes in astronomical studies—these are a few of the members of the Minneapolis Science Museum Society.

The Society is made up of a number of clubs, each stressing a different hobby, ranging from aquariums to minerals. The members of the various clubs elect their own officers, develop their programs, and use the facilities of the science museum in the Minneapolis Public Library. All the clubs are under the supervision of Milton Thompson, library museum director.

A state museum, a state university, five colleges offering scientific courses — and the Science Museum Society, too! But the Society competes with none of these for its appeal is directed toward laymen and elementary school children in Minneapolis.

Throughout the organization, the family approach is stressed. Members of the various clubs often bring "Uncle Will" or "Cousin Miranda" in the hope that the Society may gain another member to add to its constantly growing list.

But size is not an essential element in the success of the clubs within the Society. In fact, Mr. Thompson feels that some of the smaller groups do more toward making the members express themselves and feel that they are integral parts of the organization than do the larger ones.

In spite of his sonorous title, Milton Thompson is a young man with ideas, and, of course, a hobby. His hobby is birds and he frequently lectures to the Bird Club of the Society.

The lecturers and instructors who volunteer their services to the various clubs are always well versed in their fields. Here they have an opportunity to indulge in their favorite hobby and at the same time assist and instruct others.

One of the special interest groups affiliated with the Society is the Amateur Astronomy Club which presents regular lectures on astronomy, has a section devoted to making telescopes, and conducts field trips for stellar observation.

Fourteen balanced aquariums in the Mammal Room of the Museum may sound like an expert juggler's best trick, but it is really a part of the project of the Aquarium Club. The club stresses breeding, raising and care of aquarium fish and plants and takes great pride in the balanced aquariums.

Mr. Thompson takes special interest in the Bird Club which conducts a course of lectures each year. Believing that "one picture is worth a thousand words," he often illustrates the lectures with pictures and slides.

Nature work for children is sponsored and supervised by a Parents Club.

The Geological Society of Minnesota has opened its doors to Society members and they hear lectures on geological subjects, a large percentage of them conducted by geology professors at the Uni-

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Recreation Behind Barbed Wire

By NOEL BARBER

AT STALAG 20B they call him "Treasure." He is a quiet little man and when he has work to do he goes off alone to the quietest place he can find. There he settles down with old clothes, a lot of paper, the cardboard from food parcels, bits of rope and string hoarded avidly by prisoners, packing cases too, and maybe a pot or two of paint or some boot black. Scissors and pins. Needle and thread. Patience.

The men of Stalag 20B know then that a new production by the camp's dramatic society is on the way. They know, too, that when it is staged it will be good; that, quite apart from the acting, the costumes and scenery will be as perfect as any in a prison camp—thanks to "Treasure."

The last news I had of his work was about the Christmas pantomime which he "dressed." He made the stage clothes out of old shirts and paper. The wigs for the "girls" of the chorus were fashioned from rope hemp normally used for binding pipes in the camp. He unravelled the rope, made it into wigs, dyed the "hair" different shades, and then marcelled it.

He is typical, this "Treasure," of the men behind the scenes on the stages of prison camps. In all the camps the men look to the stage with its color and music and laughter to paint for them the make-believe world of yesterday and tomorrow.

Materials available are negligible. The "props" just do not exist. Sometimes there isn't even a script. But somehow they find the way, somehow they get the materials. If a man has the spirit, he can always find something to do in Germany, whether it be acting, music, gardening, football, or needlework. But the spirit must be there, the determination to triumph against adversity. Otherwise the whole fabric of this unreal existence, with its patches of hopeful brightness, crumbles.

If one could take a tour of the theaterland of the barbed wire world, and then another tour of the sports arenas, the gardens, the handcraft workshops, the spirit of these men would be seen.

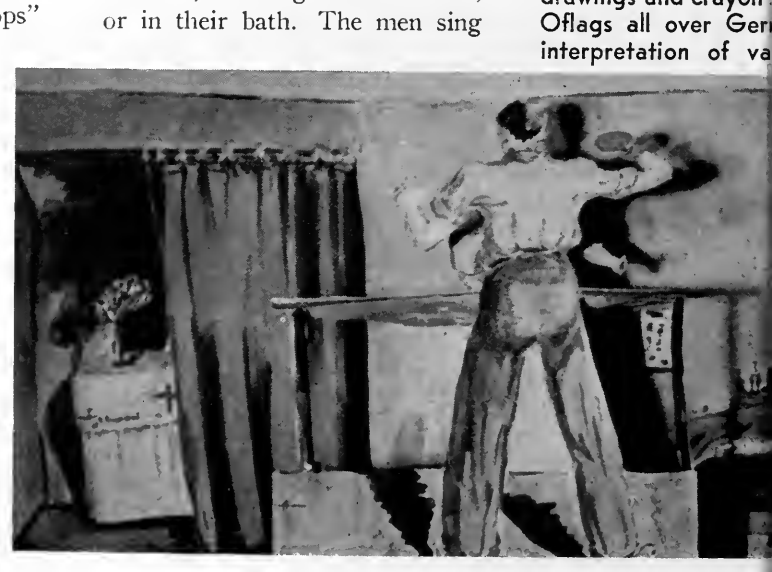
There are about 9,000 men in 20A. In one corner of this little town—Fort 13—music is being played. It comes from a fully-fledged orchestra which in less than a year evolved from two young men who gave a piano and violin recital in a barrack room. British soldiers sit down now in the Fort's Little Theater, "a gem of cardboard and distemper" with red plush curtains draping the stage.

The seats of the theater are numbered and reserved. There are printed programs, and the players wear a special uniform—they made their ties from the tails of their shirts. The program includes "The Unfinished Symphony," the overtures to *Hansel and Gretel,* and *Die Fledermaus.* The orchestra has six violins, a viola, double bass, flute, oboe, two clarinets, three trumpets, a trombone, euphonium, and drums.

Fifty miles or so away live the 2,000 men of Stalag 21A. Here too there is a complete orchestra, and now they have produced their own musical show, "Tulip Time." One man wrote the lyrics, another the music. The printed program was as professional as a West End theater program—and a better value.

From all the camps the news is the same. The world's a stage, and food boxes and packing materials are being turned into autos, furniture, or grandfather clocks for baronial halls.

There is escapism here; there are old songs men sang by their firesides, after a game of football, or in their bath. The men sing



The Kneodler Galleri
exhibition of art wor
war in enemy prison
drawings and crayon
Oflags all over Ger
interpretation of va

In the prison camps of Germany, British war prisoners have created their own fun out of such "props" as a bit of string and a packing box. Here is the story of their barbed wire world told by a well known English journalist who joined the Royal Air Force.

them again or listen while the actors sing them, and they join in the choruses of stage shows which lighten and color a drab, grey life.

Many of the camps like serious music, for though some prefer to play or listen to the music of the day, just as many listen to Bach, Beethoven, and Mozart. It is oddly ironic that prisoners from Britain should love so much the music of their captors. Oflag 6B has the biggest symphony orchestra, with fifty members. They play full length symphonies and have even given joint orchestral and choral works. Each of their concerts has to be given six or seven times so that all can hear it.

Where do all these musical instruments come from? And the orchestra parts? And the scripts for the plays and the make-up materials? They come from the Red Cross, which not only sends out standard food and medicine parcels, but with its own particular ingenuity, sends as often as possible standard musical parcels as well. The instruments range from mouth organs to trumpets, and a number of complete orchestras have reached the bigger camps despite the serious shortage of musical instruments.

Sport comes next on the list of hobbies that keep men happy. Everything from table tennis to international football matches take place in the camps. All sorts and all kinds make up the teams. Professionals who used to thrill the crowds on Saturday afternoons play side by side with men who only kicked a ball around on their lunch hour. They all have their sport, for there is not a single prison camp in Europe to which sports sets have not been despatched.

Equipment goes in special bundles, containing sufficient materials for a hundred energetic soldiers to amuse themselves. The bundles include everything from footballs and cricket sets, and all the clothes for the game, to table tennis tables and waxed thread for repairs.

So they play their sports and at the same time keep themselves fit without the tedium of organized exercises. The seriousness men attach to the big camp matches makes an interesting psychological point. The great peacetime sports teams with their thousands of followers may be far away, but in the camps are crack teams with fans just as ardent, and men write home about the prospects of international matches in the camps.

Sports grounds are often a problem, but the men make their own, and if the full-size pitch is not available, they change the game to suit the ground. At one camp the needle matches are indescribably keen — and slightly unorthodox — since half a dozen old trees grow in the middle of the pitch. But they don't stop the game.

To some men, of course, sports and outdoor activities make no appeal. They look forward to spending their evenings "making things." There are few tools, almost none of the materials normally needed for handcrafts, yet the results are astonishing. The wood comes from packing cases. It is shaped by patient hands that wield a worn-down penknife or maybe an old razor blade—and a razor blade *has* to be old before men stop shaving with it! The finished article is stained perhaps with bootblack, or paint made from a mixture of distemper powder and sardine oil.

So one could go on for page after page, for the ingenuity of man knows no bounds. If he wants to amuse himself he will—somehow.

Stressing the value of recreation for Axis prisoners interned in this country the *New York Times* says: "Morale of prisoners of war in an internment camp means the difference between a troublesome and a smooth-running camp. A high morale in prisoners makes it possible to run a camp with fewest personnel, thus aiding the manpower shortage problem."

ondon recently held an
by British prisoners of
. Water colors, pencil
were contributed from
Here is one prisoner's
ctivities at his camp.

Courtesy British Information Services

Symphony Concerts in Houston Parks

Last summer the citizens of Houston had the privilege of listening to municipal symphony concerts in the parks. They were presented, under the joint auspices of the Parks and Recreation Department and the Houston Symphony Society, at Miller Theater in Hermann Park and at a number of the city's neighborhood parks.

CITIZENS of Houston, Texas, have for a number of years enjoyed symphony concerts at Miller Theater in Hermann Park, with a large part of the expenses met through free will offerings. Because of the success of this venture a similar plan was attempted for some of the neighborhood parks, and $5,000 was set aside for the purpose by the City Manager in his 1943 budget for the Parks and Recreation Department. The item was approved by the Mayor and Councilmen, as was the plan of having free will offerings.

Thus municipal symphony concerts in Houston became a reality. Collections amounted to $2,627.68, leaving a deficit of $3,300 to be covered by the Symphony Society. Eight concerts were played in the neighborhood parks and nine at Miller Theater. The fact that the orchestra was kept intact for these concerts made it possible to arrange for four concerts for army camps including one at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas for which the musicians donated their services.

The eight neighborhood concerts were played at parks serving the central, north and east and west sections of the city, one of which is populated primarily by Mexican citizens and a second by Negroes. It was felt that the Miller Theater concerts were adequate to the needs in the south end of the city as well as of music lovers throughout the community.

The concerts for colored citizens at Emancipation Park were well organized and very successful from the point of view of having an appreciative audience. The audience at Eastwood Park was practically as large as that at Miller Theater. At all concerts there was not only a large audience of adults but of very young children and of young people from six to eighteen years of age. Many encores were played. Toward the latter part of the season an educational feature was introduced into the intermissions with demonstrations of different types of little-known instruments in symphony orchestras. Many children asked to be permitted to look at the instruments and to be given information about them.

In several of the parks a show of hands was asked of those who had gone to the concerts at Miller Theater during preceding summers. The results showed that the neighborhood audiences were practically new and that the concerts in neighborhood parks were important for the cultural development of the city as a whole. Many people said they were hearing symphony concerts for the first time and were enjoying them.

At one park there was a group of boys of "gang" age who, as the orchestra gathered, seemed bent on making trouble. The orchestra director and some of the members of the orchestra talked and joked with them and tried to challenge their interest but with little hope of success. To their amazement these boys sat in the front row and listened attentively throughout the concert and at the close they threw their hats in the air with a cheer. The sequel of this story is interesting. This particular group of boys had always made fun of one boy in the park building who enjoyed playing classical music on the piano and they had made every effort to thwart him in his playing. One afternoon following the symphony concert the gang asked this boy musician to play for them and listened to him with apparent respect. Their curiosity concerning good music had been aroused.

The programs for the neighborhood concerts were in every way similar to those presented at Miller Theater with the single omission of long symphony movements. All numbers played were classical, with some of a lighter character. All the selections had been played during the winter season.

As a result of the neighborhood concerts the office of the Symphony Society reports many telephone calls from people who heard the orchestra this summer and want to know where to get tickets for the winter concerts in the city auditorium. The symphony director is convinced that although it will not be accomplished in a season—or two—neighborhood concerts are the key to great symphony orchestras and therefore to great

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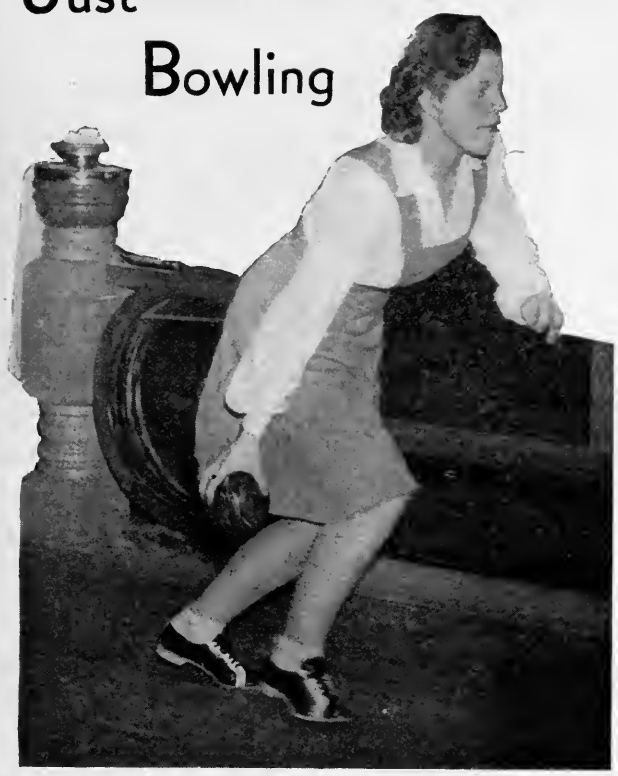
Just Bowling



By IVA G. REYNOLDS
Playground and Recreation Association
of Wyoming Valley

"WHY IS BOWLING one of the most popular recreation activities among girls and women of Wyoming Valley?"—a question asked me over and over again. It is a highly organized sport, expensive for the average business and industrial girl and scheduled at 6:00 o'clock in the evening, the dinner hour, which would seem to be the most inconvenient time.

There is no doubt that it is popular, but I am still trying to find the answer after personally contacting and organizing 275 girls into leagues, some experienced bowlers, some appearing on the alleys for their first fling with exclamations of "How heavy the ball is!" "Why does it always go down the gutter!" "How many sticks are there at the end of this thing!" or, "I think I'll quit, I've broken all my fingernails!"

After returning from a fall vacation, the bowling organization meeting was the first to be considered. It was called to order on a Monday night with some thirty girls present. On the agenda for the evening were *where, what* (ducks or regulations), and *when.* The *where* and *what* proved easy, but the *when,* putting it mildly, was a headache.

Jane was busy with Red Cross on Monday night, yet she must bowl in the league that could only bowl on Monday because of a card club. Peg had fifteen girls "signed up" to bowl but they worked cross-shifts and could they bowl their games in the afternoon? (Promptly vetoed.) "You get better scores when you bowl alone and when the opposing team is not around." Mary wants to bowl on Tuesday night, but has never bowled before. The other girls have had experience and so on and on. Result—several teams—Trulays, Bowlerettes, Kaydettes, Victories, and at last in desperation a rather hesitant statement, "I'll take care of it from here on. You will get your schedules in the mail and start bowling next week."

The next day the yellow section of the telephone directory was in demand, calls to factories, stores, and industries to get the right team to complete a league. One uses diplomacy plus when one tries to contact girls during their business hours, and after you make the contact, you hold your breath until you sell your bowling ideas—that every girl wants to bowl, and teammates can be picked out of thin air, and of course they will enjoy the game most in the league with a vacancy.

The leagues were eventually organized, seven of them, 36 teams and 275 girls. The first group bowls on Monday night. (No dinner for the supervisor, who also works until 5:00, because the girls start rambling in at 5:45 to take their places on the alleys.) Is it worth the effort? Just drop in at the Eagles or the Y.M.C.A. any night and see for yourself.

All bowlers are registered on a regular registration sheet and a fee of 50 cents is collected from each girl. Each team may register ten bowlers, and after a girl is registered on one team she is not eligible to bowl with another. The registration fee is held in reserve by the Recreation Association until the final games are played, and then used to buy awards for the winning teams.

Bowling score cards are placed at the alleys for reporting game results and are mailed to the recreation office by the captain of the winning team immediately after each game. The high scores, number of games won and lost, and complete rec-

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What They Say About Recreation

"RECREATION MEANS RELAXATION, and this is often as restful as hours of sleep. If recreation is interesting, it gives opportunity to forget cares and worries and gives a chance for bodily activity that is lacking for many people in their work."—*Dr. Helen Bull.*

"A nation at war must see to it that its people get healthful recreation, diversion and relaxation to promote health and morale."—From the *Surgeon General of the United States.*

"Recreation includes all the beautiful skills, crafts and hobbies that human beings can practice, on and up to the finest of the fine arts. I call this the Higher Recreation."—*L. P. Jacks.*

"Throughout the world's history the wars of the people—wars for liberation and against oppression —have been marked by songs reflecting the indomitable will to freedom of the common man."—From *Songs of Many Wars.*

"Recreation now, as always, has these functions: to add zest and satisfaction to life; to bring release of tensions; to stimulate better family relations; to release and set in motion creative expression." — *National Congress, Parents and Teachers.*

"To explore what you desire, to know what you find, and to apply what you experience, is recreation."—*Eleanor R. Daley.*

"The greater the national emergency or depression, the greater the need for recreational activities which will re-create instead of 'wreck-reate.'" — *Paul W. Nesbit,* Director of the Colorado Nature Recreation Camp.

"The purpose of social get-togethers at this time is not to 'Outdo the Joneses' but thoroughly to enjoy the freedom of friendships and of speech and activities that is ours in this great country."—*Louise Price Bell* in *Parties in Wartime.*

"You cannot classify recreation. It is not an activity or a type of activity—it is an attitude. It is your response to what you are doing. It is a way of life."—*G. Ott Romney.*

"Mature judgment will tell us that recreation is significant only when it follows a period of dynamic activity, that entertainment is fun only in small doses. The new leisure, therefore, must include the opportunity for creation work."—From *Proceedings of the National Education Association.*

"Recreation for workers in industries should be an integral part of recreation for other members of the community. Workers may have special recreational needs because of the hours or nature of their work, or for other reasons, but recreation for them should be part of the general stream of community recreation."—From *Spare Time, a War Asset for War Workers.*

"Anyone who is interested in means for releasing tension must be as interested in creative and diverting recreation as in periods of let-down and repose. The crying need for our society, however, is that the heralded recreation shall have in it lots of fun and jollity to offset the seriousness of our work."—*Josephine Rathbone* in *Relaxation to the Rescue.*

"Recreation and diversion are as necessary to our well-being as the more serious pursuits of life." —*Brigham Young.*

"The problem of public recreation will not be solved until each local area has its playground for small children and also large playfields conveniently located for the use of older persons interested in athletic and other outdoor games."—*Jesse F. Steiner* in *Recreation and Morale.*

"Wherever thousands of new workers and new families move in, recreation is a 'must' on the list of community needs. The pressure of strange surroundings, or overcrowding, and of speed-up in industry threatens the morale, productivity, and health of war workers. Unless they can get wholesome recreation and relaxation for themselves and their families, their continued efficiency is greatly handicapped."—*Paul V. McNutt.*

"Play makes the child into a man and keeps the man a child, growing and improving all his life." —*Childhood Interests.*

How Far Are We Contributing to Morale?

Courtesy Austin, Texas, Recreation Department

The Army, in this war, is finding out a lot of things about the man in service. Many of these things have a great deal to do with whether the soldier makes an adequate adjustment or not. Mr. Edgren, who is Civilian Advisor to the Athletic and Recreation Department of the Army Special Service School at Lexington, Virginia, suggests some criteria for determining how far we are helping young men and women in making the difficult shift from civilian to soldier life.

By HARRY D. EDGREN

MANY OF THE EXPERIENCES that make a difference in whether a soldier adjusts to army life or not have their origin back in his civilian experience. Army psychiatrists say, for example, that young men who have been tied to their mother's apron strings and whose parents have made all their decisions have a difficult time responding to the demands of combat. Where soldiers have competed as children in dangerous physical sports, army men say that it is unnecessary to sensitize them to danger to prevent nervous disorders. Others stress the importance of interests and hobbies and a knowledge and belief in our cause as basic to emotional stability and mental balance.

While carrying on the regular program of recreation for civilians, we ought to ask ourselves whether or not our program is actually helping the young men and women under our influence to make a better adjustment as they enter the armed services.

The following set of criteria might be used as a means of helping to determine the contribution of our efforts in preparing young men and women to make the shift from civilian to soldier life; and the shift also from youth to adulthood.

1. *Has he an adventurous, exploratory spirit?* This will enable him to find interest in the snow-capped mountains of the North, or in the jungles of the Pacific.

2. *Does he have a desire to be physically strong?* Life in this war makes great demands on stamina, agility, and endurance.

3. *Has he had a good experience in vigorous team games?* Army men find that men who have had such experience make the best adjustment.

4. *Does he like to be with people?* He will always have comrades near him; an interesting listener and a good conversationalist is an asset to any group of men.

5. *Does he have some hobbies that can be pursued anywhere?* Some of these are reading, collecting, letter writing, nature lore, astronomy, photography. Letter writing has become a great release for soldiers and one of the greatest morale builders of this war.

6. *Does he know how to swim?* This has become an essential in this war over water. Individual skills in floating, treading water, sculling on back, and endurance swimming are skills which need to be emphasized. Saving one's own life is paramount when cast afloat in the ocean.

7. *Does he make his own decisions and accept the responsibility that accompanies each decision?*

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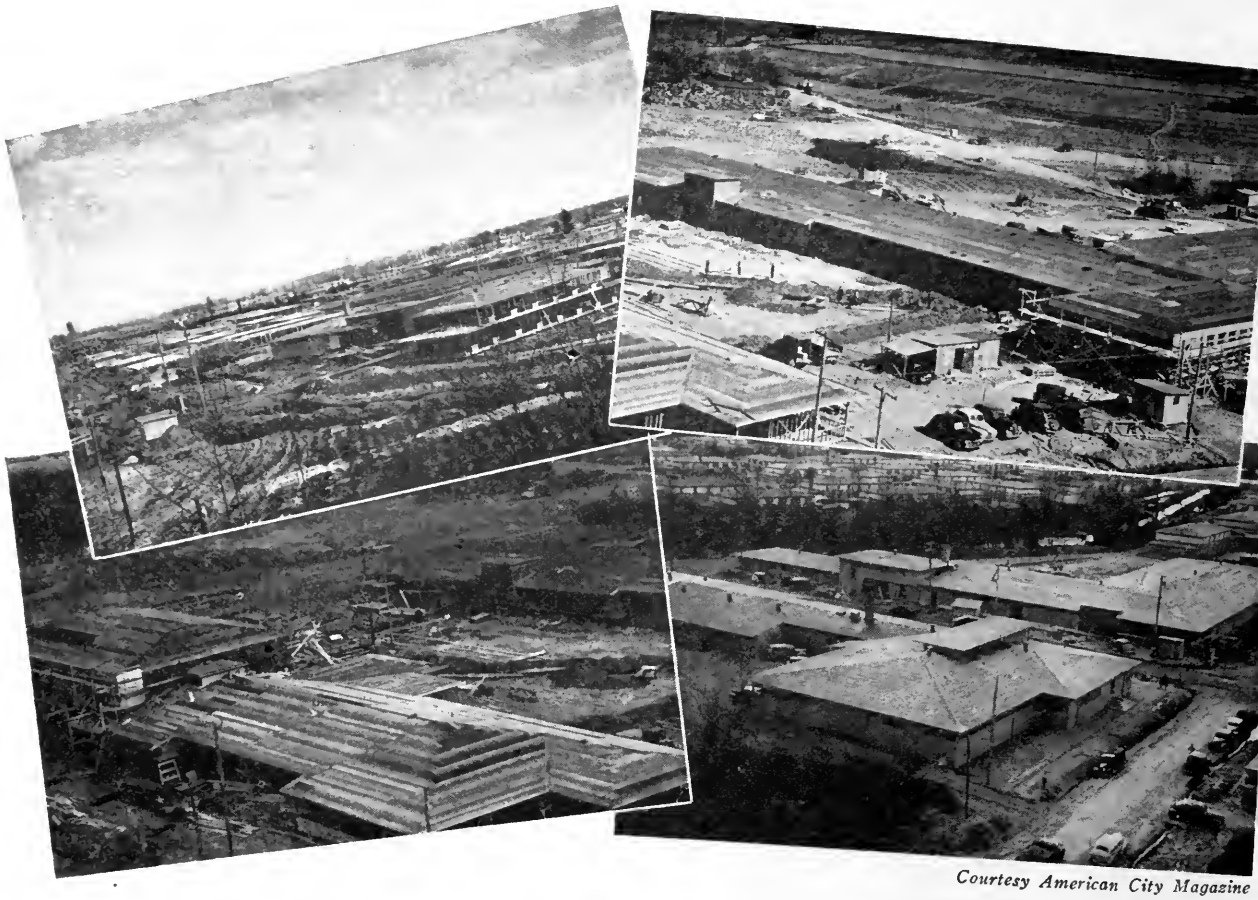


Courtesy American City Magazine

Vanport City Extends Its School Service

By OPAL RAE WEIMAR
Former Director of Extended Service

LATE IN THE summer of 1942 Vanport City, Oregon, was still a blueprint, but by December of that year the first war worker families were already moving into their new homes in this Federal housing project, the largest in the United States. When completed, the project will have 9,942 units and will house 36,000 to 40,000 people on a once-lowland area of 647 acres outside the city limits of Portland and across the Columbia River from Vancouver, Washington. Hence the name of Oregon's mushroom city—*Van* from Vancouver and *port* from Portland.

The only requirement for residence in Vanport City is employment in an essential war industry of which there are some twenty-three near by. Seventy per cent of the residents work at three Kaiser shipyards—one in Vancouver and two in the Portland area.

Since the Kaiser yards are employing women in larger and larger numbers, Vanport City is known as a "family" community and its population has a high percentage of working mothers as well as a very high ratio of children per family.

The city schools are making every effort to meet the needs of these children of working mothers. Under the supervision of the schools there are six child care centers, or nursery schools, for children from two to five years of age. These centers are scattered over the project and are in operation from 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M. Five-year-old children are taken care of in five kindergartens located at strategic points. These are open from 6:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

School age children from kindergarten through eighth grade are eligible for Vanport City's unique *extended* school service, available from 6:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

This school program is a means of safeguarding children who can no longer be cared for in their homes. It has the regular school session as a

nucleus but also involves those hours when children are ordinarily at home or otherwise under parental supervision.

In Vanport City schools run double shift sessions. Each of the five school buildings is equipped to care for 500 children in the morning shift from 8:00 A. M. to noon, and another 500 in the afternoon shift from 12:30 P. M. to 4:30 P. M. The school year runs for fifty-two weeks in the year.

Oregon's newest city was under construction when the pictures on the opposite page were taken. Houses and apartments are shown in the upper left picture, with school facilities in the upper right and market and administration buildings in the lower right-hand view. Vanport City's recreation buildings are shown in the lower left picture.

The double shift school program provides both complications and advantages for the extended services program. An extended service program must provide happy and healthful activities which have such significant meaning for children and provide so much in addition to the regular school program, that children will prefer to come under school supervision without compulsion.

Because the school is a community agency, close to the lives of parents and children, it is in a strategic position to assume leadership in this area. But it must work closely and actively with other agencies and with parents when planning the program. Common protest against the operation of child care centers is that they reduce and minimize parental responsibility, and become a factor contributing to the breakdown of family life.

If the school works closely with parents, it can assist parents in maintaining responsibility for their children during the parents' working hours. Parents often carry heavy loads of responsbility in attempting to cover an eight-hour working day with two or more hours in transportation and still maintain homemaking and family responsibilities. We insist that, if the schools will work closely with parents, parental responsibility is not lessened but can be assisted.

The schools must also work closely with such other agencies as Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Camp Fire Girls, and Junior Red Cross. The extended service program should also cooperate with churches, the Project Recreation Department, the Police Department, Office of Civilian Defense, and other community agencies.

Such a program as this must also be planned in cooperation with those industrial agencies who are utilizing the manpower and womanpower we are releasing by care of the children. The three Kaiser yards and several other war industries in this area are doing an excellent job of counseling and welfare work with their employees. These industries not only want all information on extended services and child care but are eager to cooperate with the school administration. They help in surveying the needs and reporting parental reactions to school services, and they are cooperative in advising mothers who apply for employment not to take a shift which will work out to the disadvantage of themselves and their families.

At the present writing no child is eligible for extended services unless he is enrolled in school and his mother is working or a member of his family is sleeping due to swing or graveyard shifts. The present plan provides care from 6:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. daily, seven days a week, because shipyard employees work seven days and have the eighth day off. This gives adequate care to the children of the parents working day shift.

Parents on graveyard shift are assisted to the extent of day care while they sleep, but as yet there is no night care of children too young to be left alone from 10:00 P. M. to 7:30 A. M. The Housing Authority, the Project Services Office, and the extended services of the school are cooperating in an attempt to give further assistance to parents on the swing and graveyard shifts. An attempt is being made to regroup families in residence areas so that graveyard shift workers may live in an area where all are sleeping in the day time. The same adjustment is being attempted for swing shift workers.

Parents working swing shift are virtually without assistance from extended school services. Their only time to be with their children is from about 10:00 A. M. to 3:00 P. M., and neither the school nor the community is providing assistance in child care after 6:30 P. M. War industries and the United States Employment Services are cooperating in counseling mothers not to work this shift.

When Vanport City mushroomed into being last year, the plans called for: 901 buildings, 61 public service buildings, 6 child care centers, a library, post office, hospital, and theater. The city boasts 818 miles of paved streets and 37.3 miles of paved sidewalks, 9.3 miles of water pipes, 5 sewer pump stations, and 69,000,000 board feet of lumber.

The program of extended services will vary according

to the ages of the children, their interests, the time of day, the other activities engaged in by the children, the available space and facilities, and their home responsibilities or lack of them. In general, however, these objectives are kept in mind:

1. Children should never finish the day too fatigued, frustrated, or overstimulated.

2. Close cooperation with the School Office of Child Guidance should create many opportunities for helping children to understand their new and changed life and providing safeguards for mental and physical health.

3. Programming should be kept flexible enough to allow for changes readily, quickly, and easily. This would include changes in the activities of any individual child to make allowance for the child's own choice, as well as for changes in group activity dependent on weather or holidays.

4. Long term, short term planning. There should be long term planning of activities over a period of five or six months, and short term planning for the daily and weekly activities which will indicate adjustments and adaptations. There must, however, be certain routine, such as midmorning and midafternoon snacks, lunches, and rest periods which are placed regularly each day.

5. A teacher should consider herself not an authority for custodial care, but a guide to the children in encouraging self-reliance and confidence, and should act as a guide to the director of extended services in implementing the program.

6. The occupations of children during extended service hours should approximate as far as is practical and desirable normal healthy home activities. The child and his family must be assisted in maintaining the family unity.

Experimental Procedure

We have set up as an experimental plan, subject to revisions, a procedure for the personnel of teachers on extended service as follows:

Registrar. This teacher is a receptionist, counselor, and enrollment and attendance clerk. She meets and counsels parents and children, enrolls children, checks attendance daily, checks again regular school attendance, and reports to parent if child has missed extended service. She also notes if the child should contact a school nurse or guidance director.

The expediter receives children from the registrar and routes them to activity areas and teachers, keeps teachers supplied with material and equipment, and may suggest activities. She meets parents for counseling, and takes over direction of any child who needs special care.

The activity teachers are in direct contact with children and in charge of group activities. On their discernment, judgment, and direction depends successful guidance of the children. The general character of their activities will be drawn from their own resources, plus planning with the extended services coordinator.

A supply clerk handles all materials and equipment.

The coordinator insures uniformity of procedure in extended service, correlation with school activities, and cooperation with outside agencies. The success of Vanport City in making a significant contribution to the field of extended services depends largely upon the vision, grasp, knowledge, initiative, and ingenuity of the coordinator.

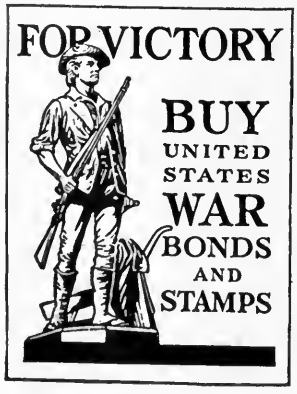
The welfare of children can easily become one of the casualties of this war. Only by joining forces can schools, parents, social agencies, churches, health and recreational workers insure that the children of working mothers will receive the physical and educational care they need to develop into useful American citizens.

An interesting item about the housing of workers in the Kaiser shipyards comes from an issue of *Public Housing*. The item, which describes the speed with which dormitories are being constructed, reads as follows:

"A swamp transformed into occupied war homes in 39 days! That is the sort of technical ingenuity which the urgency of a war-distorted situation demands of public housing officials today.

"That is the record of the Vancouver Housing Authority in moving the first workers into a 2,000 unit dormitory for shipbuilders. It was a race against time, for the housing shortage was already hampering production of merchant ships.

"The swamp was the only available site close enough to the Kaiser shipyards. About a half-mile east of the yards, the dormitory eventually will be connected with the shipyards by means of a 20-foot boardwalk. This will permit all occupants to walk to work."



Community Center for Old Timers

By LEO ARNSTEIN
Commissioner of Welfare
New York City

SINCE 1931 when public assistance for the destitute aged was first inaugurated in New York City, social workers in the Department of Welfare have been especially cognizant of the fact that old people needed something more than mere cash grants sufficient to cover their physical needs. They have realized that loneliness and a lack of recreational opportunities are perhaps the most difficult problems faced by the great majority of those reaching their three score and ten mark, regardless of whether or not these men and women are financially dependent. They have realized also that these problems are aggravated in any large city where the population seems to be ever on the move and where it is often difficult even for young people to find a permanent niche for themselves or a sense of belonging in any given community.

It was for this reason, therefore, that the Department of Welfare opened its first Old Timers Club early in September, as an experiment in extending its services beyond the mere granting of financial assistance to the older men and women on its rolls.

Officially known as the William Hodson Community Center, in honor of the late Welfare Commissioner William Hodson who met a tragic and untimely death last January while on a governmental mission, the Old Timers Club was in reality an experiment for, although the need for companionship and recreation for old people who are not institutionalized was recognized by social workers all over the country, nothing concrete had materialized to meet this need. While thousands of projects had been set up in the interest of children, teen agers, servicemen and other groups, there was practically nothing in operation for old persons which might have served as a working model for the Department of Welfare in establishing its Old Timers Club.

The Department was also handicapped by a lack of any funds earmarked for a project of this kind. Lacking money, personnel, and even a suitable building in which to house such an experiment, it was decided not to wait for more favorable conditions but to start in a small way, using everything available to make the club a going and growing concern. Welfare Center 46, located at 2436 Webster Avenue in the Bronx, was chosen as the logical office in which to start the club as there were more than three thousand old persons on the relief rolls in this office. There was, too, a one-story frame building adjacent to this center, which had formerly been used by the Work Projects Administration, and the Department was able to negotiate the loan of this for its new venture.

Under the leadership of Harry Levine, administrator of Welfare Center 46, the staff adopted the Old Timers Club as its own and showed not only imagination but great resourcefulness as well in establishing a much needed service for the aged without expending any city money in so doing. In their routine day-to-day job, staff members had come in contact with elderly persons receiving financial assistance from the Department. They had made friends with many of these old men and women living alone on marginal incomes in furnished rooms or in small apartments and they recognized the social gap that existed in their lives. They were doubly anxious, therefore, to have a hand in bridging this gap.

Working after hours and over week ends, the staff completely redecorated the old WPA building, raising a fund of $100 among themselves to purchase furniture, drapes and pictures. They were able to stretch this money by utilizing their own skills in carpentry, painting, art work and sewing. When the club was officially opened on September 2 more than 350 old age recipients dropped in for the ceremonies. They found a spacious room for lounging and games and another room, equally large, fitted up for vocational and educational programs.

The club is open daily from 1:00 to 5:00 P.M. and regular classes are held there

(Continued on page 528)

The October 29th issue of *Better Times* tells of an experiment conducted by the Welfare Department of New York City in establishing a community center for elderly people. Through the courtesy of *Better Times* we are reprinting this interesting article.

Readers of RECREATION will recall the account of a somewhat similar experiment, involving the Friendly Club of Birmingham, published in the November issue. We hope that other groups carrying on activities of this kind will report them to the Association.

Courtesy Madison Square Boys' Club, New York City

In Hutchinson, Kansas, the Y.M.C.A. goes all out for its junior members — 1,500 boys and girls from grade school through senior high

"I Furnish the Boy!"

By A. A. REMINGTON
Y. M. C. A.
Hutchinson, Kansas

"WHY SHOULD I CONTRIBUTE? I furnish the boy!" That was the reply of a father to a solicitor who wanted funds to carry on the program of a worth-while community boy organization.

Those who are dealing with boys and girls these days realize that far too many fathers and mothers take this attitude of turning young people over to the community for education, recreation, discipline, guidance. They themselves are then free to go their own way, not only in their working hours but in their leisure time as well. A much larger percentage of parents nowadays can afford to help pay the bill for the leisure-time activities of their children, but it is still a matter of slow education to show them their responsibility.

The Board of Directors of the Hutchinson, Kansas, Y.M.C.A. were convinced that all boys and girls of the community should have the benefit of the service and program of the "Y." These directors believed that children whose parents are able to pay membership fees but are not interested should not be sacrificed because of that lack of interest. They had the conviction that children from poorer homes, from broken homes where money is scarce, should not be made to feel they were the subjects of charity by "giving" memberships to them. Furthermore, they felt that the time of the boys' secretary could be spent more profitably in trying to find out how the "Y" might serve the boy rather than in personal interview to find out how much money the boy or his father could pay.

These facts were all faced and studied by the members of the "Y" Boys' Committee and Board, and two years ago it was decided to try out the plan of complete elimination of all money fees for boys' and girls' memberships. In this way the child of well-to-do parents and the child of limited circumstances are on equal basis.

A statement of purpose and an agreement to cooperate in making the Y.M.C.A. of most value to all boys and girls is studied and signed by the boy or girl member and the parent. The child indicates those activities in which he is most interested and is assigned to participation in those groups. He may add other activities if he wishes or may drop what he is doing, but stress is laid upon good attendance and completion of a project once it is started.

With the announcement of this program over two years ago, a gradually increasing number of

boys and girls have become affiliated with the Y.M.C.A. until about 1,500 now hold membership. Parental cooperation is only fair, and unfortunately during the past year a depleted staff has made it more difficult for the "Y" to initiate contacts between the boys' secretary and parents.

It is obvious that all of these 1,500 youngsters cannot be served by one building and staff at one time. Some of them, in fact many of them almost live at the "Y" during the open hours. Others come only for specific activities. Some attend only during the school months while others come only during the vacation periods. Once a boy or girl qualifies as a member he knows that he can always have the privileges through his high school years provided his conduct is not out of line. During two years only one boy has been wholly barred from membership.

The Activities

The members are classified as grade, junior high or senior high, and there are several periods each week for recreational swimming and gymnasium activities. Those who can not swim are given beginners' lessons during the year and in special "Learn to Swim" schools in the early summer. From time to time good swimmers are given advanced training and life saving instruction. Similar opportunities for growth and advancement are provided in gymnasium activities and other phases of boy and girl interests. From better qualified members, junior leader groups of both boys and girls are recruited for various kinds of helpful service and are given extra periods for instruction in skills and in the background of what the "Y" is trying to do for its members.

Archery and riflery groups are given careful adult leadership, and boys are encouraged to make their own archery equipment. Weekly handcraft for grade and junior high girls includes clay modeling and original crayon art work on muslin for tray cloths and similar purposes. Basketball leagues for junior and senior high boys attract a couple of hundred boys. In good weather group hikes for both boys and girls provide opportunities for out-of-door games and nature study.

A number of younger girls' choirs have been trained for holiday seasons, especially Easter and Christmas. The girls sing at the hospitals, over the radio, at the Farm Home for Old Folks. Their white robes add to the effectivenesss of the programs and give the girls an added feeling of service.

Indoor Camping

An interesting program experiment has been working out very satisfactorily with about 150 girls from nine to fifteen years of age. This is the "One Day Indoor Camp" conducted on each Saturday from 10:00 A. M. to 3:00 P. M. The girls are divided into five groups according to their ability to swim—the Pollywogs, Tadpoles, Frogs, Fish, and Flying Fish. There are two periods in the morning and two in the afternoon. The girls all bring their lunches and assemble in the gym for the picnic lunch and a sing-song. Each girl and each group have a swim period, a gym class, a period for handcraft work, one for Indian Sign Language, and a storytelling hour. A check room is maintained so that the girls do not have to care for wraps and lunches. Senior high school girls lead the groups and help with the activities.

The program of each activity is conducted by a trained adult leader. Because this program is on Saturdays, we are able to secure school teachers to assist. Mothers who are employed in defense industries find this Saturday camp helpful in providing recreation for their young daughters for a large part of the day.

This winter program is concluded at the end of March, and an out-of-door program initiated with hikes and picnics. Spring plants and flowers, the first birds to arrive, and other nature subjects are included in the spring program.

Another community which has taken steps to meet the needs of its young people is Howe, Indiana, a town of about 800 people. In the middle of the business district is a store with an orange front. Above its double doors is an impressive orange and black sign which reads, "Howe Recreation Center."

This is Howe's special center for boys and girls which came into being when parents realized there was no place where their children could "just sit around" and enjoy one another's company over a dish of ice cream or a bottle of soda. A committee raised $300, rented the grocery store at $10 a month, secured furniture from townspeople, installed a juke box and an ice cream and soda bar, and employed a local teacher as director for the summer months when the center was open at designated hours five days a week. Game hours, hobby classes, orchestra rehearsals, story hours, and informal recreation made the center a popular one.

During the winter the center is open three days a week and in the evenings, with volunteer leaders.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

"*ALASKA;* America's Continental Frontier Outpost," by Ernest P. Walker. Smithsonian Institution. No. 13. Pp. 1-54, July 1943. Free.

American Nature Study Society, founded in 1908, is the oldest professional organization to promote Agassiz's philosophy. Liberty Hyde Bailey was the first president. Canadian Nature Study is its official publication. Its thirty-five years of service continues with the publication of a New Letter with Dr. Richard Lee Weaver, editor, National Audubon Center, Greenwich, Connecticut.

"Animal Tracks," by George F. Mason. W. Morrow and Company, New York. 95 pp., illus., $1.50.

"Beekeeping for Profit and Pleasure," by Addison Webb. The Macmillan Company, New York. 116 pp., illus., $2.

Bird Conservation Club, Bangor, Maine. Organized in 1914. Object: Protection and preservation. Major project: A two acre fenced tract endowed with fruit bearing plants. Grace L. Fletcher is secretary of the club.

"Burbank, Luther: Plant Magician, by John Y. Beaty. Julian Messner, Inc., New York. 251 pp., illus $2.50. For young people.

Conservation. Bulletin 322, 1942. Michigan Department of Public Instruction, Lansing, Michigan. Projects prepared by a large committee.

Conservation Center, Greenwich, Connecticut. Opened in October by the National Audubon Society. Offers courses, trips, and other projects on the 281 acre tract. Dr. Richard Lee Weaver, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College and Cornell University, is the director.

"Cooking, Carrying, Camping on the Appalachian Trail" is a good manual on any trail for 25 cents. S. W. Edwards, Box 37, Forest Glen, Maryland.

"Electricity, Fundamentals of," by Dr. Morton Matt-Smith of Science Service. 100 illustrations. Free from Rural Electrification, Westinghouse, 306 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

"Farm Aides." 46 pp. pamphlet for girls. The Womans Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York.

Gardening. "A Sense of Humus," by Bertha Damon, author of "Grandma Called It Carnal" and equally humorous. 250 pp. Simon and Schuster, New York. $2.50.

Gardens, Victory. "Have a Victory Garden." International Harvester Company, 180 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 10 cents.

"Hiking, Camping and Mountaineering," by Roland C. Geist. Harper and Brothers, New York. $3.00. Author's personal experience. Timely.

"Iceland and Greenland," by Austin H. Clark. Smithsonian Institution No. 15. August 1943. 100 pp. Free.

"Indies, Islands and Peoples of," by Raymond Kennedy. Smithsonian Institution No. 14. August 1943. 62 pp. Free.

Poultry. "Food for Victory Campaign." Farm action sheets for checking management and feeding. Excellent for use in clubs. Write Purina Mills. Supply Service Division, St. Louis 2, Missouri.

Poultry. A colored chart 30" x 44" showing internal organs also an 80 page guide to poultry health. Free. Write to Dr. V. C. Fretz, George H. Lee Company, Omaha 8, Nebraska.

Rabbits. "How to Raise Rabbits for Food and Fur," by Frank G. Ashbrook. Orange Judd Publishing Company, New York. 256 pp., illus. $2.

Webster Groves Nature Study Society, near St. Louis, organized in 1920 by Dr. Alfred A. F. Satterthwait. Field headquarters in a nature study lodge houses a museum assembled by members.

Weeds and Medicinal Plants. Two excellent pamphlets offered free to leaders. Prof. A. B. Massey, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Weeds for the Table. The late Dr. George Washington Carver, noted scientist, prepared a bulletin on common weeds for the table. This may be obtained free from Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. Write for "Nature's Garden for Victory and for Peace."

Print by Gedge Harmon

WORLD AT PLAY

London Stadium on the Ruins

CIVIL defense workers have built a small but complete sports stadium on the bombed area behind St. Paul's Cathedral in London. Every stick and stone of the project was handled by men on holiday leave or those with only a couple of hours to spare. They borrowed a steam roller to make a passable cinder track with a boxing ring, jumping pit and grassy patch for vaulters and high-jumpers in the middle of the track. Seats for 650 and 500 spectators, have been provided on two platforms skirting the track. Special arrangements make it possible to seat 4,500 persons when fights are billed. The plan for developing the dreary site originated with a fire service social club in Cannon Street.

Funny Book Library

THE CHINESE Playground Thunderbird Boys' Club of San Francisco, California, recently opened a Funny Book Library for all the children of Chinatown, with donations of "comic and easy-to-read" books coming in from club members.

Two boys volunteer daily to act as librarians between the hours of 2:00 and 4:30 P. M. For the first three days over 300 boys and girls registered for books, and many boys who borrowed books have returned with donations. Forty boys, between the ages of eleven and thirteen, comprise the membership of the Thunderbird Boys' Club.

Denison Plans Postwar Park

POSTWAR park development plans have been made to provide Munson Park in Denison, Texas, with one of the most complete city recreation areas in the state. Funds for the project have already been set aside by Miss Eloise Munson, the sponsor whose father and uncle deeded a total of 150 acres of land to the City of Denison.

Tin-Can Circus

ALMOST 300 children paid for their admission to a circus at the Union Settlement in New York City with tin cans which went to aid the salvage drive. Many of the performers, who ranged in age from four to fourteen, had gone to the "real" circus when it was in town and then put on their own version complete with clowns, a bearded lady, the firemen's band, acrobats clad in long red-flannel underwear, and "the shivering lady from the North Pole."

Shuffleboard at the East River Houses

WHEN the manager of the East River Houses, New York City Housing Authority project, began wondering if something couldn't be done with the broad open macadam paving in the center of the grounds, someone suggested shuffleboard. In a short time the head porter painted the outlines on the paving and one of the maintenance men made the sticks and discs. Shuffleboard games

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Director of the Intercultural Education Workshop

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HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers

will go on right through the early winter until the pavement is snowed under, and the lines and numbers will be repainted in the spring. The courts attract many people, especially youngsters in the nine to fifteen age group.

Soldiers Entertain for Service Club—Out in Dayton, Ohio, Company "C," 846th Photographic Battalion of Wright Field, entertained for the Soldiers' Service Club by producing "The Gay Nineties," a revue. The men of Company "C" are members of a group which make training films for the Army Air Forces and all the work on the show was done in their "off-duty" hours. Among the producers of "The Gay Nineties" were Lynn Riggs, whose play, "Green Grow the Lilacs," has been made into the Boardway smash-hit musical "Oklahoma," and William Saroyan, author of "The Human Comedy."

A Check-Your-Child Playground—The Cleveland, Ohio, Division of Recreation maintains a Tot-Lot Playground in the downtown city square, principal congregating place of the people of the city and terminal of many street car lines. The equipment consists of sheltered sand boxes, small swings, slides, blocks and a place to keep such rolling stock as scooters and tricycles. In charge is a woman who has had experience on the city playgrounds and assisting her are young women volunteers, sixteen to seventeen year old high school girls.

New Officers for the Society of Recreation Workers of America—The Society of Recreation Workers of America announces the following officers for 1943-1944: President, R. W. Crawford, Montclair, New Jersey; First Vice-President, K. Mark Cowen, Birmingham, Alabama; Second Vice-President, E. Dana Caulkins, Westchester County, New York; Secretary, Philip Le Boutillier, Irvington, New Jersey; Treasurer, A. E. Genter, Akron, Ohio; Members-at-Large, Milo F. Christensen, Washington, D. C., John James M. Syme, Ontario, Canada, George Hjelte, Los Angeles, California, E. W. Johnson, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Lawrence diBenedetto, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Playground Elections in Syracuse — More than 1,346 boys and girls cast votes for their favorite candidates at the playground elections held under the direction of the Municipal Recreation Commission of Syracuse, New York, last summer.

Each year, the elected officers take over the playgrounds for one day after meeting at City Hall to receive instructions as to their various duties. During the campaign, many interesting slogans and platforms were reported, with candidates promising everything from a War Stamp sale on the day they take over to building a refreshment stand.

Mothers as Volunteers—At the Franz Memorial Playground, one of St. Louis' municipal playgrounds, the summer staff of three paid workers was supplemented last summer by thirty members of the neighborhood, members of the Parent-Teacher Association at a near-by school. The mothers, many of whom had children attending the playground, worked out their schedules with the employed staff and no mother worked more than a half day each week. Duties included supervising the wading pool and swings, telling stories, giving instruction in simple handcraft, and taking children on trips to swimming pools and other centers.

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The Minnehiker Yearbook — The first page of the twenty-third Yearbook of the Minneapolis Hiking Club contains the Service Honor Roll and the following inscription: "In a spirit of loyalty and appreciation to our members at the fighting front, we at home pledge our wholehearted cooperation while hiking along toward—VICTORY." In spite of reduced budget and loss of members to the armed forces and war industries, the Minnehikers have maintained their schedule of hikes, camping trips, skating and skiing parties.

Picnic Areas—The Union County, New Jersey, Park System sent a questionnaire to the groups which have picnicked in the county parks asking them to suggest any improvements the Park Commission might make to increase the enjoyment of their outings. The suggestions all followed the same pattern: People wanted more park areas for picnicking easily accessible to their homes. As a result many new picnic facilities have been provided, including additional tables, benches, and fireplaces in existing areas as well as the development of new areas. Union County residents may reserve many of the picnic areas throughout the park system free of charge. Picnic kits, including an assortment of play equipment and first aid supplies, are obtained without charge through the Recreation Department of the park system.

West Hartford Goes to the Country Fair

(Continued from page 499)

to the prize winners and many a child proudly wore his winning ribbon all day.

There were a number of exhibits in the High School Auditorium in addition to the Harvest Show. The West Hartford Stamp Club had a big display, and the Grange put on a needlework exhibit. The Girl Scouts set up a well-equipped and working doll hospital while the Junior D.A.R. arranged a demonstration of the Berman Body Metal Locater. In a long corridor the manufacturers of West Hartford had displays of their products. Also in this corridor were exhibits by the Child Care Center, Red Cross Nutrition and Home Nursing sections, Hartford Junior College, and Mark Twain Masquers.

In the library the West Hartford Art League held an exhibition of painting and sculpture by its members. Several members of the club sketched people in attendance, and the money raised this way was turned over to the Fair proceeds.

In one of the class rooms the Girl Scouts conducted a "Check Your Child" center for parents who came to the Fair. They did a good business, too.

A fortunetelling booth, sponsored by the East Plant P.T.A., attracted much attention and the one with "mystic powers" was busy all day. Down in the gymnasium the Kiwanis Club had its "Believe It or Not" show, starring Bob Ripley's famous cartoons. During the day nearly two thousand persons attended this show which proved to be one of the most popular attractions of the Fair.

Outside the Boy Scouts had a full encampment, the West Hartford Fish and Game Club put up an elaborate display, the West Hartford Grange exhibited antique and modern farm machinery. The pony ride, sponsored by the Business and Professional Women's Club, was the highlight of the day's events for the children.

The athletic program included a children's track meet, baseball and softball games. Folk dances were demonstrated by Greek, Scotch and Russian groups. The final event of the day was the dance in the High School gym, sponsored by the West Hartford Exchange Club, attended by more than 1,000 people.

Horseshoe Players Move Indoors

(Continued from page 487)

Whether they play or not, families in the neighborhood are horseshoe enthusiasts. They have always surrounded the courts with well-tended flower gardens and this year have planted combination victory and flower gardens.

The outdoor courts are in use from 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M. seven days a week, April through October. Intercity and interstate matches have been played there, and although travel restriction has curtailed these matches, it has increased local participation.

AFTER THIS WAR... An Ever READY America!

By L. B. ICELY, *President*

BUT for the grace of God, and the protecting breadth of our oceans, *we* might have been another France, another Poland, or another Greece.

With this fearful lesson on the value of preparedness still fresh in mind, let us here and now *resolve*, as a nation, that *never again* shall America be caught physically unprepared and untrained.

Our national purpose in this war is to help establish world-wide peace and freedom.

But—let us resolve that *from this war on*, America shall be *a physically fit, ever ready people.*

First—let us see that our returning fighters are *kept* in good condition, through participation in organized sports and vigorous games, to form the nucleus of the new, *physically fit* America.

Through compulsory Physical Training in our schools, colleges and universities, let us train *all* of America's youth, from the beginning, to be robust, strong and adept in the skills and agilities that football, basketball, baseball, tennis, boxing, and other American competitive sports develop.

Let us broaden the application of Industrial Recreation so that *all* the millions of young men and women who work in our great industrial plants may have access to organized sports and games that will keep *them* healthy and vigorous.

Let there be more golf clubs, more tennis and badminton courts, more play fields and gymnasiums, and organized participation in them by more business executives and office workers.

Let there be more help for that part of the youth of America whose only playgrounds are the sand lots of our cities and towns.

As a vital factor in our Postwar planning let us establish new and higher physical standards *for all of America.*

Let us resolve that not only our industrial and economic machinery, but our millions of Human Machines shall be physically equal to the challenge of our job leaders in world restoration and progress after the war.

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Preventing War Delinquency

A SERIES OF ARTICLES by Lois Sager, special writer for the Dallas, Texas, *Morning News.*

There are suggestions here for the many groups which are working to discover the basic causes of juvenile delinquency and to provide a solution to a problem causing deep concern.

Order a copy, at 15 cents, from the

National Recreation Association
315 FOURTH AVENUE
New York 10, N. Y.

How Far Are We Contributing to Morale?

(Continued from page 509)

Young men who are still tied to parents make poor adjustments in the Army.

8. *Does he have an interest in and a desire to understand the background of the war and the war aims of our enemies and our allies?* Because this is a constant topic of conversation in the Army, it will make him a welcome member of many group discussions as well as give apparent purpose to the many demands made upon him.

9. *Does he have an understanding of our form of government* This will help him to realize that our cause is worth fighting for.

10. *Can he be objective?* This should enable him to face all the facts and aid him in keeping a mental balance.

11. *Does he have experiences which tend to make life full and abundant?* This may mean friends, happy home life, good church and community life, and an interesting vocation. And it all adds up to making living worth while, and will stimulate him to want to live. Soldiers who want to live have a greater chance of staying alive.

12. *Has he a personal philosophy of life in which God, a power greater than himself, is included?* This is especially important when he is faced with a situation beyond his comprehension.

Our ability to incorporate these criteria into our program will determine the extent to which we have assisted in the preparation of our youth for life as soldiers. If the youth under our influence measure up to these criteria, we will have aided them not only to tolerate some of the difficult situations of war but also to enjoy some of its adventures.

When They Came Back

(Continued from page 497)

history. With the relative numbers of men involved so much greater, the problem is obviously much greater.

Fortunately, modern scientific research has made great strides during the past thirty years. Modern medical treatment involves the entire personality. Progressive doctors and hospital administrators realize that physical, mental, and emotional factors are inseparable, and they are not satisfied to give physical care alone. In the medical field it is recognized that disease may be an expression of emotional disturbance or vice versa, and also that a large percentage of patients do not have organic disease. Dr. E. A. Strecker claims:

> "It is not an overstatement to say that fully 50 per cent of the acute stages of an illness and 75 per cent of the difficulties of convalescence have their primary origin not in the body but in the mind of the patient."*

The percentages given by medical men vary from the conservative 33⅓ given by Dr. Mayo of the Rochester Clinics to a high 85 per cent. Last year more than half the beds in military hospitals in this country were filled with nervous or mental cases. Lt. Col. Duncan Whitehead reported between 200 and 400 cases of emotional illnesses every week in army camps up to November 1942.

The values of play as a therapy and as preventive medicine in keeping patients happily occupied are now recognized by doctors and laity. Self-pity, discouragement, the fixation of habits of invalidism and dependence, which medical care and rest treatments alone tend to create or to perpetuate, may be counterbalanced by the constructive use of play under skilled leadership.

*Strecker, E. A., "Mental Hygiene," *Loose-Leaf Living Medicine*, Vol. VII, p. 43. New York, Nelson (1929).

Dancing on the Hoe

AN ARTICLE by Kate O'Brien which appeared in a recent issue of *Britain* tells what happened in Plymouth, England, after it had been bombed. Commenting on the spirit shown by the residents of the city she says, in part:

"You will meet another sign on the Hoe in the evening. You have heard of the Hoe, where Drake finished his game of bowls while the Spaniards waited for him. It is a wide esplanade now, green and gray, high up overlooking the Sound. Drake's statue stands on the Hoe, so does the War Memorial of 1914-18. It is a windy place. Below it in the harbor camouflaged destroyers are forever on the move, and the flying boats of Coastal Command take off and land with the ease and frequency of seagulls. Guns and balloons are all around. Engines roar perpetually from Mount Batten airdrome, and far on the horizon rises Eddystone Lighthouse.

"Here on this remarkable stage, the Hoe, the people of Plymouth dance now in the evenings. After the blitz of April 1941, the people were without a dance hall. It was Lady Astor, their Member of Parliament for the Sutton Division, who said: 'Let's dance on the Hoe.' So they dance, night after night in the salty, sharp air.

" 'I'll be waiting in apple-blossom time,' a little girl was singing into the 'mike' for them the evening I was there; and they sang with her, gently and contentedly, as they waltzed. Just below them the destroyers moved in and out, steady and noiseless, and at their backs the emptied, broken roofs of Plymouth stood up against the sky, waiting for victory and reconstruction. . . .

"Plymouth is more alive than ever. It is a good symbol of her present mood that flowers grow on the rubble. It is a fine place to visit now. It is fine to see the dancing on the Hoe, to talk with the cheerful people and hear them explain, so simply, what they have been through, and how they are defeating their catastrophe. It is fine to hear them singing, sentimentally and simply — 'I'll be waiting in apple blossom time.' "

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For Laymen Only!

(Continued from page 503)

versity of Minnesota. The Mineral and Gem Club furnishes laboratory equipment for the polishing and cutting of agates and other stones. It also conducts occasional exhibitions of precious and semi-precious stones.

The 500 members of the Science Museum Society, whether they be amateur geologists, astronomers, or botanists, all feel that their membership brings them enjoyment and knowledge. The Society has found a way to inflict knowledge upon laymen—and they love it!

Symphony Concerts in Houston Parks

(Continued from page 506)

symphonies. The attendance at the eight neighborhood concerts was a conservative 5,100 people. Collections amounted to $712.78. Neither attendance nor collections were as high as anticipated, but in view of some bad weather and an infantile paralysis epidemic results were most encouraging.

Four local vocalists and one violinist were invited as guest soloists at the Miller Theater concerts. The Community Chorus of the Parks and Recreation Department sang two numbers with the orchestra at the final concert.

Attendance at the Miller Theater concerts was 55,000, conservatively estimated, and collections were $1,914.90.

TIME GROWS SHORT!

- There isn't much time left to get ready for Christmas on the playground, in the community center, in the church or at your club meeting—

But there's still a little time for **The Christmas Book** to give you some last minute help with your party, ceremonial, or playlet.

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National Recreation Association

315 FOURTH AVENUE

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Recreation Programs for Shut-Ins

(Continued from page 502)

planning a program that would be entertaining but not overtaxing. This was not difficult for everyone wanted to help. Magicians from the Demons Club offered to put on a novel show; dancers and musicians asked to be allowed to do their part.

We felt that the refreshments were very important! A tentative menu was planned consisting of cookies, chocolate milk, apples, and candy. Since this was to be a community affair, the merchants, we felt sure, would want to help, so we went to them for the food! We were given an ample quantity to take care of whatever size crowd we might have. Favors were made for everyone.

When the big night finally arrived it was a thrilling but touching sight to see our guests come pouring in to the party. The staff of the Recreation Board was on hand to make everyone feel comfortable and at ease. One woman, who was paralyzed and who had been brought in an ambulance, told us it was the first time she had been out of her room for three years. One little girl who come from the hospital had been well taken care of by the nurses. Her hair was freshly shampooed and curled, and she had on new clothes purchased by employees at the hospital since her parents were unable to provide an outfit. One little old lady, paralyzed so she could hardly talk, said: "You don't know what it means to see music made. I have a radio and can hear it all the time, but I can't see it made."

The first event proved such a success that we decided to give a Christmas party with all the trimmings. Again it was held in the Masonic Temple, and a decorated Christmas tree was furnished by the Masons. A Santa Claus distributed gifts to each one present. One twenty-seven year old young man, confined to a wheel chair all his life, had never seen a "real, live" Santa before, and it was evidently a very exciting event! An appropriate program was planned, and reports coming back from the hospitals and shut-ins all over town proved that the party had been very worth while.

Since these early beginnings, three parties a year have been given for the shut-ins of Decatur at Halloween, Christmas, and Easter. Various organizations in the city have worked with the Recreation Board in planning and conducting them.

Looking Forward

(Continued from page 495)

out the chief events of the past year and prognostications of things to come in the new age just ahead of us would appeal to young people who are growing up in this transitional period. Dramatic and musical stunts by volunteers from the young guests will be forthcoming. And then have a guessing contest around the bell theme. A phonograph and a few instruments giving sound effects can be concealed behind a screen. A cow bell, a dinner bell, a fire engine bell, Big Ben, etc., can be rung and the audience invited to identify them. Have one of the boys with a taste for the nautical test the knowledge of the audience on the subject of ship's bell.

If you can assemble bells, bowls, or glasses which make a scale, have a contest and see who can play the best tune on them. This could be accompanied with a narrative by the Master of Ceremonies about the Swedish Bell Ringers, or some appropriate story. All this will lead up to the hour of midnight when the room must be darkened and a bell rung for the dying year. Then let sleigh bells and horns blow in the New

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Year as the lights go up again, while everybody is standing and singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Try having the dance start with old-fashioned squares and rounds, through contemporary favorites, and then a contest for illustrations of what the dances of the future will be like.

The hostesses will have little further responsibility except to see that everybody has plenty of refreshments.

A snack bar labeled Beau Belle Inn, or some name bringing in the bell theme would be a convenient and attractive way of serving food and beverages and of keeping the auditorium unlittered throughout the evening.

The budget will determine what kind of hospitality shall be shown. Refreshments may consist of punch and soda pop with cookies and ice cream cups, or run to something more substantial—sandwiches, potato salad, brick ice cream and cake, and a hot drink—coffee or chocolate, if they are obtainable. A bowl of punch with a base of ginger ale and grape juice is almost indispensable where there is dancing going on. Let the boys come up to the bar and get provisions for their partners and then return the paper dishes, or cups and saucers if you are using them.

The end of the party will be announced by the Town Crier, properly dressed for the occasion, ringing his bell up and down the room and wishing all present Good Night and a Happy New Year.

"We Are the Youth"

(Continued from page 485)

happen if we had a place in which to meet and intermingle with the right crowd? Of course not. But who is going to do anything about it? You and only you can help us. We leave it in your hands.

"Taxpayers—which is the more easily replaced, a broken chair on the morale of the youth who breaks the Ten Commandments?"

WHAT IS YOUR CITY'S SCORE?

DO you know what your city's rating would be on its playgrounds, playfields, and indoor recreation facilities?

If you don't, look for the answers to a number of important questions you might well ask yourself in a new pamphlet, *Standards for Neighborhood Recreation Areas and Facilities,* which presents basic principles, outlines, standards, and discusses Agencies Concerned with Recreation, the Importance of Cooperation, and Securing Results. Price 15 cents.

A digest of this pamphlet is available under the title, Standards—Playgrounds, Playfields, Recreation Buildings, Indoor Recreation Facilities. Price 10 cents.

Both of these pamphlets may be ordered from

National Recreation Association
315 FOURTH AVENUE
New York 10, N. Y.

Just Bowling

(Continued from page 507)

ords of the progress of each team can be had at a glance at these cards. High scores and league standings are compiled each Monday and printed by our local papers, along with a story of the week's outstanding bowling news.

At the end of the season, which is the early part of April, the Wyoming Valley girls' bowling tournament is held and is open to all girl bowlers in Wyoming Valley. As many as eighty or more girls participate in this elimination tournament which serves not only as a means to find the bowling "champ," but as an excellent opportunity to introduce girls from the various leagues to each other. The sportsmanship developed during the year is amazing. The girls even root for their opponents!

"Why is bowling popular among girls in Wyoming Valley?" Leagues are not started until they are properly organized, and the bowling organization is composed of typical American girls who want to have fun. But your guess is as good as mine.

El Segundo's Recreation Service

EL SEGUNDO, CALIFORNIA, is the home of the huge California Standard Oil Refinery and near it is one of the large plants of Douglas Aircraft. Since 1940, the population because of the expansion of these two industries has risen from 4,500 to some 5,500.

There are no commercial recreation industries in El Segundo — not even a movie — and none is needed because of the rich program offered by the Recreation Commission. This Commission, which operates the community service of the Unified School District and the municipality, has a $12,000 budget made up of $10,000 from the School District, $1,400 from the municipality, and $600 from operating income. This does not include the operation of the Friday night community dance, which is self-maintaining. Music for the dance is furnished by a high school orchestra at a cost of $25 per evening, part of the money going toward music and part of it to the players who are paid $1.50 each evening. It is understood that this payment is designed as assistance in the musicians' musical education.

The very unusual facilities of the Unified School District are fully used the year round for organized community recreation activities. These include a $250,000 swimming pool, the high school gymnasium, the high school night-lighted softball fields, all of the school playgrounds and athletic fields, and a separate year-round service community recreation center of eight rooms. Maurice E. Ward, Director of Community Recreation, is assisted by fifteen additional full-time and part-time leaders. Mr. Ward is serving as Chairman of the Recreation Victory Gardens and also of the Recreation Division of the Civilian Service Corps.

One of the unique features of a highly developed arts and crafts service is an upholstering group, meeting twice a week, which enrolls twenty-five people, all the room will allow, and has a waiting list of fifteen. Many of the chairs and settees made by this group are valued at more than $25.

A once-a-week kindergarten play center cares for about fifty children and is assisted by a cooperative Mothers' Club.

Another interesting feature is the modification of badminton for play in a room which provides for a short court. Three types of games of badmin-

ton are offered, variations and skill being created by the use of three modifications of the badminton racket, all of which are made in the Department's own craft shop. One is the standard racket with a handle about six inches in length, which of course limits the speed of the drive. The second is a modified wooden paddle which is approximately the size of the table tennis paddle. The third game, for the expert players, makes use of a wooden paddle with the usual racket length handle of wood but with a paddle striking service approximately one half the size of a table tennis paddle. This size racket makes necessary a very unusual swing in serving and returning the birdie.

Christmas at Home

(Continued from page 481)

to be of very good help in encouraging singing of them by everyone present. The radio can help also if wisely used. But if it is allowed to pour into our homes its many repetitions of the few carols that are generally familiar, it is likely to lessen, if it does not nearly destroy, our enjoyment of them and their meanings.

Young children and even older ones and grown-ups can enjoy very much taking part in a good rhythm band, so simply carried on, playing for the gayer carols. A children's set of "orchestral bells," often called a xylophone, can be added to this or be played alone with very appropriate effect. Here, incidentally, is motive for Christmas giving of good rhythmic and simple melodic miniature musical instruments to the children, and getting them used musically very soon. (The National Recreation Association's fifteen-cent booklet, *Starting and Developing a Rhythm Band,* gives quite full directions and lists of music, phonograph records and sources of the instruments themselves.)

Remembering that the word "carol," originally meant dancing in a ring, we enjoy seeing the children skip or walk with springing step to "I Saw Three Ships," "What Child is This?" (long identified with the tune of the old English dance, Greensleeves) "Patapan," "Here We Come A-Wassailing" and other suitable carols. We might help make up and join in simple ring-dances for these with them. To go quietly though eagerly in procession, bearing lighted candles, to the manger scene or the Christmas tree or around it while singing the French carol, "Bring a Torch, Jeanette, Isabella," is another happy experience, especially in the dim, magical light of Christmas dawn or twilight. This is the kind of experience that can well become a traditional part of a family's Christmas observance.

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The reading aloud of Christmas stories, legends, poetry and plays is also an especially appropriate part of a family's observance, and it lends itself well to interludes or a generous postlude of carol singing. Of excellent books of such literature, there are:

Come, Christmas, edited by Lesley Frost, published by Coward-McCann, New York, $2.50

The Story of Christmas, by R. J. Campbell, D.D., published by The Macmillan Company, New York, $3.00

A Christmas Book, An Anthology for Moderns, by Wyndham Lewis and S. C. Heseltine, published by Dent of London; American agents: E. P. Dutton and Company, New York, $2.50

Christmas in Legend and Story, by Elva Smith and Alice Hazeltine, published by Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, Boston, $2.00

Christmas, edited by Robert Havens Schauffler, published by Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, $2.50

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Community Center for Old Timers

(Continued from page 513)

in arts and crafts, music appreciation, dramatics, English, sewing, and other subjects. Members who use the club as a social outlet play checkers, chess and other table games in the club's lounge.

That the Old Timers Club is a success is proved by the enthusiasm displayed by its ever-growing membership. Almost daily, members express their appreciation, saying that they are no longer forced to sit idly in their "furnished rooms" yearning for someone with whom to talk. The old timers have taken a special delight in those projects offered at the club which have given them an opportunity to participate in the war effort. A number of old ladies are devoting full time to making hospital kits to be used by wounded men while convalescing; others are busily engaged in making Red Cross utility kits.

One old age recipient, who had been an expert cabinet maker in his younger days, has volunteered his services as an instructor in this art and he has a group of oldsters turning old-fashioned furniture into pieces suitable for the compact modern apartment. The game room, as might be expected, is always crowded and several checker and chess tournaments have been organized which draw a crowd of onlookers each afternoon.

Despite the fact that the Department's policy of consolidating its Welfare Centers wherever possible is making it necesssary to eliminate Welfare Center 46, the staff has already located new quarters for the William Hodson Community Center in the old Bronx Borough Hall Building. Strategically located in the center of Crotona Park, these quarters will offer the old timers not only indoor recreational and vocational programs but outdoor ones as well.

Bronx House, which has been greatly interested in the project since its inception, is cooperating with the Department of Welfare and has made its facilities available to a group of fifty old people from the club who wish to take advantage of this opportunity. Membership in the William Hodson Community Center is not restricted to recipients of Old Age Assistance. All residents in the North Bronx who have passed their 65th birthday and are not immediately able to find employment in private industry are welcome to participate in the educational, recreational, and vocational programs offered there.

Water Sports for Servicemen

WHEN YOU THINK of Bermuda, water sports immediately come to mind. So the Overseas Division of the USO lived up to tradition when it decided to make the summer of 1943 a banner season for lovers of water sports.

Representatives of the various branches of service cooperated in the program, and both high ranking officers and enlisted men had a hand in the USO water calendar. In addition to the regulation A.A.U. competitive events, novel aquatic stunts were planned for the gala interservice carnival which opened the season in June. These events were open to all men in the united forces, as well as the women and children representing the Bermuda Athletic Association.

Highlighting the June carnival were demonstrations of log rolling and spear fishing, two unique phases of water sports. Log rolling was demonstrated by a shore patrolman, formerly a Maine game warden who had taken part in national competitions in this thrilling sport in the United States. He is now teaching children in Bermuda the art of spinning a huge log over the water by the propulsion of their bare feet. The stunt is safe for a good swimmer since the usual ending for anyone attempting the feat is a ducking!

Spear fishing was demonstrated by Lieut. Lynn Nearpass, U. S. Navy recreation-welfare officer. This sport requires, in addition to water goggles, a pair of so-called "aqua-fins," enabling the natator to explore the depths of the briny deep with little effort, and a combination bow-and-arrow slingshot used to spear the fish. Servicemen were most enthusiastic over this sport and spent many hours in quest of fish. This is another sport in which the participants must be able to swim well.

Other novel events included a "Catch-the-Swan" race. The curator of Bermuda's famous aquarium provided the swans whose wings were made fast so they wouldn't take to the air. The object of this race is for Johnny Doughboy to see whether he can swim fast enough to keep up with the swan.

Regatta events included canoe tilting and other laugh-getting specialties. Water safety was stressed in a demonstration by USO staff members, as this subject is taught regularly to servicemen in Bermuda and Red Cross certificates are awarded to successful candidates.

As a conditioner for the opening carnival, a novel "Swim Around Bermuda" was staged, end-

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Journal of Health and Physical Education, October 1943

Live Handballs for Dead Ones, letter from Hosmer W. Stone and Eugene L. Colichman

Physical Performance Levels for High School Girls

Physical Fitness and the WAC, by Captain Donna I. Niles

Monthly Bulletin, Department of Internal Affairs, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, October 1943

Recreational Facilities as Post-War Project, by John W. Stoker

Parents' Magazine, November 1943

Making Old Toys New, by Lonore Kent Kiefer

The Womans Press, November 1943

The Latchstring's Out for Twenty-four Hours a Day, by Virginia McGregor

PAMPHLETS

A Community Program for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency in Wartime

Advance mimeographed edition, Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Five One Act Plays for Radio and Stage on the Subject of War Savings

This pamphlet and other war saving scripts are available from the Women's Section, War Savings Staff, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Handbook on Physical Fitness for Students in Colleges and Universities

Federal Security Agency, U. S. Office of Education. Order from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price 25 cents

Physical Fitness Through Health Education for the Victory Corps

U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

A Reader's Guide to Education, Books about Education for Americans

National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Price 5 cents

Recreation and Other Activities in the All-Day School Programs

U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

The Selection and Training of Volunteers in Child Care

Prepared by U. S. Department of Labor in cooperation with Office of Civilian Defense. Publication 299. 1943. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price 10 cents

Suggested Informal Games for School

Department of Education, New South Wales, Australia

Voices of Liberty. Memorable expressions on liberty and democracy by philosophers, statesmen and writers of all times

U. S. Office of Education. Bulletin 1941, No. 8. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 15 cents

Young America Helps, Children's Book List No. 2. List of books showing what boys and girls can do to help the war effort

Council on Books in Wartime, Inc., 400 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. 10 copies or less, free

ing on June 19th, the day of the carnival. Servicemen made an imaginary swim around the island by way of a 20-yard course at the Elbow Beach recreation center. They were limited to no more than 22 laps a day — 440 yards, an ideal daily workout for a conditioner. — From information sent by *Jack P. Houlihan,* National Catholic Community Service, USO Staff, Bermuda.

Baltimore Hangs Out the Welcome Sign

(Continued from page 486)

ing game, changing partners often) all these made a contribution to the feeling of oneness.

Clear the floor. They had all been good scouts, had stayed on the floor, and laughed through their mistakes, so they deserved a rest. The Baton Pass came next in the program. Batons were passed to the right. When the music stopped with a bang, all those holding batons were privileged to go and sit in a certain corner with others who wore the same number as they—either 1, 2, 3, or 4. There was a small prize for the last one caught and the runner-up.

Competition makes parties peppy. Each of the four teams now selected a captain. To the accompaniment of "Come on team," "Don't get excited," "Take your time," "Hurry, hurry, hurry," several contests were run off. Relay races, dropping peanuts in bottles, dramatizing songs, blowing balloons all played their parts in unifying the groups.

Back together again. After this excitement, the guests brought their chairs around the piano for a music memory story and contest. Those who were quick to recognize the melody were rewarded with favors.

Patriotism. The game encouraged guests to speak up and decide what to do next. It was a revelation to the recreation crew as they guided the group through the evening to observe how they found their prime interest—patriotism. This was especially revealed through their choices of songs for group singing. One young woman stood up and suggested "Let's sing 'God Bless America.' " As their voices rang out together they seemed to be expressing sincerely the thought uppermost in their minds.

What, no refreshments? The tenants committee had no money—so no money was spent! The candy favors provided by the Recreation Department were plentiful and helped to give a party flavor. (As time went on and the people living in the project expressed a desire for social get-togethers, a few money-making dances were held.)

Good night, ladies—and gentlemen. Two large circles, one of men and one of women, were formed for the closing number. They sang as they shook hands and promenaded to the strains of "Merrily We Roll Along."

The follow-up. Seventy adults had been introduced to the city's Recreation Department at this party. This general social occasion opened the way for the organization of different types of recreation. Besides the playgrounds for children, mothers' clubs under trained leadership were started in three of the projects. Social recreation, square dancing, rug making, crocheting, music appreciation, card playing, knitting, get-acquainted-with-the-city tours, and picnics occupied their afternoons or evenings together. Recreation leaders were placed on the playgrounds and men were invited to join athletic activities.

The recreation leaders' field day. There are many opportunities like this for Recreation Departments in defense areas to come to the fore and share the wealth of their recreational experience with those who need it and are looking for help in adjusting to this strange new world. This challenge will test the very foundations of the recreation movement.

A Christmas Party that Re-Creates

(Continued from page 484)

do it again," some of us who had seen this happen often wondered why so much enthusiasm and joy is generated when a group of people of mixed ages, creeds, races, and cultures share their childhood memories and intersperse the conversation with bits of spontaneous humor, song, and folk dance.

In our democracy many organizations, both private and public, are doing valuable service in aiding all sorts of people to begin to think in terms of our common humanity. Working with the Neighborhood-Home Festival as a group process has made us feel that it offers these organizations a somewhat new and effective way of supplying that catharsis and social cohesion that is required for daily life. The great prophets of all ages and religions have told us that there is an underlying power which encompasses us and in which we are brothers; that this is the most real thing in the universe and powerful enough to turn all fear and hatred into confidence and love; and yet that it is simple enough for children to understand.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Get Together Americans

By Rachel Davis-DuBois. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York. $1.75.

THE METHODS USED by Dr. Davis-DuBois in her pioneer work in intercultural education are clearly outlined in this textbook which tells how the cultural values of the many different lands represented in America may be shared to the advantage of all. It is a practical manual which recreation workers, church leaders, teachers, settlement workers and all social workers will find exceedingly helpful.

The author does not suggest methods involving difficult techniques, nor a program requiring a large budget. Instead, she outlines a friendly way of helping Americans of all cultural, racial, and religious backgrounds to live more happily together.

Lawn Games

By John R. Tunis. A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 West 44th Street, New York. $1.00.

IN THIS BOOK Mr. Tunis tells how to play darts, horseshoes, clock golf, croquet, archery, badminton, and other favorite games and gives helpful advice on planning a complete program for the afternoon which will mean fun for all the guests. The book is written in Mr. Tunis' interesting and stimulating style.

Songs Children Sing

Arranged and Edited by Florence Martin and Margaret Rose White. Hall & McCreary Company, 434 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 5, Ill. $.50.

THEY'RE ALL HERE—the best loved folk songs, Mother Goose and nursery songs, patriotic songs, children's carols and children's hymns, but in addition there's a collection of singing games with directions. A recreation worker armed with this book with its more than 150 songs and games shouldn't lack material for his musical program for children.

Camping with Crippled Children

By Raymond Donelson. Maryland League for Crippled Children, Inc., 827 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. $.75.

THE MATERIAL IN THIS MANUAL represents the combined experience of members of the staffs who have worked together during the six years Camp Greentop has been sponsored by the Maryland League for Crippled Children. With its suggestions for preparations necessary before camp opens, for camp opening, program activities and their adaptation to the disabilities of the campers, the booklet has a fund of information for workers with handicapped children not only in camp but in situations of all kinds. It also has much to offer camp directors and counselors working with normal children.

25 Jigsaw Projects

Science and Mechanics, 154 East Erie Street, Chicago 11, Illinois. $.25.

HERE ARE PLANS AND INSTRUCTIONS for making jigsaw furniture and novelties. Projects ranging from shelves and magazine racks to clock frames. Detailed directions are given for the use of the jigsaw as a basis for successful work.

Play Centers for School Children

By Adele Franklin and Agnes E. Benedict. Wm. Morrow and Company, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York. $1.50.

THIS BOOK DISCUSSES the play needs of children and ways of meeting them through the organization of play centers. The fundamental approach adopted in the book and the methods described are based on the work of the Chelsea School Project and the Chelsea School Recreation Center in New York City.

A Wartime Manual for High School Dramatics Directors

Compiled and Edited by Ernest Bavely. The National Thespian Dramatic Honor Society for High Schools, College Hill Station. Cincinnati, Ohio. $1.00.

THROUGH THIS MANUAL high school dramatics directors will receive practical help in their effort to mobilize the dramatic program for more effective wartime service. At the same time the manual gives detailed suggestions for the organization of a workable high school dramatics program. The book is furnished free of charge to dramatics directors affiliated with the National Thespian Honor Society for High Schools.

In addition to the manual, there is available through the Society a Wartime Playlist for High School Dramatics Directors which may be secured free of charge. Requests should be accompanied by six cents postage.

Fundamental Exercises for Physical Fitness

By Claire Colestock, A.B., M.A. and Charles Leroy Lowman, M.D., F.A.C.S., A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $.50

THE AUTHORS HAVE PRESENTED here a program designed to prepare the individual for the toughening up program which military necessity absolutely requires. They urge the avoidance of certain exercises in this training process which will be harmful to growing boys and girls and they point out some of the activities which may be too strenuous. At the same time they present some of the exercises fitted to the needs of immature and growing boys and girls.

Physical Training—War Department W.A.C. Field Manual.

FM 35-20. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington. $.50.

The manual which the War Department has prepared for the use of the W.A.C. provides excellent material for all girls and women who want to keep fit for national service and effective living. Profusely illustrated, the booklet contains suggestions for a body conditioning program, marching exercises, self-testing activities, daily exercise series, swimming program, and similar activities. Some suggestions for athletic recreation are given, and there are directions for a number of singing games and folk dances, games which do not require equipment, group games necessitating equipment, relays, and tournaments. There are, too, suggestions for putting the program into operation.

Music Comes to America.

By David Ewen. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York. $3.00.

The history of the evolution of the musical culture in this country is a fascinating story. In the first half of the nineteenth century, according to Mr. Ewen, the scene was primitive. And hard upon the turn of the century came opera's flourishing golden age. At last our music grew up. In the last few years orchestras have sprung up all over the country. Chamber music goes out over the radio almost every night. The people have come to realize that music belongs to them and are participating in it through orchestras, choruses, community sings, and other musical forms.

Youth Can Count . . . Now and Tomorrow.

By Paul Harris, Jr. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $.60.

This booklet is a manual of task operations. It tells what can be done now by high school age young Americans to make them count. The stories related are real because they're possible. Projects such as those described have actually been undertaken.

The booklet is addressed to young people and is written in their language.

The Treble Ensemble.

Arranged and edited by Florence Martin and Margaret Rose White. Hall & McCreary Company, 434 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 5, Ill. $.40.

Here is a two-part secular and sacred chorus book in which both voices have interesting parts. The accompaniments are suited to the text and supplement the vocal parts and a varied repertoire is provided. There are folk songs, familiar and unfamiliar Foster songs, and some new patriotic songs.

Sing for Christmas.

By Opal Wheeler. Illustrated by Gustaf Tenggren. E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., New York. $2.50.

Old favorite carols and others not so familiar, with the music arranged especially for children, make their appearance in this delightfully illustrated book. And behind many of the carols is the story of how they came into being.

There are twenty-nine carols and twenty-four stories in this book, which in a very real way carries the spirit of Christmas.

"On Wings of Song."

Compiled and arranged by William Stickles. Edwin H. Morris and Company, Inc., 1619 Broadway, New York. $.25.

There are 68 songs in this collection, all arranged for soprano, second soprano, and alto voices. The collection includes a number of old favorites, spirituals, patriotic songs, and hymns.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933, of RECREATION, published monthly at New York 10, N. Y., for October 1, 1943.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

Before me, a notary public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Howard Braucher, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of RECREATION, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

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Editor: Howard Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Managing Editor: Abbie Condit, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Business Manager: R. J. Schwartz, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of September, 1943.

[SEAL] MIRIAM S. C. DOCHTERMANN,
Notary Public, Nassau County.

Nassau County Clerk's No. 355. Certificate Filed in New York County. Clerk's No. 138. Register's No. 4D70. My Commission expires March 30, 1944.

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
315 FOURTH AVENUE . . . NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK

"IN the funeral oration for the soldiers who died in the first year of the Peloponnesian War, Pericles had this to say of Athens: 'We have provided education and recreation for the spirit . . . and beauty in our public buildings, which delight our hearts by day and banish sadness.' It is unusual for a statesman to give such a reason why men should die gladly for their country. Yet this recreation for the spirit, these buildings that delight the heart by day, are precisely the reason why Athens has remained a symbol for man's hopes.

"It is easy to make the story of Athenian democracy sound fraudulent. It was a brief story, dark with quarrels. The life of the city rested always on the labor of slaves and of underprivileged metics. And Athens, whose writers preached moderation in such lovely language, bled herself white in an immoderate imperialist war. Yet for more than two millenniums man has looked to Athens as a sign of grace. And in matters such as this the instinct and the memory of man are always right.

"The beauty of Athens was a democratic beauty because it was made for the most part by the ordinary artisans, slaves and citizens alike, doing their daily work and drawing their pay like other craftsmen. The beauty was there for everybody, just as the theater of Athens was attended by everybody. Whatever the city was able to build that was noble or great, it was built out in the open for all men to see, so that it might help to banish all men's sadness. In recreation for the spirit the Athenians strove toward equality, and therefore the human race has blessed their memory. In politics they were oppressive toward their neighbors; in economics they indulged the usual undisciplined greed; and these sins brought them to early disaster. But in one great field of life they tried to make men's opportunities equal, and for that they earned the power to make great art in their lifetimes, and immortality in the mind of man."

Extract from *A Time for Greatness*, by Herbert Agar. Used by courtesy of the publishers, Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

In Preparation for the Birthday of Abraham Lincoln

THE BIRTHDAY of Abraham Lincoln belongs in a peculiar sense to the national recreation movement. Abraham Lincoln felt, as only a few men have, the dignity of the human spirit, the worth of the individual. He was unwilling to see one man force his will or his way of life upon another.

Many have been the movements where one man or a few limited leaders attempt to force their will upon the great mass of the people. There are many leaders even today who feel that they know best what other people should do, what other people should become, just what kind of characters other people should have.

The recreation movement has never attempted to regiment men and women, to set up a mold and to force all different kinds of human beings into this one mold. The leaders of the recreation movement have never believed in attempting by indirection and by concealed methods to make people over according to patterns of life that the people themselves had not chosen and knew nothing about. Such programs have seemed to many of us a fundamental violation of democratic principles and of the Golden Rule of doing unto others as you would have them do unto you.

Rather the effort has been to establish an atmosphere that would be congenial to the human spirit, to give each man and woman a chance to do the things that he or she wants to do. The leaders in the recreation movement had believed that men and women make greater progress in the climb up to Mount Olympus if they have freedom in their spare time to choose their own paths and try to work out their own destiny. The attempt rather has been to furnish the facilities and the opportunities so that men should not be prevented and held back from fulfilling those desires that are fundamental, that lie deepest, so long as such purposes do not cause harm and difficulty for others.

All this, it seems to me, is in accord with the spirit of Lincoln. Creating an atmosphere of happiness and good will and good cheer, a sense of freedom to live one's own life in one's own way and yet in cooperation with many others to build a common society makes for surer and steadier progress than attempting by decree and legislation to compel people to accept a way of life than seems to us best.

Surely this year no recreation system will fail to observe in some way the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, who stood for brotherhood in all that matters most. The playgrounds and recreation centers of America are a living memorial of the kind of spirit Abraham Lincoln desired to create.

Howard Braucher

January

Courtesy Playground and Recreation Department, Los Angeles, Californ

The Cowan Hut

The Navy's answer to a hard problem—recreation centers at advanced bases

By Captain MAURICE M. WITHERSPOON
Chaplain Corps, U. S. Navy

THE JAPANESE had bombed Adak, Amchitka, Attu, and every other spot in the Aleutian Chain where American troops might be preparing bases. Naturally the Commander of the Alaskan Sector, did not wish to erect large recreation buildings on these islands to be targets for the Honorable Tojo's bombs.

At Sitka, Kodiak, and Dutch Harbor, the Navy had built "state-side" gymnasia and motion picture halls comparable to those found in big cities in this country. At Dutch Harbor, a sixty-four team basketball tournament was held last fall; at Kodiak, a forty-eight team basketball tournament. Bowling, badminton, boxing, and every sport known to the American public were scheduled.

As Recreation and Morale Officer on the staff of the Commander, Alaskan Sector, I had been told that permanent or large gymnasia or recreation buildings were taboo at advanced bases. What to do?

Now Adak was our first big advanced base in the Aleutians beyond Dutch Harbor, and Adak was growing up. When February of 1943 came on, we found that the two mess halls plus McKenna Hall (two quonsets joined, making a building 96′ x 20′) were insufficient to hold the thousands of sailors who were arriving in Adak for duty and who wanted to attend the movies and church services, as well as to exercise and play games. The problem was to find some sort of building that would accommodate the crowd but wouldn't make a target for enemy bombers. The quonsets (American name for Nissen huts), half barrel shaped, were too small for our purposes, nor were the CCC barracks satisfactory; we had lifted three CCC camps bodily from Washington and Oregon and had dragged them to Alaska!

Pondering the problem of recreation buildings, I made a special trip to Seattle to talk over the matter with Captain A. D. Alexis of the Civil Engineer Corps. He showed me some warehouses and cold storage plants, 40′ x 100′, made of Cowan huts, whose structure was strand steel. I saw no reason why they shouldn't broaden their scope, and with the permission of the Admiral I ordered five for immediate delivery.

Happy and flushed with the success of my mission, I returned to Adak, where I vainly scanned the horizon for my consignment. Since time would not stand still, and my public was clamoring for its Manhattan Center, I located a Cowan hut that had been earmarked for a torpedo base and got it immediately by promising to replace it with one of my "five on order."

When completed, the Cowan hut measures 40′ x 100′ plus 40′ x 40′ in the rear with a gear room, two dressing rooms, and space for properties, band instruments, church gear, and other equipment

This hut had to be erected by volunteer labor since it was not on the priority list. First we used the band of twenty-four pieces which was brought up from Sitka for the purpose. When I met Bandmaster Boscola in Kodiak he said to me, "Chaplain,

I need two saxophones and I'll have the best band in Alaska!" "You won't need them very soon," I told him, "for you'll have to build your Carnegie Hall before you can play in it," and I began issuing his men hammers, saws, shovels, and other tools. In return for one of my fieriest sermons aboard one of the ships in port, the Captain, an old shipmate of mine, gave me ten carpenters' mates for ten days to work on the Cowan hut. From the Army Quartermaster Corps, in exchange for two "pep" talks, I got the loan of a bulldozer, a machine that assumes terrible importance in Alaskan building operations.

A popular feature is the new library with its supply of books and magazines

I was indeed fortunate to have as my assistant in recreation at Adak, in that important period, Lieutenant Commander George O'Brien, USNR, the ex-movie star. He was fresh from the San Diego Training Station where he had gained fifty pounds since abandoning the movies. We had expected to see him alight from the plane, smoking revolvers in each hand. Instead, clutched in his fists, he had scores of clippings about the wonders of Tex Ritter, the cowboy movie star. This was real ammunition for our diplomatic task of building, as it just "happened" that the Executive Officer of the Seabees in Adak was none other than Tex's brother.

The theater of the building serves as a gymnasium, and here basketball and similar sports are played

Three Agonizing Weeks

Everyone cooperated. It was our first great effort—the first Cowan hut to be used for recreation purposes. Three weeks saw its completion—three weeks in which we all learned a lot. Those were agonizing and trying moments when the "williwaws," that unpredictable, powerful Alaskan wind, whipped and twisted the arching strands of steel we were trying to set into the concrete floor. Covering over with galvanized iron and camouflaging were fairly simple processes. The interior was lined with "nu-wood," pressed pulp wood which comes in big sheets. Heating was a big problem. At first we used oil stoves; later on we installed steam heat. Since the Cowan huts were originally intended for warehouses, there was no system of ventilation. We used blower fans, and it was a real problem to get fans up to the Aleutians.

Every inch of space counted

as we had so many customers to accommodate. The projection booth didn't cut the length of the building as we had raised it over the audience. At first we planned to put the stage inside, but that consumed twenty feet of precious space, so we added a leanto behind the hut for the stage, and in front of the building we added the office of the Motion Picture Sub-Exchange. By means of these dodges we managed to increase the seating capacity from 525 to 600.

Dedicating the Hut

The Cowan hut, constructed by the more or less voluntary labor of bandsmen, sailors, soldiers, and barbers under the supervision of a cowboy movie star, had aroused so much interest that everyone from the Admiral down agreed that it must be properly christened. The only way to mark the occasion fittingly was to bring girls to Adak—the first girls to set foot on that soil since the Aleutians were used for a bridge to bring primitive Asiatics to America! The Commander, Alaskan Sector, and the Alaskan Defense Command were in accord in our bringing the USO troop extraordinary: four glamour girls, all singers and dancers, who for seven months had been daring the Alaskan wilds, were booked for the opening.

There is a saying that "There is a girl behind every tree in the Aleutians, but there are no trees!" So we had to bring up four pine trees from Kodiak to plant in front of our Cowan hut when the four girls arrived. It was a gala premiere and never-to-be-forgotten by the 2,500 who attended the first day. (Seating capacity, 600.) From then on there always seemed to be a queue of men running all the way around the hut. Some of our most enthusiastic patrons were the Canadian combat teams who had arrived for the proposed invasion of Kiska; we showed movies to a thousand of them every morning by holding shows at eight and at ten.

At the time I was transferred from Alaska, "Blackjack Hall," as we had named the hut (whether for Admiral "Blackjack" Reeves or for Admiral "Blackjack" Fletcher was never determined), was being used from morning to night for educational and commercial films, for entertainments, band practice, church services, USO shows, and even for setting-up exercises. About this time my "five on order" Cowan huts arrived and were distributed to Amchitka, Attu, and other advanced bases. One was retained at Adak to be converted into an enlisted men's club. The first Cowan hut in Amchitka was called the "Sea Otter" in honor of the famous furbearing animal of that name native to the island's waters. The first hut on Attu, erected shortly after the battle, was named the "Barabara," which means Aleut Hut; it is a native name for the underground sod houses in which the Aleutians lived for years and which the Japanese copied when they dug into Attu and Kiska. The purpose of the Barabara in Attu is noted in the opening program:

Welcome Army and Navy

The purpose of *The Barabara* is to furnish a suitable building for the type of clean, wholesome relaxation and recreation which American soldiers and sailors desire and deserve. Not only will the latest motion pictures obtainable be shown each evening at *The Barabara,* but live talent programs featuring Army and Navy entertainers will add pleasant variety. It is the hope of our Commanding Officer that all Naval personnel, and as many of our Army neighbors as possible, will take advantage of the facilities of *The Barabara.* Use it and enjoy it.

Army Nights

There will be two shows each evening but Sunday. The first show will be at 1900 and the second at 2100. Sunday performance will be at 2100. On Tuesday and Thursday evenings at the early show Army personnel will be given first choice of seats. Naval personnel will be permitted to occupy vacant seats, after the Army has been seated. On every other day in the week, Naval personnel will be permitted first choice of seats at the early show, with the Army filling in vacancies. Army and Navy personnel will be given equal choice of seats at the second show each night.

After the initial opening, the value of the Cowan hut for an advanced base was established. Ten more were immediately ordered and then ten more. The Navy really went into the Cowan hut business! These huts have not been found suitable for a multiple purpose building, and so at each place where a large group of men are stationed, there is now one for a theater and entertainment hall, and one to be used exclusively for a gymnasium.

These buildings make ideal gymnasia where basketball courts can be marked off, where volley ball, handball, and all other intramural sports can be played. Setting-up exercises can be given in the building and they are generally proving their usefulness in this fogbound group of islands. This winter, with the Japanese no longer in the vicinity, and with little danger of their returning except on an occasional bombing raid, the Cowan hut will be the means of furnishing entertainment, recreation, and exercise for the Army and Navy on American isles closest to the enemy.

The "Coop"

Courtesy Newark, N. J., Evening News

The young people of Summit, New Jersey, drew up a code of cooperation from which evolved the name of the center

THE HIGH SCHOOL doors burst open and the air was soon filled with shouts of: "Let's go to the Coop." "I bet I'll beat you in ping-pong today." "Out of my way, I'm working at the bar today." "There's more fun at the Coop—let's go there."

Where is the steady stream of boys and girls going? What's all the excitement about? And what is this "Coop"?

Last spring Miss Jessie Dotterer, director of the Hobby Hall Dancing School, had an idea. The boys and girls of Summit, she decided, needed a place where they could meet afternoons, have some fun, play ping-pong, and drink cokes. And it was because of this idea that the Coop started.

When four rooms adjoining Miss Dotterer's study became vacant, the project really began to materialize. News about the center traveled fast and Miss Dotterer soon found that applications for membership were coming in before definite plans had been formulated. It was therefore decided to hold a rally on May 21, 1943. Enthusiasm reached a high point at this meeting, and over 300 boys and girls signed up to take an active part. An executive committee was formed and a dance planned for June 4th at the high school to raise money to pay the expenses of decorating the rooms.

Soon the decorating began; a juke box was installed; and chairs, card tables, ping-pong tables, and other furniture donated by citizens of Summit turned the rooms into a comfortable center. A soft drink bar was set up.

The center, it was planned, would be open afternoons and during the evening for special events. It would be a place where boys and girls could enjoy activities together, but it would also be a service center.

It was with the service motive in mind that the young people themselves drew up the following creed which each member signed:

I Want to Cooperate

1. **With other members**
   In making and keeping our headquarters a place to be proud of.
2. **With my family**
   In helping them adjust home living to war needs and by not taking advantage of the present situation.
3. **With my town**
   In respecting its property and the will of the community of which I am a part.
4. **With my country**
   In giving some of my free time to volunteer war work. In putting 10 per cent of money personally *earned* by me in war stamps.

Out of the Creed came the name of the center. Since cooperation was to be the fundamental objective, it was a logical step to the name, "The Coop."

Summit, New Jersey, has a teen age center. So have many other communities in America. But there are a number of features about the Summit center so definitely the creation of the young people themselves that you will want to read about them.

During the summer of 1943, the "cooperators" conducted their activities with interest growing every day. Late in August Miss Dotterer approached H. S. Kennedy, Director of Recreation, and asked for help. The Coop had outgrown its quarters; Miss Dotterer would not be able to give as much time to the project as would be necessary during the winter months, and assistance was needed. The problem was presented to the Board of Recreation Commissioners, who agreed unanimously to cooperate with the young people and authorized the director of recreation and his assistant to give all help possible.

The next problem was to find new headquarters. A group of about fifteen boys and girls representing the different age groups at the center, together with Miss Dotterer and the director of recreation, solved this problem by finding new quarters in a modern building located in the center of the city which had been vacated by a furnishing company. The space available consisted of two floors and a basement room. The manager of the estate owning the building was approached, and after hearing the story told by the young people he agreed to rent the quarters at a very nominal fee and to provide the heat.

A meeting was then called of the executive committee which had begun calling itself the "Junior Board." This group consisted of members of the original committee and others recommended by Miss Dotterer. The problem was put up to the boys and girls as to how money was to be raised each month to pay rent and operating expenses, estimated at $175. It was decided to recommend to the membership that dues be paid of 50 cents a month, with an initiation fee of 25 cents for all new members and for old members who fail to pay their October dues before the first of the month.

At this meeting plans were made to hold a rally in the new quarters for all former members and to present the plans recommended by the board. Plans for the opening night dance on October 1st and for an open house on the same afternoon were discussed, and the following working committees were selected: membership and finance, and a committee for cleaning up the new quarters, moving in the furniture from the old rooms, and making a number of alterations.

Business discussed at the rally held on September 24th included the acceptance of the recommendations of the executive committee and the appointment of Dorothy Phillips as the director of the Coop.

(Continued on page 582)

Courtesy Newark, N. J., Evening News

What They Say About Recreation

"TO FIND OUR PLEASURES in simple things, to get our satisfaction from the non-competitive sources open to us all, to revel in noble music, to rediscover the joys of good conversation, good friendships, good homes — such is the kind of play that recreates our wasted powers." — *Dr. Ralph W. Sockman.*

"The right kind of recreation offers release from tensions, the relaxation of energy, poise and morale."—*Leona D. Galloway.*

"People cannot put forth their greatest effort if there is no relaxation, no doing of the things they love to do and out of which they get recreation, determination, and renewed strength."—From the *Butte, Montana, Standard.*

"The most needed consideration today is youth and its recreational problems. We have had legislation in years past to improve the hogs and other livestock and much has been done to improve corn and grains, but what have we done for the betterment of our youth?"—*F. Grace Johnson* in the *Des Moines Register.*

"It is essential for the strengthening and maintenance of national morale and the spirit of victory that there shall be not diminution, but increase in the use of patriotic and inspirational music."—From the *National Music Council.*

"Greater opportunities for recreation must be made available for those of us on the home front despite the war pressure America is under. No one should be permitted to persuade us that we can get along without wholesome recreation for everyone." —*H. R. Hastings* in the *Journal of Health and Physical Education.*

"Every study of the recreational life of youth indicates that only a small percentage of our young people is being reached by either a public or private leisure-time agency."—From *The Administration of Y.M.C.A. Boys' Work.*

"America tomorrow must produce the implements of peace as never before. To do this effectively it will need a new standard of recreation for all the nation." — *David O. Woodbury* in *Collier's.*

"Recreation, with the change of pace and release and replenishment that it means, is an absolutely vital part of the war effort. Army and Navy men, factory heads, welfare workers, know that men and women starved for fun are as hungry as if they were starved for food — and as unhealthy." — *Eleanor Hard Lake* in *Junior League Magazine.*

"Recreation of the right sort can provide workers with new interests to replace the old. It can do much to keep their lives normal and balanced."— From *Spare Time, a War Asset for War Workers.*

"We at home need something to keep our minds swept as free as possible from worry, to help us to be cheerful, optimistic persons for the sake of those about us. And simple parties, planned for and suited to the times, will go far to do this." — *Louise Price Bell* in *Parties in Wartime.*

"Music unifies the emotions and thoughts of people. Music can make people strong and unafraid. While listening to music is pleasureable, it does not produce the same emotions or feelings that the personal participation in music can." — *Otis J. Mumaw* in *We Need Group Singing.*

"Let all men and women begin with some personal hobby, merging their private likes with those of others similarly minded, and before very long they will find through these avenues all of the satisfactions which marching in uniform gave them."—*Sydney Greenbie* in *War and Leisure.*

"Teen-age young people need a program of recreation. As far as possible it should be their program, planned in cooperation with them, depending upon them for as much leadership as they can give, and adapted to their basic need of wholesome association with persons of both sexes." — From *Christian Youth in Wartime Service.*

Youth Wants to Live

Young people are eager for life—for themselves and for others

By DOROTHEA NELSON
Secretary to the State Secretary
of the Y.M.C.A., New Hampshire

YOU KNOW, it really surprised me when President Braucher of the National Recreation Association requested me to write an article for this magazine, telling what I believe young people like and desire in the way of recreation. In the first place, I never thought anyone who wasn't an authority on anything ever wrote anything anyhow! But then I thought, well, I guess I must be an "authority" on youth because *I'm* part of youth itself. With that bit of egotism upholding my hand, I am about to give you a few of my own personal ideas on the subject.

Ever since I was just a kid in grade school I have pricked up my ears to the cry, "dead place—nothing doing—no place to go— no one to talk to —no excitement." When I reached high school this theory was no longer a cry, but a shout, the impassioned appeal of YOUTH.

I thought to myself, "I've been hearing this all my life, something ought to be done about it." With this in mind, I have made rather a careful survey of what youth seeks in the way of a good time.

What Youth Wants

First, youth wants to be *seen* as well as heard. Young men and young women, as well as boys and girls of teen age want to go somewhere and talk, laugh, and play together. It may be the corner drugstore; it might be the local ice cream parlor or a city playground. It might be at some "popular" young person's house. It can be anywhere that is convenient and to any degree "pleasant."

I have found that *attention* is that thing that changes a dull time to a gay time. A young (or older) person might go to the most beautiful and glamorously gay spot in an equally thrilling city, but if he or she receives little or no attention the place is "dead." Incidentally, this latter fact should be considered when hostesses are chosen for community centers, USO's, or canteens. These organizations need people who are going to sense shyness in young people and who are going to help them to make new friends and have a good time. I have noticed that too often so-called hostesses just sit around making no apparent effort to introduce bashful boys and girls, thus making the social aspect of the situation almost unbearable. I know; I've "been there."

Young people like to get together and talk over important questions of the day. They like to "sound" each other out and above all, TALK! My friends like to go swimming, bowling, dancing, and dining. They like to see good movies, all types of sports, and they enjoy participating in these sports, too. They like to go to good concerts and lectures. Youth today is seeking a high level of culture in entertainment. The average boy and girl of today like the "real thing" and will not lower themselves to cheap imitations. I speak of the youth that thinks and lives and desires all that is good and beautiful of the world. These young folks don't want to be always on the receiving end and never on the "giving," however. They will put on programs to entertain others. They will work hard to build themselves a community center and maintain it, if they are just encouraged a little and given the support of their older friends.

Gedge Harmon

For two years I have been president of the Greater Concord Youth Council which serves hundreds of Protestant young people and works for the good of *all* young people — whether Catholic, Protestant or Jewish. As president of the Council, I wrote some articles in our local newspaper regarding the necessity of a community center for Concord. I received all sorts of responses — encouraging and discouraging. I *still* think we need this center, and we're going to have it, if it takes me all my life to see the project through! Naturally, I was pleased to be elected to the New Hampshire Recreation Council. As a Council member I shall do all I can to see this dream come true.

As I write this, I think of a statement made by George Bernard Shaw to the effect that "youth is such a priceless thing—it's a pity to waste it on young people." I think I understand what the great satirist means. While we have the energy and gaiety of our years, we do not always have the mature judgment and discretion of our elders. This is, unfortunately, true; but perhaps *that* is why we are gay! We can impart this to those of the older generations who will live along with us and become enthusiastic when we are, and serious when we deem it necessary. We must look to our older friends, however, for guidance and approval; for it is certainly not our desire to be unwise in our actions.

We, the youth, are eager for life. We yearn for interest and sympathetic advisers. Youth wants to live and help others to share the exuberance of living.

I have argued many, many times with those old-school, pessimistic believers who are staunchly positive that "youth is going to the dogs." If it is, throw me a bone, I'm going with it! Youth is as fine as it ever was — even more so, in that they crave greater and bigger things than our grandmothers and grandfathers ever dreamed attainable.

Our present juvenile delinquency problem is the result of a lack of interest in children and teen age young people. No one "cared." Now everyone cares — almost too late. We've got to show these young folks that we *are* interested in where they are going and we've got to help them to achieve the right goal. "Day schools" are a fine example of what can be done to help.

I have found, too, that youth doesn't — as a general thing—want to be "bad." To the mind of the average boy and girl, drinking and gambling are bad practices and not what youth wants. I have asked young people "why did you do it?" The answer is always the same "nothing else to do—town is dead—have to do something for excitement—nobody cares."

If the churches and the community could only work together to make these young people realize that they *are* important, then certainly the next generation has something to which it well may look forward. A war, terrible and all-engrossing though it is, is certainly no reason for neglecting our youth. After the smoke has cleared, after the guns have silenced, we all want our boys to come back to a world that is not embittered or hardened. We want them to return to a human and sympathetic people whose youth is fine and strong, whose spirits are not crushed, and whose eagerness to live is great.

Recreation offers these young people, as well as older people, a chance to really live—a chance to share with others a rich and wholesome experience. We do not want the souls of our young folk to become musty, dark cellars, but rather prisms of light and beauty. We must heed their call. I, as a young person, must help my generation not only to win this war but to remain steadily on its feet in time of war and suffering.

To those of you who *are* youth—in body and in spirit—I beg of you do not let another young (or even older) person in your community become lonely. Talk to that person, take him or her into your homes. Go to good dances, good movies, and good parties. See good basketball games and football games. To the older people, with youthful spirits I say—heed the plea of the younger generation. Take it to heart, carry it with you and *do* something about it. Don't give youth a chance to feel neglected now—especially those who are too young to join the armed forces or to work. They need the affection and the interest of all of us.

Let us be strong and helpful, for when the light of a new day dawns, we shall want our youth to be standing high above the ruins with a grim but great determination to carry on.

"Youth cannot thrive in a fixed world. They find so much that needs changing, so much that seems stupid, so much they cannot understand. They long to try their hand on this old world, to twist it their own way even though they are not very clear what the way might be. . . . Their eager minds cannot accept our weary, 'Let it be.' Youth is endowed with a new vision, and while it annoys the elders, it is by its force that the world progresses."—*Angelo Patri.*

Safety in Winter Fun

Courtesy Minneapolis Park Board

SAFETY AID CLUBS on each of the park playgrounds of Minneapolis are popular additions to the program. Because sliding or coasting ranks so high in favor with the city's children, each playground has a Coast Guard Division of the Safety Aids. Coasting presents many safety problems especially in parks where there are many good hills and just as many trees. During the coasting season Coast Guards are on duty helping the little children find safe places to slide and doing their best to combat the saboteur of play — the accident.

A few of the rules issued by the Recreation Department of the Park Board follow:

Safety for General Skating

No one should be allowed on the skating rink without skates.

Keep dogs off the skating rink.

Keep sleds and sticks of all kinds off the skating rink.

Do not play games of tag or prisoner's base on skating rink.

Crack the whip is not a game for the ice rink.

Do not skate too fast on the rink, keep your speed for the speed track.

If you cannot skate well, keep to the center of the rink, then you will not be a hazard to the other skaters.

Be careful in handling skates when they are not being worn. The skates should be strapped together and should be carried under the arm when skater is coming to or leaving the rink.

Skate *with* the crowd on the rink and not *against* it.

Stay off all rinks until the proper authorities declare them safe for skating.

Safety Hints for Snow Hockey

Always keep brooms low—below waist level.

Broom handles must not be too long and should be padded.

Substitute, if possible, an extra warm sweater or jacket while playing; then your outside jacket will be dry and prevent chills and a bad cold.

Frost bitten toes and fingers may result if you stay out too long.

Do not crowd the goalie — to keep from being hit with the broom.

Stand and run erect—to prevent being hit with broom.

Keep playing space free from ice patches to prevent slipping.

The referee's whistle should always be taped to prevent burning of the lips.

Safety in Winter Hiking and Skiing

Skiing

Avoid skiing with faulty equipment — be sure bindings, skis and poles are in good condition.

Choose a hill to ski on that is suitable to your ability and has good snow.

Learn controlled skiing; never attempt feats that are beyond your ability; learn first how to check your speed and stop.

When walking with ski equipment carry the poles fastened together with the points forward and toward the ground. Do not carry them over your shoulder. Avoid making sudden turns which might cause you to thrust the tip of the pole or skis into someone.

When using a tow, beware of loose flying clothing such as scarfs, open jackets, and take the proper grip of the rope. If there is no one to guide you at the bottom of the tow be sure you allow enough space between you and the fellow ahead so in case he falls you have time to get out of his way.

"Track" is the ski term for clearing the path. If you hear the word get out of the way; if someone is in your path, call "track."

Clothing—several thin layers of woolen clothing give the best protection against cold. Boots should fit properly and big enough to allow for several pair of socks; tight enough to prevent rubbing blisters or spraining an ankle.

Mittens should be of wool worn under a leather or gabardine pair.

For frozen parts avoid rubbing snow on the part affected. Let the part thaw out gradually, *i.e.* if a hand is frozen place it in the opposite arm pit and let it gradually return to body temperature.

Hiking

Hikes should always be scouted by the leader before taken. In the winter be sure to watch out for dangerous icy trails, steps, etc.

Clothing precautions should be the same as that outlined for skiing.

Frozen parts of the body should be treated as before mentioned.

Avoid throwing snowballs, chunks of frozen snow, etc., on hikes as well at all other times.

Take special precautions when crossing icy highways and roads.

Start hikes earlier to avoid hiking across fields and along highways after dark. If a night hike is scheduled, wear light colored clothes which may be easily seen by motorists.

Safety in Hockey

Play with boys of similar age, size, and experience.

Hockey is too strenuous a game for boys with heart disorders.

Playing until exhausted is unhealthy — always remember your rest periods.

Maintain healthy living habits—this will make you strong enough to play such a strenuous game.

Wearing ankle braces does not give your ankles enough exercise to become strong.

Obtain and wear as much of necessary equipment as possible — especially knee pads, shin guards, elbow pads, hip pads.

When falling to the ice, keep body relaxed.

Much injury to others can be prevented by keeping stick below hips at all times.

Sticks with nails protruding and broken edges are dangerous to others.

Learn how to dribble puck without looking at it — accomplishing this will enable you to keep your head up to see where you are going.

In practice, skating pell-mell all over the rink is a sure way to incur injuries.

In bodily contact with other players, keep elbows and hands out in front of you to "cushion" the blow.

Mere body blocking is safer and much more effective than vicious charging and rough body checking.

Always remember that attempting to injure opponents will result in the enmity of others and injury to yourself in the end.

The activities of the Safety Aid Clubs, which are proving to be such helpful and dependable service groups in aiding the playground director, will be described in detail in a future issue of RECREATION by Miss Loretta Garvin, Assistant Director of Women's Activities, Recreation Department, Board of Park Commissioners, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Outline of Coast Guards

Ten points for prompt attendance at meetings, wearing badge and courteous participation.

Ten points for new mem-

(Continued on page 576)

To the Ladies!

Here's a party that really is different, for it's not George Washington and Abraham Lincoln who are in the limelight, but Susan B. Anthony, Emma Willard, Mary Lyon, and other famous women with birthdays in February

By RACHEL WEISBERGER
National Recreation Association

WASHINGTON and Lincoln weren't the only famous people born in the month of February. The history book tells us that this month numbered as many as six important women who, as women suffragettes or advocates of higher education, carved quite a name for themselves in our nation's history.

So why not a February party in their honor? This will be something new in the way of social entertainment — a gay old-fashioned affair with just the right mixture of fun and timely activities.

You'll have a good time reverting to your childhood days when you used to cut out paper dolls— this time these colorful figures, in the shape of old-fashioned ladies dressed in hoop skirts, bustles, leg o'mutton sleeves, and bonnets, will be the basis for your invitations.

As this is a February party for famous women, a little poem on the front of the cutout written in fine delicate script will be most appropriate. It might go something like this:

> "Let Lincoln and Washington have their days,
> It's the women so famous to whom we give praise,
> They, too, were born when February came
> So let's celebrate each by name —
> Miss Palmer, Miss Willard, Miss Lyon, and Miss Shaw,
> Miss Blackwell, Miss Anthony, and yes, many more."

In the line of decorations, transform your living room into a scene right out of the 1800's when these famous women were fighting for women suffrage, higher education, and other "causes." Dust off those old oil lamps and place them in strategic places around the rooms. If these lamps aren't available, how about adding that old-fashioned touch by dressing up the regular light fixtures with crepe paper ruffles of bright colors?

Modern framed pictures will be out for this party so substitute the heavy-framed pictures of your ancestors — and scatter around the room smaller pictures and family albums which include the humorous "when mother was a girl" snapshots. For the windows and doorway use hanging drapes with decorative fringes. Scatter lots of plump feather pillows on all the chairs and place old-time crocheted tidies or antimacassars on every appropriate piece of furniture. Drag out the old-fashioned vases and cookie jars and fill them with festive bunches of artificial flowers.

Throughout the room, place large hand-designed placards and posters containing such messages as "Votes for Women," "Pioneers of the National American Women Suffrage Association," and others — just to remind your guests of the famous women whose birthdays you're celebrating. For the leaders of higher education—Mary Lyon, Emma Willard, and Alice Freeman Palmer — pictures of college buildings and old college yearbooks on the tables will bring their names to mind.

Some Activities

Name Charades. Here's a quick but fun-provoking way of getting acquainted with everyone at the party after all the guests have finally arrived. Make up two teams, with the hostess acting as timekeeper. Each member of both sides, in rotation, will get up and act out the syllables of his or her first and last names, using no speech, just gestures. Members of the other team will have to guess the name while the timekeeper keeps a record of how long it takes to guess correctly. After all the guests have acted out their names and are properly identified, the hostess will announce the winning team—the one which has the least number of minutes to its record.

A Birthday Hunt. Since this is a birthday party, this game will be most appropriate. On small slips of paper write the names, birthday, and a brief biographical sentence about the six famous women born in February. With these slips mix the names

of famous people born in other months—Thomas Jefferson, Florence Nightingale, Robert Fulton, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and others. Hide the slips about the room and at a given signal tell all the guests to start on a Birthday Hunt. At the end of ten minutes, the guests must cease searching and count the slips they have found. Those finding the ones with February birthdays must read them aloud, and if anyone has found more than one such slip he is declared the winner. The prize may be a small birthday book.

Here are the names of the six famous women born in February:

3rd—Elizabeth Blackwell, 1821-1910, a pioneer advocate of women suffrage

14th—Anna Howard Shaw, 1847-1919, leader in the cause of women suffrage, and preacher

15th—Susan B. Anthony, 1820-1906, pioneer women suffragette

21st—Alice Freeman Palmer, 1855-1902, leader in college education for women; president of Wellesley College

23rd—Emma Hart Willard, 1787-1870, pioneer of higher education for women and wrote the hymn "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep"

28th—Mary Lyon, 1797-1849, pioneer advocate of higher education for women; founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary

Travel at Home. Just as it was difficult to travel around the country in the days of Susan B. Anthony and Mary Lyon, it is even more important that wartime travel be restricted today as much as possible. But here's a game that can take your guests all over the United States while they are comfortably seated in the living room.

All the players are sitting on chairs arranged in a circle, with the one who is "It" standing in the center. "It" points to one of the players, calling out the name of a state, and begins to count. The person pointed to must give the name of a city in that state before "It" counts to ten. If a player can't answer by then, he or she changes places with "It" and takes it out on someone else!

Musical Line by Line. This musical game will fit right in with the historical, sentimental mood of the festivities. Before the party, write out the lines of some old-fashioned songs with each line on a separate piece of paper. Keep the first line of each chorus but pin the other slips to curtains or pillows or place them behind pictures with one end of the paper showing. Then divide your guests into teams, one team for each song.

One person on the team is bandmaster. Give him the slip of paper on which is written the first line of the chorus of one of the songs. With the help of the other players on his team, he must find the other lines and complete the song. The bandmaster, however, is the only member of the team who can take any of the slips of paper from the places where they are hidden. The other players help hunt for them, and when they find one they call the leader to the place by shouting or singing the first line of the chorus of their team song. Also, if the bandmaster spies one of the lines he is looking for, he is not allowed to pick it up until after one of the members of his group discovers it.

A prize is awarded to the team which first completes its song. Then each of the groups must sing one verse of their particular song, while the others join in the chorus.

Here are a few suggestions of songs that may be used for this game:

A Pretty Girl
The Band Played On
I'm Always Chasing Rainbows
Silver Threads Among the Gold
Tell Me, Pretty Maiden
I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen
Waiting for the Robert E. Lee
Sweet Genevieve

Can You Remember? While your guests are in the looking back mood, try this memory game on them. Line the players up in two teams and proceed like in a spelling match, asking one player the question and charging all others to be silent. If he doesn't answer it correctly, pass on to the next, and so on through both teams. Some of the "questions and answers" might be:

1. What was the battle cry during the Spanish-American war? "Remember the Maine."
2. Who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin?* Harriet Beecher Stowe.
3. Name the three martyr Presidents. Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley.
4. Who was designated as the greatest American soldier during World War I? Alvin York.
5. Who was called "Old Hickory"? Andrew Jackson.
6. What organization has the slogan, "Be Prepared"? Boy Scouts.
7. Who took a twenty-year sleep on a hillside? Rip van Winkle.
8. Who was the commander of the "Rough Riders"? Theodore Roosevelt.
9. Of whom was it said, "There he stands like a stone wall"? Stonewall Jackson.
10. Who said, "All I know is what I read in the newspapers"? Will Rogers.

Light My Candle. Harking back to the days when candles were one of the most popular means

of illumination, here is a novel candle relay. Line up the men along one wall of the room, each with an unlighted candle in his hand. Opposite them, at the other end of the room, line up the girls each with a box of matches.

At the command "Fire," each girl strikes a match and then runs to light her partner's candle. When a match goes out, the girls must go back to the starting line and strike another. She must not start running until the match is lighted. The girl who gets a candle lighted first is the winner, but the game continues until all the men have a light. (Care must be taken to guard against fire.)

What "Age" Have You? Back to the birthday theme—and all birthdays have to do with AGE—how about a word game that will test the vocabulary of your guests. Supply pencils and paper for the players and have them number from one to ten or as many questions as you want to ask.

Then read a list of questions which the players must answer with a word ending in "-age." The one with the longest list of correct answers wins and as a prize, present him with a gayly wrapped box of birthday candles. Some of the questions which might be included are:

1. A long journey—pilgrimage
2. Paid to our guests of honor—homage
3. Caused by bombs—damage
4. Handed down to us—heritage
5. The right to vote—suffrage
6. Used by the Red Cross—bandage
7. What we all need to face trouble—courage
8. Now curtailed on the highway—mileage
9. Ahead of us all—dotage
10. The now popular transportation—carriage

Tandem Race. Reminiscent of "bicycle built for two" days is this humorous race. Each team is made up of four couples. Members of each team are asked to form a single column with partners facing each other. Partners place hands on each other's shoulders. The man has his back to the goal line.

At the signal, the first couple in each team proceeds to the goal, the man going backward and the girl forward. They go around their own chair on the goal line, come back and touch off the next couple, and then return to the end of the line.

You can vary this game by arranging guests in columns of couples, facing front. Each two couples in turn join hands to form a hollow square, all of them facing the goal. The first double tandem walks to the goal line, returns, touches off the next double tandem, and goes to the end of the line. This continues until the first double tandem is back in its original position.

Arcades. Your party won't have a dull moment in it if you introduce a merry mixup game sometime during the evening.

Half of the guests will be in couples anywhere in the room. Partners face each other and join hands to make an arch. The rest of the guests are in the center of the room, and at a signal they rush to get inside an arch. Since only one person is allowed inside an arch there will be an overflow, and these extras go to the center of the room.

The arches are numbered from one up to four, five, or six, and the partners tell their number to each person who comes into their arch. The leader starts the action by calling for certain numbers to change places. "All threes change arches!" and the players inside arches numbered three change places. The extras, of course, try to beat them to an empty arch.

"All out!" is the signal for all players inside arches to change arches. After three or four rounds the players inside arches change places with one of the players forming an arch. A few rounds later this is repeated with the other end of the arch so that everyone may have a chance at activity.

Famous Party Guests. The famous women of February have invited several equally noted men and women to their party and it will be up to your guests to find out who they are. With paper and pencil each player makes a list of ten well-known persons. Then he describes these persons with words that begin with the initials of the names themselves.

Everyone reads his descriptions for others to identify and the person who can name the greatest number wins. Here are a few suggestions for names to be used:

1. A Liberator	Abraham Lincoln
2. Surprises Children	Santa Claus
3. Wrote Sonnets	William Shakespeare
4. Clever Comedian	Charlie Chaplin
5. Sometimes Wore Raincoat	Sir Walter Raleigh
6. Great Warrior	George Washington
7. Writes Words	Walter Winchell
8. Betrayed Army	Benedict Arnold
9. Crafty Circumnavigator	Christopher Columbus
10. For Democratic Right	Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Refreshments—Last, But Not Least!

The refreshment table may be sectioned off with little placards indicating different college courses

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Volley Ball in 1944

By HAROLD T. FRIERMOOD
Secretary
United States Volley Ball Association

If you wish to enter this stay-at-home volley ball contest, use the blank to be found in the new Volley Ball Guide, or secure a blank from H. T. Friermood, Room 807, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York.

WHEN A HIGH ranking Naval officer returned from a recent recreational and physical education inspection tour of the Pacific area, he reported that softball and volley ball took top honors in popularity and participation with the United States armed forces. Most large ships and all carriers are the locale for regular games and matches. He further reported that it was not at all uncommon to see a volley ball court hacked into the dense jungle and hot matches in progress wherever a group of United States men were assembled. Volley ball has also played an important role in the recreation program in most officer candidate schools and regular training camps. Literally millions of players have turned to the game for enjoyment and companionship. While many people are learning to play and enjoy the game, very few are learning to play it well. What can be done about it?

It was with this question in mind, plus the knowledge that the usual national volley ball tournaments are out for the duration, that the United States Volley Ball Association did some special planning at its annual meeting last June.

"We need a wartime substitute for our regular national championships that will focus attention on physical fitness, playing skill, and appreciation of the game, will provide recreational release and make it possible to determine national champions without having persons travel on crowded trains or use a pint of gas or an ounce of precious rubber," said Dr. George J. Fisher, president of the United States Volley Ball Association.

A special committee was named and given Dr. Fisher's specifications to use in designing such an event. The results of the committee's work is explained in the new 1944 Volley Ball Guide just off the press, published by A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 West 44th Street, New York City—called "The 1944 National Volley Ball Skills Meet." In brief it is a stay-at-home contest scheduled for the month of March 1944 designed to measure playing skill objectively, and is open to civilians of all ages, nine years old and up — men and women, boys and girls—as well as for members of the armed forces. There is no limit to the number of participants from any school, club, organization, or camp. Competition is on a classified basis: Preps: 9-10-11 years; Juniors: 12-13-14 years; Intermediates: 15-16-17 years; Seniors: 18-35; Veterans: 36 and up.

The events to be used are: (1) Serving; (2) Set-up; (3) Passing; (4) Recovery from the net; (5) Vertical jump; (6) Knowledge of the rules.

A definite basis of objectively scoring the events makes it possible to score a perfect 600 points, but it is doubtful if any—even the great and renowned in volley ball circles—will achieve this record.

How to Enter

It is a simple matter to enter.

1. Get others interested from your school, club, playground, college, factory, church, Army, Navy, Marine, or Air Corp unit, Y.M.C.A., Scout troop, Y.W.C.A., boys' club, or other organizations.

Select a responsible adult to serve as your club manager to handle your records, entry fee, correspondence and other matters. (A regular coach, athletic instructor, athletic officer, or official representative is best.)

2. Send your entry blank in not later than February 15, 1944, and indicate how many *individual* score cards you will want. A separate score card is needed for each contestant. (The score cards may be printed or mimeographed by your club if you prefer not to purchase the regulation cards that have been prepared purely as a convenience.) The entry fee (one dollar per club for any number of teams or individuals) must accompany your club entry blank to complete your official entry. Send your entry blank and fee to: Secretary, U. S. Volley Ball Association.

3. You will receive an acknowledgement of your entry and an official 1944 participation certificate.

4. Your local competition may be staged any time during the month of March 1944.

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Merit Awards in the Recreation Program

By MICHAEL E. WARGO
Director of Recreation
Clairton, Pennsylvania

For many years recreation executives have been interested in the possibilities which lie in the use of merit awards. There has always, however, been a difference of opinion regarding the value of the system for the playground program.

Mr. Wargo, who has experimented with the plan for three years, feels it has definite values, and he presents them, with details of operation, in this article which won the first place in the 1943 Joseph Lee Memorial Contest for Recreation Literature of the Society of Recreation Workers of America.

The National Recreation Association will be glad to learn of the experiences of other cities with this plan, and to receive comments and suggestions regarding it.

THE MERIT AWARD plan may be briefly described as a contract-like system of tests or challenges undertaken voluntarily by children. Each test is called a merit when it is successfully completed and each merit requires definite performance. In our plan merits were set up in games, crafts, dramatics, music, participation, and volunteer service. Each one of these categories contained a minimum of ten fundamental merits peculiar to the particular activity. A point value of ten was attached to each merit successfully passed.

The Games Program

In the games program the following merits were listed:

Checkers	Bridge
Chess	Parchesi
Caroms	Pick-Up-Sticks
Dominoes	Table tennis
Anagrams	Jacks
Flinch	Rope jumping
Old Maid	Hopscotch
Hearts	O'Leary
Five Hundred	Knife baseball
Chinese Checkers	Mumblety-Peg

Games may, of course, be added to this list to suit an indoor or an outdoor program. The requirements for successfully passing a game merit were:

1. Identify the parts used in the game.
2. Explain the idea of the game.
3. Know the rules of the game.
4. Play ten different opponents and win six out of ten games.
5. Play in a tournament for that game.

Arts and Crafts

The craft program included the following merits:

Basketry	Cardboard construction
Bead craft	Carving
Block printing	Crayonexing
Bookbinding	Drawing
Embroidery	Paper craft
Knitting	Pin making
Reed and raffia	Plaster of Paris modeling
Sand crafts	Poster making
Ship modeling	Leathercraft
Tin craft	Rug making
Woodwork	Sewing
Scrapbooks	Stone carving
Modeling	Weaving
Needlework	Waffle weaving
Model aircraft	
Painting	

A craft merit was earned when a craft object was completed with a passing rating of 1.5. The one point was given for completing the object and the decimal .5 was used to designate the minimum degree of skill reflected in the completed object. Judgment of skill was based upon the age of the youngster and his ability at the particular stage of growth. Any rating below 1.5 was not passing.

Drama

In the dramatic category the following skills were set up in the contract:

Listen to a story.
Demonstrate fundamental facial expressions.
Demonstrate fundamental body and facial expressions.
Demonstrate fundamental feelings through vocal expression.
Tell a story.
Do a charade.
Do a pantomime.
Participate in a short skit.
Dramatize a story.
Act in a one-act play.
Act in a play.
Demonstrate any other skill suited to dramatics.

Fundamental expressions were listed as joy, anger, fear, surprise, horror, pleasure, disgust, pain, sorrow, enjoyment, kindness, confidence, anxiety, laughter. A merit was earned by successfully passing any one of the above tests.

Courtesy East Orange, N. J., Board of Recreation Commissioners

Drama, as well as games, music, arts and crafts and other activities, has a part in Clairton's merit award plan

Music

The music program presented the following requirements:

Sing first verse of "The Star-Spangled Banner."
Sing first verse of "America."
Hum or whistle a tune.
Beat out the rhythm of a song.
Demonstrate leading 2/4 time.
Demonstrate leading 3/4 time.
Demonstrate leading 4/4 time.
Lead a group in singing.
Participate in group singing.
Participate with song in a special event.
Sing in a choral group.
Make a musical instrument.
Play a musical instrument.

Others may be added if desired. A merit was earned by successfully passing any one of the requirements.

The Volunteer Program

In the participation contract these were the requirements:

Patrication in parties

St. Valentine's Day	Halloween
St. Patrick's Day	Thanksgiving
May Day	Christmas

Participation in special events
(as planned by instructors at indoor or outdoor centers)
Participation in tournament
(as planned by instructors at indoor or outdoor centers)

A merit was earned by participating in any of the above.

The following merits were listed in the volunteer program:

Take charge of cloak room.
Take charge of door desk.
Take charge of hallway.
Take charge of toilet facilities.
Take charge of game supplies.
Take charge of game room.
Assist teacher in three different parties.
Assist in three different tournaments.
Issue supplies.
Supervise sandbox.
Clean up grounds.
Supervise swings.
Supervise slide.
Line off play areas.
Supervise a game.
Assist with street showers.
Assist with registration.
Assist with special events.
Assist with tournaments.
Assist with athletic contests.
Teach new game, craft, or other activity to a group.

This list can be altered to suit any situation. A merit was earned by attending to the duty designated for a definite length of time. Passing only ten merits was required.

Some Details of the Plan

In our system of merit awards we had two courses open to each child. According to the first,

he might earn as many merits as he chose to earn in any one category of play and score ten points for each merit. Upon the completion of ten merits and the simultaneous earning of one hundred points the child was awarded an Achievement Certificate which denoted his accomplishment. Thus any child could develop a deeper interest in any category of play.

The second course open to the child was that of leadership development through progressive advancement in all six categories of play simultaneously. For this phase we adopted the following degrees of rank in leadership:

(1) Cub

(a) He must enroll in the leaders corps.

(b) He must take the play pledge: "I promise to play fair, play square, and play hard. I promise to keep myself physically strong, morally straight, and mentally awake. I promise to respect my teacher, my home, my community, and my country."

(c) He must demonstrate the correct use of all apparatus.

(d) He must write an essay on safety on the play area.

(2) Cadet

He must score a total of 30 points in each of the six categories of play.

(3) Junior

He must score an additional 30 points in each of the six categories of play.

(4) Senior

He must score an additional 40 points in the categories of play.

The attainment of each level of leadership rank was rewarded with a leadership certificate awarded at the completion of each rank.

The merit award plan was formulated with four definite objectives in mind: namely, to make the recreation program educational as well as recreational, to develop leadership in youngsters who would be the future citizens of the community, to measure objectively the results of the recreation program, and provide the element of progressive development through participation in the program of activities.

We felt that our future play leaders in the community would have to be drawn from the youth on our playgrounds today. Our training of them should begin at the present time. By giving them opportunity to learn and do things now we would be reaping the harvest in the future. In addition we felt that every child on the playground today would be the voter of tomorrow. If we could create the proper attitudes toward recreation today, we would not need to fear the future as to citizen support.

In connection with his presentation of the subject of merit awards, Mr. Wargo points out that the plan may offer one approach to the problem every director of recreation faces in educating the citizens of a community to the values of the recreation program, in developing an appreciation of its importance, and in measuring more objectively its results. The way in which the approach to this fundamental problem is made is necessarily determined by local conditions, but in Clairton the use of the merit awards proved a helpful part of the program of making the public conscious of the significance of public recreation.

We Found It Worked!

The merit award plan of achievement was first tried in 1941 on the summer playgrounds. Some of our staff thought that the plan was too "complicated" and "heavy" for the children. We decided to experiment. Four playgrounds, designated "Negatives," were to operate without the plan and four, designated as "Positives," were to operate with the plan as an addition to their regular program. These were our observations at the end of the year:

A. "Positive" playgrounds enjoyed a better season in activities than did the "Negatives."

B. We were able to measure the results of the program on the "Positive" group of grounds. "Negatives" reported in vague terms. For instance, "Positives" reported a total of 1,281 craft objectives *completed,* whereas "Negatives" stated that many objects never reached the completed stage. "Positives" also reported that 311 merits were successfully passed in music. In addition "Positives" reported that 122 achievement certificates were issued in crafts, 38 in dramatics and 19 in music. These reflected concrete results.

C. Achievement certificates were well received. Many parents had them framed for the children. As one parent put it, "I feel as though my boy accomplished something on the playground this summer."

The leadership development aspect was added to the merit award in the following year. Instructors reported that this appealed to children inasmuch as they became leaders on the grounds and acted as volunteers. In addition the participation and volunteer aspects of the plan were put into greater use. The response to the plan was encouraging. It was evident, however, that the success of the plan depends upon the ability and the personality of the instructors themselves. This last is an im-

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Ohio Cities Hold Recreation Referendums

In the 1943 November elections, three cities in Ohio voted favorably on recreation referendums, and a fourth made such a good showing that the issue was cared for independently of the election outcome. In a fifth city, a recreation tax levy had been successfully voted in August. The net result of the elections in Ohio will be encouraging to cities which may be planning to submit the issue of a tax levy to their citizens.

ON ELECTION DAY in November 1943, residents of a number of cities in Ohio went to the polls and there registered their approval, or disapproval, of tax levies in support of local recreation programs.

At Niles, which had had a record of four earlier successful recreation tax levies, the .2 mill tax levy was again voted to cover the period of the next five years. For passage the issue required a favorable vote of 65 per cent of those voting on it. The Niles voters showed their genuine appreciation by giving the levy a 74 per cent favorable vote. Because of war conditions, the usual house-to-house canvass could not be made, but friends of the recreation program worked through their friends, and the various civic organizations, the churches, and the press strongly endorsed the work of the Department. On the same ballot was a .5 mill levy for the work of the Park Department. This received a 71 per cent favorable vote.

A new year-round Department of Recreation had been created earlier in the year at Norwood. This city put its first recreation tax levy before the voters as part of an over-all levy for general school purposes. In Ohio this type of levy requires for passage only a simple majority of the votes cast, and the voters gave their hearty approval of the entire school and recreation levy with a 60 per cent favorable vote. This levy runs for five years and will provide approximately $12,000 annually for the new recreation program.

Columbus was the scene of the third successful referendum which did not involve the question of a levy. The issue here was whether or not the voters would adopt an amendment to the city charter establishing a recreation commission with power and safeguarding recreation from possible political control. The amendment was adopted by a 70 per cent favorable vote, 65 per cent being required for adoption.

At Massillon, where a limited recreation program has been operated under a recreation board for many years, a .2 mill recreation tax levy was placed before the voters by the Board of Education under emergency legislation limiting the period of the levy to two years. The enthusiastic friends of recreation declared the levy passed as more than a simple majority of the voters gave their approval. It was found after election day, however, that due to a technical misunderstanding in the preparation of the levy-sponsoring resolution, a 65 per cent favorable vote was legally required and that the levy had therefore actually failed to pass. The Board of Education, knowing that a majority of the voters had favored the issue, made available a recreation budget of approximately the amount that would have been yielded by the tax levy if passed.

Canton, having failed by a very narrow margin in November 1942 to pass a .2 mill recreation tax levy for a five-year period, placed the issue before the voters again at the primaries in August 1943, as permitted by emergency legislation. This time the period of the levy was limited by law to two years but only a simple majority was required for passage instead of the 65 per cent required in November 1942. Canton citizens gave the recreation program an enthusiastic vote of confidence with a favorable vote of 74.6 per cent.

Ohio cities which voted on recreation tax levies at the November election but failed to secure the required number of votes were Hamilton, Mansfield, and Springfield.

It is hoped that in 1944 the efforts of those cities which failed last fall will be rewarded with completely successful results.

From time to time articles have appeared in RECREATION which give the details of the plan of organization and promotion of referendum campaigns in a number of communities. Among these are the following: "They Voted Yes for Recreation," which is the story of campaigns in Battle Creek, Michigan; Canton, Ohio; and Parkersburg, West Virginia; and "For the Price of a Single Movie!" — the account of the successful referendum in Decatur, Illinois, with the step-by-step methods used in its promotion.

Fun and Fitness for Kansas City Women

By HAYES A. RICHARDSON
Director of Welfare
Kansas City, Missouri

KANSAS CITY WOMEN have literally been put back on their feet since the development of their own physical fitness program. Women of all ages and all types of employment are taking part in this activity which was developed as a part of the city's civilian defense through the cooperation of the Recreation Division of the Welfare Department, the Women's Chamber of Commerce, and business organizations through their personnel departments.

Four hundred and fifty women crowded into the Little Theater of the municipal auditorium for the first meeting of the physical fitness group early in 1942. Later the Arena of the auditorium was taken over for the weekly meetings which were held at 7:30 on Tuesday evenings. More than 1,000 women have been known to attend a single meeting of the group.

Although the Arena was an ideal place for the meetings, it was not always available and the group had to meet in the two gymnasiums of the Westport Junior High School. When spring came many of the meetings were held out of doors under lights. Occasionally special sessions were held with members of army units in the city, and the men and women marched and drilled together.

The business and professional women of Kansas City take their physical fitness problems seriously, but they manage to have plenty of fun at the same time.

The group took part in the annual Playground Festival and the Labor Day Civilian Defense Parade. After the parade, they gave a demonstration for the crowd of approximately 50,000 people and made an impressive picture in their distinctive physical fitness uniforms with the Civilian Defense emblem.

Women from practically every large business and industrial unit in Kansas City take part in these physical fitness get-togethers. The two and a half hour meetings are intended to provide recreation and relaxation—not a reducing program. The women go through marching maneuvers, calisthenic drills, and army routines as well as a program of group singing, folk dancing, and games and sports. Members often meet for such extra-curricular fun as roller skating, bicycle riding, and group hiking.

Special attention has been given to the training of leaders — leaders from within the group who help direct the program and can act as leaders in cases of emergency. We all realize that there are many extra duties formerly handled by men that must be taken care of by the women who remain at home. The business and professional women of Kansas City, and the housewives as well, are

becoming more physically fit in order that they may take over the extra duties and endure the longer hours of work and more strenuous tasks made necessary by wartime demands, and at the same time preserve the zest for living and the buoyancy that are the by-products of good health.

The objective of this program is, therefore, to provide both enjoyment through recreation and, as an end product, physically fit women. It has been emphasized throughout that the program must be carried out with precision—orders are to be given and taken quickly. At no time have activities been haphazard and unorganized, but rather they are planned, coordinated, and carried out with dispatch for the women recognize the seriousness of the need for better physical development.

The objectives of the program might be summarized as follows:

1. To improve the physical fitness of business and professional women whose duties during the day largely curtail much needed physical exercise.
2. To promote sociability and neighborliness within the group in order that they may be able to provide a united front in case of emergency.
3. To promote good health through the medium of various corrective and conditioning exercises.
4. To serve as a morale builder.
5. To cooperate with all other civilian defense units in an integrated program.

The citizens of Kansas City have found this group to be very attractive and it has, in turn, received considerable public attention. The program was organized and conducted by Les Warren, superintendent of public recreation, assisted by Miss Genette Moeller, chief recreation supervisor, and Mrs. Martha Franklin, president of the Women's Chamber of Commerce. A large part of the success of the venture has, of course, been due to the continuous interested work and management of Mrs. Franklin. She persuaded the personnel department and executives of various firms to publicize the program, and many of the executives have since participated in the group.

For example, an executive of one of the large stores of ladies' apparel has become interested and has interested the department store girls in the fitness program. Representatives of the public utilities, factories, chain stores, and concerns employing a large number of clerical workers have assisted in both the promotion and participation features of the program.

In addition to the white program a Negro program was set up at the Lincoln High School, directed by Mrs. Lena J. O'Neal. It proved to be fairly successful, although it did not continue to run beyond the winter and spring months.

Physical fitness classes are also being organized this year for men in two divisions — first, those who are out of school and will soon be inducted into the armed services and, second, middle-aged men who will have a somewhat modified program.

The women's classes disbanded during the summer months and were reorganized the first of November. Extracts from a radio broadcast describe the reactions of several of the women to this two year old fitness program:

One participant said, "In this war the civilian population is being molested, and to maintain morale and courage all must be physically fit, particularly the women in business." Another young women from a clothing factory stated that "the opportunity to mix with other women was a fine opportunity for factory women to meet women in business," and she left the feeling that only in a democracy such as we know could this friendliness exist. Much the same idea was expressed by an executive of a large store who stated that such an evening gave those participating what they were seeking—harmony, good will, and a united American womanhood.

Kansas City has been a pioneer in this very vital war activity of helping citizens to develop physically so that they may be able to withstand hardships. At the same time, the fitness program has been so well carried out by Mr. Warren and Miss Moeller that the women enjoyed the activities. Throughout the program has run the idea that to combat the destructiveness in the world today, we must develop our own constructive methods.

"For some time ahead, life for all of us will be a war of nerves. Events will strain us, and burdens grow heavier. To acquire the strength and poise to stand the stress we shall have to do the things that make for physical health and think the things that make for mental health. Part of this wholesome regime, which is open to all, is to know the spring of the turf beneath our feet, and the benediction of the open sky upon our heads."—*W. J. Cameron* talking on "Sports" at a Ford Sunday Evening Hour.

Recreation and Industry

By ROBERT A. TURNER

A number of people have asked us why there aren't more articles on industrial recreation in RECREATION. The answer to that is that practically no articles on the subject reach us. And so we are very glad to publish this article by Mr. Turner, who is doing a most interesting piece of work as Coordinator, Department of Community Recreation, West Point Manufacturing Company, Lanett, Alabama. Mr. Turner's manuscript won second place in the Joseph Lee Memorial Contest for Recreation Literature.

THE HISTORY of industrial recreation has not been spectacular. Numerous programs, sound in concept, have been conducted quietly over a period of years by different industries. In many of them the athletic type of activities has largely predominated, no doubt because of the leadership and facilities available. On the whole, such programs have been sponsored not for publicity purposes but for the benefit of the employees.

A few facts regarding the development of industrial recreation should be noted:

1. Programs have been inaugurated with the increase of companies and their growth.
2. Administration has usually been the responsibility of a person untrained in recreation.
3. Democratic programming has resulted from cooperation of employee groups. Boards, committees and volunteers usually function in the organization.
4. Tax supported facilities, as well as those provided by each company, have been utilized.
5. Generally such programs have helped to better employer-employee relationships.
6. The majority of such programs have been sponsored financially by the company.

The future of industrial recreation is bright. However, it presents a realistic challenge—a challenge to management, to the employee, and particularly to recreation leadership.

Recreation has come to be recognized as a positive social factor. And, of course, any sound program conceived for its own value has undeniable by-products. As a result, today many realize the importance and relationship of health, safety, morale, social adjustment and education in the daily routine of living together. A management, however, that sponsors recreation as a salve for other gross inequalities is subject to criticism. Similarly, labor union organization attempts to "ride the coattails" of a program for purposes of subterfuge or politics are unethical.

Where sincerity of purpose exists, when the enlightened cooperation of management and employee is present, then the recreation administrator has a great opportunity. In other words, when management and the employee say, "Here, we want recreation! What is it and how can we have it?" The answer the professional recreation worker gives will determine the success or failure of the proposed program. Not only the answer in principle but also in practice. The line of organization, type of administration, scope of program, principles and objectives, leadership standards—these and similar factors are all-important. Naturally, the inauguration of sound programs will influence the future trend of industrial recreation.

There are certain fundamental principles in recreation that are universally recognized. Intelligent application of these principles is the responsibility of trained leadership. How they may be successfully integrated in an industrial recreation program is shown by the following example:

How One Company Tackled the Problem

A manufacturing company with plants in five adjacent communities became interested in launching a recreation program. Management had always been conscious of its responsibility for the general welfare of the workers. As a result of an intensified athletic program over a period of years, the question was asked: "To what extent does this program reach our people?" The answer was not satisfactory, and the company went about the task of finding out what was needed and desired.

Centralized Administration. As a result a trained and experienced worker in the field of recreation was employed to organize and administer a program. This man was told by management, "The job is yours. We don't know anything about recreation but we want a comprehensive and adequate program for our people. We will give you all the cooperation you want and we will expect in return

the best you can produce." Subsequently a recreation department was established as a separate unit directly responsible to top management.

Leadership and Training. Recreation personnel was employed by the department to function in each of the five communities. In most instances selections were made from local residents, except where there were no qualified individuals. Most of the local persons retained had teaching or similar experience and had resided in the communities for a number of years. In-service training was inaugurated and the leader-personnel group was brought together at regular weekly intervals for a discussion course in the theory and practice of recreation.

Community Emphasis. Five community departments were established and organized as separate units. Each local program varied as it reflected the desires and interests of the people in the individual community. The organization of neighborhood units was stressed. Recreation took its place in each village along with schools, churches and other organizations. The close affiliation of the recreation program with existing agencies from the beginning was of mutual benefit.

Occasionally music, dramatics, socials, and sports were organized to bring together participants from the different communities. Administration and supervision were centered in the departmental office.

Leadership. Specialists in music, dramatics, and home economics were retained to develop these fields of interest. Through planning with each local director their services were correlated with the community program.

An efficient recreation leader can multiply the strength of his leadership many times through the encouragement and use of volunteer service. It is estimated that 85 per cent of the activities sponsored in our communities were conducted by volunteers.

Utilizing Available Facilities. Under this type of program, facilities used previously by athletic teams only are now available for community use. A gymnasium formerly accommodating two basketball teams is now shared by happy groups of hundreds of youngsters streaming in and out all day long. Old and young gather here in large numbers to dance. Craft groups meet regularly. Music and dramatics are often found vying with each other other for space.

Baseball fields are used for play days, circuses, pageants, field days or special events. Swimming pools have "Learn to Swim" weeks, water carnivals, and advanced swimming classes. Tennis courts, of necessity, are utilized for badminton, paddle tennis, croquet and goal-hi. Shaded nooks have been converted into tot lots or picnic areas. Deserted fields have become play lots and meeting spots where natural neighborhood groups gather with the recreation leader.

Athletics. Athletics have a proper place in this program. However, the amateur has replaced the professional, and many spectators have come out of the stands as participation became the keynote. At first spectator interest dwindled but now it has been re-established as mother or dad, sister or brother have come to see relatives and friends perform. Fathers are as much interested and concerned with their boys' progress in boxing as is the coach. "These are our boys—our folks," they say. The club basketball team of the former "athletic era" has been replaced by community leagues for boys, girls, men, and women. Boys and men who formerly had to pay admissions to the ball park now vie with each other for positions on the team.

Democratic Programming. Advisory recreation committees, established in each community, share with the local director the problems of planning. Suggestions and criticisms are made on program activities. A new idea is not inaugurated unless it has been previously talked over. The program is not the director's responsibility alone but belongs to the group. Dancing and bridge, which at one time were thought questionable, now, through this procedure, have won the community approval.

Integration. This particular recreation program is not a formalized process. From the start churches, schools and other organizations have been invited to use the facilities of the department. There is no pressure on the department to label its wares. Many times departmental activities and services have been correlated or even absorbed by other agencies The community type of organization has greatly facilitated this condition and has made possible programs which, under other circumstances, would be lost in a maze of organizational difficulties.

It is a matter of regret that limitations of space do not permit of our publishing Mr. Turner's introduction to his subject in which he discusses the importance of recreation for all and urges its provision as an essential part of the lives of people.

The Program

Thus activity planning for this five-town setup has its origin in two sources: in the employed personnel and in lay groups. It is natural that the resulting program should include a wide range of activities. Social, dramatic, musical, and athletic interests are all included in varying phases. Several unique projects are worthy of mention.

The churches have cooperated in holding regularly scheduled community prayer meetings or vesper services that have more than doubled their ordinary attendance. An Armistice Day parade and program resulted in one of the largest gatherings ever recorded. A music festival, including jug bands, combined church choirs, a dance orchestra, glee clubs, and solo and duet vocalists, packed to capacity one of the largest ball parks. Over 200 men and boys were enrolled in boxing. Bouts staged twice weekly drew an average of 600 spectators while 1,500 attended the annual championships. In the music and dramatic programs thousands of persons have witnessed the performances of hundreds of participants. At several schools physical education groups are conducted by departmental personnel.

Participation is in direct ratio to the variety of activities included. The wider the range of interests, the more people participate.

A comprehensive program of activities for youth has attracted the majority of young people in each community. Parents are grateful for the activities offered their children, realizing that their youngsters are getting something they themselves missed. They also recognize the fact that the physical and mental foundation for future adulthood and citizenship is being laid.

The opportunity for old and young couples to mingle together in a wholesome social environment is of immeasurable value to the community.

Girl leaders have greatly encouraged the participation of women and girls in the program. Clubs with a service motto have been formed. Physical fitness has replaced the outmoded reducing objective. Singing and acting have reawakened old interests. Tap classes are popular. The women are taking part.

A recreation program, like a mirror or barometer, should reflect the environmental conditions affecting the lives of our people. The sound rec-

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"Music and morale go hand in hand"

Courtesy George Peabody College for Teachers

He Works To Prevent Delinquency

By ARTHUR D. BRUNK
Division for Delinquency Prevention
Illinois Department of Public Welfare

CLARENCE JANES, who is chief of police in Sullivan, Illinois, became interested in boys' work long before he accepted his present position. During the depression he helped organize a club for boys the purpose of which was to obtain work for some boys and help equip others with clothes and other personal effects so that they might remain in school. Working with him in this project was Mr. T. J. Burns, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, who was very much interested in Boy Scouts.

The first project they started was collecting old papers, rags and junk. They borrowed a truck, collected this material and sold it to a local dealer. The money was used by the boys themselves. Individuals became interested and Mr. Janes used his home as a clearing house to obtain work for the boys. Members of the community cooperated by having their lawns mowed, ashes carried out and other odd jobs by members of the club. In order to teach the boys good workmanship, Mr. Janes inspected each job to see that it was properly completed.

CLARENCE JANES

When Mr. Janes became chief of police in Sullivan, he found several local boys committing a number of petty crimes, and began to interest himself in their problem. He has spent considerable time in becoming acquainted with the individual child, the child's home and their relationship to the community. He sends valentines to the boys and girls on Valentine's Day and birthday greetings on their birthday.

A typical example of Mr. Janes' work is found in the story of a fifteen-year-old boy from another community who was discovered sleeping in an old shed. Mr. Janes bought him some new clothes, and after three days convinced him he should return to the Catholic priest in his home town. The boy was placed in a Catholic Orphans' Home where he remained for six months. He was released to work on a farm during the summer months. Recently the boy returned to Sullivan to thank the chief of police and the merchants for helping him.

Sullivan's chief of police is a firm believer in a good home, believing that nearly all of the difficulty is with the parents rather than the child, and that the child has been neglected by the home before he becomes the problem of the police. Mr. Janes has been successful in obtaining convictions of parents for neglecting their children and has brought to the attention of the community sources of juvenile delinquency which need to be removed by community action.

There are no slot machines or punch boards in Sullivan. In order to teach the boys and girls safety first, Mr. Janes solicited the cooperation of the theater owner and gave tickets to boys and girls for practicing safety around the square. He never overlooks an opportunity to speak to the children or meet them on their playgrounds. Some difficulty in the past with air rifles has been stopped by the organization of target practice teams under the supervision of the Police Department. The boys are taught the dangers of air rifles as well as their care. They have a lot of fun shooting with the chief of police.

Recently a boy was reported stealing small articles from the local merchants. Mr. Janes sent word through one of the boy's friends for him to call at the

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Sullivan, Illinois, is an average county seat community with a population of about 3,000. Agriculture and the manufacture of shoes are the chief industries. One of the town's assets is a chief of police who believes that by a careful study of the individual child and the establishment of friendly relations with him much can be done to combat juvenile delinquency.

How Shall We Curb Delinquency?

By TAM DEERING
Director of Recreation
Cincinnati, Ohio

At the Columbus, Ohio, Town Meeting of the Air held October 23rd, Mr. Deering urged the residents of that city to increase their recreation areas through neighborhood planning. In another article in this issue attention is called to the fact that in the last election citizens of Columbus voted to adopt an amendment to the city charter establishing a recreation commission with power.

WE MUST DEAL with boy and girl delinquents individually, but in doing so we must realize that we are not getting at the source of the trouble. Individual treatment of delinquents in Columbus, as in other large cities, has failed to bring about any great reduction in delinquency. Decade after decade there is an endless stream of juvenile delinquents coming into court.

If we would eliminate delinquency, we must make great changes in the social and economic conditions in those neighborhoods where delinquency is the highest. Studies in many different cities have proven conclusively that even when one nationality group moves out of a high delinquency neighborhood and a different nationality group moves in, the delinquency rate remains the same. We know from the facts gathered in scores of cities that the delinquency-producing conditions belong to the neighborhood rather than to the delinquent boy or girl.

We think of delinquent boys and girls as being abnormal and antisocial. Actually they are often well adjusted to the neighborhood or group in terms of what the neighborhood or group expects of them. The neighborhood furnishes them the model and gives the incentive for the delinquency pattern. It gives them recognition and reward. It affords them protection. It furnishes them with the principles of right and wrong in behavior, the socially-approved pattern of character, conduct, prestige, and social relations.

Our high delinquency neighborhoods are disorganized neighborhoods where a group or gang sets up its standards and supplants the conventional standards of the neighborhood, community, and the city as a whole. Hence, it is the group and the neighborhood as a whole with which we must deal if we would eliminate delinquency. Low income is a major factor; low opportunity for enjoyable play and recreation is an enormous factor. Boys and girls become delinquent because they are hungry — hungry for security, for a sense of belonging, for achievement and recognition, for adventure, for affection.

Facilities Must Be Provided

We can take an important step toward satisfying these hungers by the provision of recreation activities made available by organized community service. For example, the hunger for achievement and recognition can most easily be satisfied through giving opportunity to excel in athletics, dramatics, arts, crafts, dancing, music, nature activities. Boys and girls must excel in something. If they cannot make home runs, we must see to it that they have a chance to be heroes in amateur dramatics. Every child must have play facilities and activities suited to his interests, aptitudes, and skills so that he can excel in something.

The high delinquency neighborhood by itself cannot provide the necessary recreation facilities and leadership. The cost is too great. To make adequate provision in the high delinquency neighborhood, only the city as a whole, working in conjunction with the neighborhood, can provide opportunity for play and recreation for every man and woman and for every boy and girl.

Adequate provision for play and recreation means furnishing the high delinquency neighborhoods in Columbus with open spaces more than double that which it now provides in the low delinquency neighborhoods. There should be one acre in park and recreation grounds for each 100 people according to national standards. In Columbus there is now less than one-half acre of park and recreation space for each 100 people in the city as a whole, and in high delinquency neighborhoods there are almost no recreation areas. Similarly, the provision for school yards is inadequate. Most elementary schools in the high delinquency neighborhoods have less than 1½ acres, barely

enough for the building. The value of the school dollar in Columbus could be doubled in educational returns on the investment if each elementary school had the national standard area of 5 to 10 acres, and if each high school had 20 to 40 acres and if all schools, especially in the high delinquency neighborhoods, were remodeled to make them usable as community centers. And all school grounds should have an abundance of trees and grass turf to play on and space for real gardens for children and parents.

Leadership is Indispensable

But it is even more important to provide in every neighborhood, and especially in the high delinquency neighborhoods, the indispensable leadership of competent, professionally trained, year-round play leaders. Adequate recreation leaders must be not only technically prepared but they must be capable of leadership. They must know how to organize people even more than they know how to organize activities. They must be able to help the people in the low delinquency neighborhoods to organize and participate not only in play but in the management of recreation activities. The competent recreation leader required for the high delinquency neighborhoods must be able to assist the people in every block to get together and to choose their block leaders. The professionally trained recreation leaders must furnish expert service to the block leaders in mobilizing both adults and young people to help in the development of the program as well as to improve their own leisure-time activities, and to develop lifelong habits of recreation for all. The play leaders must advise and help the parents to provide suitable play and recreation opportunities at their own homes and at their schools and recreation areas for themselves and for their children according to their ages, interests, and aptitudes.

The skilled recreation leader's job is not one that can be done by those already overburdened with the problem of landscape maintenance, nor by the conventional classroom teachers. It is a job to challenge the skill, leadership and ability of the ablest people of a city. It is a job that will require adequate financing. Indeed, it is doubtful whether this task can be accomplished satisfactorily without an independent recreation board such as has been created in Cincinnati and in the majority of cities where provision for recreation has been carried furthest.

It's more interesting and absorbing to be a young scientist than a juvenile delinquent!

Courtesy National Elementary Principal, N.E.A.

The development of adequate municipal recreation service is recognized throughout the country as being a task as difficult as that of public education. It cannot be undertaken and carried on as a routine performance. It is difficult to find adequate personnel to take charge of municipal recreation. There is not a sufficient supply of competent directors,

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Drama in Juvenile Delinquency Prevention

By GRACE SHULL EICHMANN
Visalia, California

EVERYONE has experienced the desire to dramatize. It is universal. Browning expressed the idea perfectly in his dramatic poem, *Saul,* in which David says:

> "Since my days are ordained to be passed with my flocks,
> Let me people, at least with my fancies, the hills and the rocks,
> Dream the life I am never to mix with, and image the show
> Of mankind as they live in those fashions I never shall know."

History records how David put those dreams into action in his dramatic rise to power in the Hebrew nation.

Today our young people are taking their dramatics vicariously, through ready-made movies, which still, in spite of the censors, occasionally mirror varied adult delinquencies.

Even on our farms a multiplicity of electrical conveniences obviates the necessity for genuine initiative and for muscular work vital to mind, body, and spiritual development. To be sure, out on the farm calves still must be taught to drink in the old-time fashion—and that is one performance necessitating struggle, sometimes imagination, too. But how seldom are there colts to nurture, to train, to ride, and drive—a real loss.

If we look with sympathetic insight into juvenile needs and the problem of youth delinquency, we are forced to admit that we have not provided these young people with the opportunities to meet their human needs, to cultivate wholesome imagination and give it play. Youth have been dramatizing the undesirable thoughts we have permitted them to nourish.

Recreation activities are being provided as never before—athletics, handcraft, and others which call for the use of the muscles, the hands, bodily movement. But too little opportunity is given the child to exercise his imagination in spite of the fact that he wants to imitate, to dramatize, before he wants to make things, or to swim and compete in games.

"Postwar Planning Committee" is the inescapable headline in magazine and newspaper today. Mrs. Eichmann urges in this article that we add the headline, "Right-Now Committee to Combat Juvenile Delinquency," and she adds the fervent wish, "May such a committee include a youth drama leader!"

We cherish the hope that parents or adult friends—many of them — may be discovered who will learn through experience the genuine fun and satisfaction that may be theirs if they give time and effort to leading children and youth in dramatic groups. We in Visalia *know* through experience, and as suggestions to possible somewhat-at-a-loss folk who want to experiment with the plan, here is what we did.

We suggest that any of our readers who may wish additional information about the creative arts groups mentioned by Mrs. Eichmann consult her article in the October 1940 issue of RECREATION entitled "Still-Hunting."

We Began at Home

One just-before-Christmas Day, Margaret, aged ten, came from school and in a rather teary voice asked, "Mama, why can't I ever be in a play? The same ones always are. I think I could do it."

In January, a group of small friends helped string a sheet in the archway between our music room — their stage — and our living room, their audience chamber. Fun began for me as well as the children. I read a poem and they thought up ways of acting it. They organized and met each Thursday after school—outdoors if weather permitted, otherwise indoors. After a brief business session, each in turn set her stage and directed the play for which she had worked out at home the action and characters from a poem she had drawn by lot, *Silver Pennies* and other collections proved adequate. The characters were fairies, hikers, animals, or "just whoever." She costumed them from our cedar chest and closet stowaways.

In March, the "Jane Addams Actors" demonstrated at our South Side PTA. Then another mother started a group that included boys. "Robin Hood" offered a vehicle for a third group, boys only, who made clever paper puppets.

In May, the first group of sixteen girls staged a backyard theater program — four dramatized poems and a play, "Alpine Days," written by Margaret, Ruth, and Beatrice. It was based on *Heide,* read recently by their teacher. The entire program was beautifully done. Our "antique" barn supplied background and dressing room. A large bulb with galvanized tub reflector furnished grand lighting from its position high in a walnut tree. Stage scene properties were supplied by fathers and neighbor boys. Five and ten cent admissions paid expenses and put $7.57 in a Creative Activity Fund. Other groups staged frontyard and backyard plays delightfully.

In October, group one, now including boys, staged "Children of the Forest," with dialogue and a poem written by the members, at a PTA family night.

It Grew and Grew

The second year began with ninety-two children in six groups and nine adult leaders. All through the year, without tiring, they played Indian, stressing straightness, grace, silence, trailing, knowing wild life, and building fine strong tribes. In their meetings they practiced tribal songs, dances, and ceremonies. They made beads, weapons, and shields.

On a May evening the stage was set for an Indian pageant in the park fronting our Civic Auditorium. Our City Manager had supplied teams, men, and trucks to haul extra greenery. The Riding Academy furnished a scout and a fine horse. A county supervisor rustled two covered wagons and teams. The Power Company arranged lighting. Robbins Music House sent a piano. A small actor had his pony and a travois he had made.

Then the weather man staged an unheard-of-in-May electrical storm and downpour just when it was time to leave our homes for the pageant. What to do? Well, the minute the rain stopped, fathers and older boys transferred properties, except livestock and equipment, into the auditorium, and the play went on with its 717 actors. Inevitable disturbing confusion and noise resulted. But jollity prevailed! Each episode was complete—1490, Calm in Teppe Land. Games and industries.

1760—The Red Man sadly leaves his home, on trail to new hunting grounds.

1820—Shoved back and back, he substitutes the war path for the hunting trail. War paint on, he attacks a pioneer camp, routs the whites. (You can imagine the exuberant war whoops and the boys' delight!)

1932—Appreciation of Indian ceremonials, art, and culture. This episode added interest through a number put on by a real Navajo Indian in costume. The finale was the inspection by the audience and actors of a tribal art exhibit—fortunately arranged at first in the auditorium—by local artists who secured loans of exquisite pieces from private collections in Tulare County.

Visalia is a rodeo town. The following month, the Indians joined in the rodeo historical parade with five flat wagons as stages for the five Indian scenes, or date sequences.

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The Recreation Center as a Musician Sees It

"Every community," says Leopold Stokowski, "should have a recreation center—partly open-air—and a civic auditorium. If possible, these should be in the same place."

What Mr. Stokowski has to say about these buildings is so interesting that we secured permission from the publishers, Simon and Schuster, New York, to reprint his statement from the recently published book, *Music for All of Us.*

As THE MACHINE does more of the laborious work done in the past by hand, we shall all have longer periods of leisure. How shall we fill this free time? Some will dissipate—others will develop all their faculties. Communities which realize the value of culture can create recreation centers to which we can all go for amusement, sport, and for those who wish it, education. These centers can cover a wide field—touching the exploration of new ideas and techniques at one end, and relaxation and recreation at the other. Music can play its part in all of this. These recreation centers will be like large parks, some parts of which will have tall trees and gardens—others flat places for sports—others water for swimming, rowing, sailing. There will be an auditorium for concerts, drama, opera, cinema — restaurants to suit various tastes and needs—museums and schools for adults, adolescents, and children — kindergarten and play schools for very young children supervised by nurses, educators, and psychologists who have a sympathetic understanding of childen's needs. There might be a high tower from which at night colored light will be projected — which in time will create new phases of an art of color in motion and form. From this tower music can be sent out in any direction desired, and at those times of the day which suit the majority—gay, popular music for dancing —stirring marches — music from operas and operettas —and the finest symphony concerts.

Each recreation center should be under the guidance of a single person responsible to the community for the quality of each part of the activities—each of the separate parts being in turn the responsibility of an expert—no committees, but direct individual responsibility. As we all vary in our tastes, these recreation centers should have parts for noisy, impulsive play and other parts for amusement or for study. These centers should not be profit-making, but each type of amusement should be as inexpensive as possible. These centers should serve the community, with only one aim in mind — to supply us all with the various kinds of amusement and recreation of mind and body we need and which would give us all our share of the joy and poetry of life.

Courtesy Reading, Pa., Recreation Department

Civic Auditorium

The auditorium will be planned by architects, engineers, and musicians together so as to produce the finest possible acoustical conditions. In the civic auditorium on the grounds of the recreational center, concerts of symphonic music will be given—also recitals by pianists, violinists, singers, and chamber-music organizations of the highest order. When desired, this music can be at the same time sent out from the tower. This tower can be so high, and the loudness of the music so adjusted, that thousands can hear it in the gardens. The music will be clear and full but not obtrusive—if desired it can be directed to certain parts of the gardens but be practically inaudible in others.

The auditorium in each community should be beautiful inside and out—its form outside should be an expression of its function inside. It should be comfortable—so that in listening to music we can forget all physical considerations and lose ourselves in the music. The entire stage should be visible from every seat. A speaking voice on the stage should easily be heard from every part of the house.

Music should sound full and warm and rich. This can be achieved by using an acoustical reflector on the stage and by making many of the surfaces of the walls and ceiling reflect and so increase the volume of tone of the music to the desired degree. The soft parts of the music will have mystery, distance, and yet clarity. At the end of the hall farthest from the stage, the angles and textures of the surfaces can be such that there will be no echoes or overlong reverberation. Noise from outside will be absorbed. Acoustical engineers know how to do all of this. Unless the auditorium is very large, electrical amplification will not be necessary.

The coloring inside should be warm and friendly—the lighting full and soft, without glare.

The corridors should be so lit, day and night, that they can be used for exhibitions of paintings and sculpture of the artists of the community—the nation—the whole world.

The stage opening should be flexible—both sides and top—so that it can be any size desired. This can be done by a sliding wall on each side of the stage, and by a light but solid partition from above which can be raised or lowered. By this means the stage opening can have any proportion—any form that is suitable. These changes can be controlled electrically so that they can be made silently with ease and swiftness during the performance. In other words, the size and form of the stage opening will be under control, just as is the opening of a camera lens by the diaphragm. For drama and opera the stage opening can be high and narrow for some scenes and wide and low for others, according to the nature of the stage setting and the scene. For symphony concerts the stage opening can be exactly the size of the acoustical reflector. For a speaker—singer—a violin, piano, or cello recital—or a quartet concert—the stage opening can be quite small and intimate, with a small acoustical reflector back of the performers.

The hall should have no balcony, because that affects the sound underneath. It should be fan-shaped—narrower at the stage, very broad at the other end. The maximum number of seats should be in relation to the needs of the community. By an arrangement of flexible back walls this seating can be reduced to any number desired, according to whether the performance is on a large scale or intimate.

On account of the great number of seats, admission can be within the reach of all.

The acoustical and lighting condition of the hall should be in accordance with all the latest technical knowledge on these subjects.

Back of the stage there should be plenty of space for scenery and properties, and plenty of small but good dressing rooms with outside ventilation.

The whole should be air-conditioned, with controlled temperature and humidity. The degree of humidity in an enclosed space influences the acoustics.

When communities and nations realize the importance of recreation, sport, general culture, and music—there will begin a great era of the evolution of man, with equal opportunity for well-being for everyone. Greed, exploitation, and ruthless competition will always have their inevitable results. Equally certain is that cooperation, simplicity, generousity, and understanding of the importance of culture will lead to everything that we know in our hearts to be just, true, and beautiful.

"When communities and nations realize the importance of recreation, sport, general culture, and music—there will begin a great era of the evolution of man, with equal opportunity for well-being for everyone."

Music for All of Us is reviewed on page 587 of this issue.

Planning and People

The extracts given here from the address by Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt of Louisville, Kentucky, before the annual meeting of the International City Managers' Association held last September, are significant as showing the increasing trend toward giving the people themselves a share in the planning of their cities. The extracts are presented through the courtesy of the *National Municipal Review*.

TODAY we are living in an atmosphere of planning — planning all over the world, military planning, occupation planning for liberated areas, international planning for living together as nations after the war, business and industrial planning, community planning for a better place in which to work and live. Where two years ago the word was used with apology now everyone speaks of planning boldly and with conviction.

Local democracy is confronted with the biggest opportunity since this country began. Public works will be just one phase of this opportunity. The emergency of the war is dynamo. But the energy produced can set in motion a great deal more than merely a shelf of public works. It can become that gigantic force—a people's program, a people's program for democratic area development—a development that will carry far beyond the postwar period into a future clear from the smoke and rubble of war. We call it postwar planning. The end of war merely dates the beginning of its execution.

All of us know that the fire of democracy is kept alive on the hearth of local government. In our cities and towns we live and work; it is there that we shape the destiny of this nation. It is in our local communities that we educate our children, provide for health and sanitation, build our homes, worship in our churches, and develop our culture. It is there the we must plan our way of life following this war.

So What Are We Doing About It?

We can provide properly located playgrounds and breathing spaces, adequate sanitation, schools, and clinics. At the same time that we make our cities structurally sound we shall be preventing and curing human erosion. Here is a program both socially and financially sound.

To accomplish this program we must obtain the enactment by our state legislatures of proper urban redevelopment laws. We must select our first area for neighborhood redevelopment. Both will require research and thought and planning. And where can you find a better place to invite the cooperation of your local architects, lawyers, builders, engineers, businessmen, and just plain citizens? Furnish the full assistance of your planning commissions, yes, and of your works department, and your school board. But let it become a citizens' enterprise as well. The people are vitally interested in becoming a part of their city's future. Democracy makes the mistake not of asking too much participation by its members, but too little.

We are always talking about government by the people as well as for the people. Well, then, let's make our community planning by the people. In the early days of modern city planning it became the custom to employ a city planner to develop a master plan. After he had completed his Utopia it was presented to the people. Everyone gasped and said, "How wonderful," or "How idiotic," according to his fancy, and by the time the first public clamor had died away the dust had begun to gather on the master city plan.

I venture the prediction that where properly selected citizen committees, in cooperation with local officials, prepare a community's postwar plans —or area development, as I should prefer to call them—a large part of the final projects will become realities, for they will represent the ambition of the people for their city. Theirs is a tremendous pool of ideas, technical skill, and energy for practical accomplishment.

This means a working citizens committee, not just a group of names. At the very least they can work on community planning in their free time. Many, even the busiest, will take time out from their business days. Most alert citizens, while perhaps unwilling to give up their business and hold public office, are glad for the opportunity to help as an avocation.

Everyone likes to tell the mayor or the city manager what should be done. Direct this energy into a constructive channel. Almost everyone likes to plan a house. How much more exciting to plan a city. To him, it's a war job. It's a chance for concrete postwar planning for the citizens' own good.

The Chance of a Lifetime

Here would be the chance of a lifetime for wide-awake, civic-minded, capable citizens to bring their experience and judgment to bear on the specific problems which face their city and affect — yes, vitally affect—their own business and their pocketbooks. Higher property values mean better business for the real estate man. Construction means prosperity for architects, engineers, builders, and labor. Cultural opportunities interest not just the students and artists but every citizen as well as the people in the surrounding area. And a progressive city sets the pace for prosperity in all business.

Most city plans have borne but little fruit for lack of public funds or at least for lack of public interest and support. But if it is the people's plan it will have the public backing, receive the public funds, and it will be assured of action.

As an example of a city planning project in which citizens are participating, we are reprinting the following extracts from an article in the November 1943 issue of the *American City* entitled, "Newspaper Poll Shows Public Preference as to Miami Post-War Projects," by Frank F. Stearns, Executive Secretary, City Planning Board, Miami, Florida.

The City Planning Board of Miami, at the suggestion and with the help of Mayor Leonard K. Thomson, enlisted the services of Miami's two newspapers, the *Miami Herald* and the *Daily News,* in conducting a newspaper poll to determine the public's preferential rating of postwar projects. The Sunday, July 25, 1943, editions were used. The first page of a section of each paper prominently displayed illustrations of drawings and pertinent reading matter and a form of ballot listing fifteen projects in alphabetical order. These were the principal projects being considered. Repairs and replacements of streets and sidewalks were omitted because this is usual routine of city maintenance.

The public was invited to use the ballot form by numbering the projects in relative order of preference, clipping out and mailing to the planning office for tabulation.

Both newspapers gave continuing publicity through news items and editorials. One *News* editorial read in part as follows:

"To offer these suggestions should be regarded by every citizen as a privilege well worth exercising, a privilege vouchsafed only by the democracy for which its sons and brothers are fighting so hard."

Projects in Order of Public Preference

Considerable interest was displayed and a number of ballots were received. The results at the end of two weeks were as follows:

Sewage disposal and sewer extensions
New railroad terminal and related improvements
Slum clearance and redevelopment
Hospital improvements and additions
Waterworks supply source and extensions
Bridges and tunnels
Virginia Key Bay Airport
Incinerator improvements
Parks and playgrounds
Pan American Center
Library
Fire and Police
City Administration Building
Auditorium
Orange Bowl Stadium enlargement
Sidewalks
Street widening
Weed cutting
Bus terminal
Harbor
Transportation
Garbage collection
Planning and zoning
Air transportation
River widening
Aquarium
Free port of entry
Housing program
Waterfront beautification
Mosquito control
Ice skating rink
Flagler Street beautification
Tropical Disease Research Center
Simon Bolivar monument to honor our South American neighbors

In addition to the ballots, a number of letters were received with some very excellent suggestions and ideas. The order of public preference of listed projects and additional ideas and criticisms is being carefully weighed as a guide in the development of projects and their relation to the best planning of Miami.

Since the votes were counted, additional ballots and letters have been received — some from far places.

The Mayor Predicts

The Mayor, in his original suggestion, pointed out that many of the citizens in Miami believe the population of Miami will increase within eight or

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The Show Goes On

By BEVERLY NICHOLS

IT WAS ONE of the strangest sounds I have heard since the beginning of the war—the sigh of the wind, wailing and moaning through the great web of camouflage that stretched between us and the moonlit sky.

The station was very "hush-hush," and the camouflage was necessary enough, for there was not much shelter on this desolate plain.

All the same, to live day and night, month after month, listening to the sound of that insane hissing and whimpering and whining would be calculated to get on a man's nerves.

"Doesn't it ever send you nuts?"

The corporal by my side grinned. An odd looking grin, for his face was checkered by the shadows cast from the whistling web above.

"You get used to it," he said. "Especially when we've got something to look forward to, like tonight."

Which reminds me that this was meant to be a story about some good companions. The phrase is inescapable when you are writing about the gallant little parties of stage folk who go out to the remotest parts of the country—indeed, to the ends of the earth, from Iceland to the West Coast of Africa — bringing laughter and music to millions of men in this war, so much of which is waiting.

It was because I knew something of the fine work that Ensa (Entertainment of National Services Association) was doing that I had come to this outlandish spot that night. Let us stand together in the mud and the rain, watching for their arrival.

They are late, for they have to come many miles through a maze of lonely roads and narrow lanes. But just as we are getting anxious, there is a hoot, the sentry runs to the gate, and a small covered car splashes towards us and stops.

Out of this car—which

The ENSA (Entertainment of National Services) presents its show often within sound of the guns and in constant danger of being bombed

Courtesy British Information Services

you would say might hold, at a pinch, three people and a couple of suitcases—clamber four men and a girl. We can hardly see the girl, for she skips off through the mud to do a quick change.

But the men remain behind to get out the "props." It is evidently a magic car, for the props are voluminous, and include a huge drum and a miniature piano.

Back to the hut. There are about thirty men in the audience, one officer, one cat, and two land-girls who have walked three miles over ploughed fields for the treat.

I annex the cat, say a few words to the land-girls, and, hey-presto, before we know where we are, four artists in immaculate dinner jackets have emerged through the curtains, which are really a couple of Army blankets.

The hut is filled with a gale of music, from piano, and accordion and violin and drum — and the war and the camp and the khaki and the camouflage seem a very long way off.

The music stops. Whistles, stamps, hurrahs. The "curtains" part, and the girl appears.

Ten minutes ago she was a feminine bundle of scarves and mackintoshes, hopping through puddles. Now she is in a frock of white lace that looks as though it had just come out of a bandbox.

Her hair is exquisitely waved and ordered. Her make-up is exactly adapted to the glaring light. She is singing — and singing beautifully — *Ave Maria.*

That seems to me, to put it mildly, an achievement. I will not describe the admirable concert which ensued, though it is interesting to note that the greatest applause seemed reserved for the classical numbers.

As you weren't there to clap in person, I should like you to join me in a discreet clap on paper.

The spirit that animated this little party was typical of the spirit which animates all Ensa. And I think it deserves a hand.

The show must go on. In spite of wind, weather, mud, the blackout and the Luftwaffe.

There is no stage on which to act? A little detail like that need not deter us. There are plenty of mess-tables hanging about; they may not all be quite the same height, and some of their legs may be rather "wonky"; but they will serve.

Many a gallant little lady has danced out on such crazy platforms with a smile as bright and as unconcerned as if she were waltzing on the boards of Drury Lane.

There are no lights? Who cares? A couple of hurricane lamps, a candle in a bottle, an electric torch or two, and with some assistance from your imagination we will persuade you that you are the spectator of dawns and sunsets and brilliant ballrooms.

We must play in a tent, in which there are only a few feet where we can stand upright? True, that *does* call for a moment's consideration, particularly as it means that all the most touching love scenes will have to be played round a tent pole. Also, since the tent is on sharply sloping ground, most of the exits will have to be made by climbing up a bank. However, a little rehearsal, a little improvisation, and we manage. The show goes on.

The word "improvisation" covers a multitude of miniature dramas and comedies.

Consider, for instance, the case of the Sisters X. They were a serious musical act, which they performed with the assistance of a piano.

A piano will stand plenty of rough treatment, but there are limits to its endurance, and when the Sisters X began to sing one night in a remote Scottish camp, half the notes just weren't there.

What did they do? They turned the act, there and then, into broad comedy, and it was a howling success.

It was the same with a party who found themselves suddenly playing in a railway station. When a train hooted they brought the hoot into the dialogue. And when some of the men can't get to the concert, the concert goes to them. They sing to cooks while they are working, they clamber into antiaircraft pits during a blitz and play the accordion between the barrages.

"The show must go on," is one of the grandest phrases that ever came from the lips of man. It is being bravely upheld.

Reprinted, by permission, from the February 1943 issue of *Britain.*

"The suffering and hardship shared together have given us a new understanding of each other's problems. The lessons learned during the forty tremendous months behind us have taught us how to work together for victory, and we must see to it that we keep together after the war to build a worthier future. Victory will bring us even greater world responsibilities, and we must not be found unequal to a task in the discharge of which we shall draw on the storehouse of our experience and tradition."—*King George VI* in a broadcast to America, Christmas Day, 1942.

The Stars and Stripes Revue

When the talented troupers of Elizabeth, New Jersey, go into rehearsal, they are usually getting ready for an army show. These amateurs have learned how to compete successfully with professionals on the hard-plugging G. I. circuit.

Photo by Richard Mitchell

A veteran at eight . . .

WHEN THE CURTAIN goes up on the Stars and Stripes Revue of Elizabeth, New Jersey, there is a troupe of talented teens behind the footlights and usually an army of servicemen out in front. These young amateurs have successfully competed with professionals in touring the army camps of the state, and they can claim sold-out houses at Fort Dix, Fort Monmouth, Camp Kilmer, Camp Edison, Fort Hancock, Raritan Arsenal, Eatontown Reservation, Tilton Hospital in Fort Dix, the New York Training Center at Verona, and the Elizabeth Armory.

It all began five years ago when Anthony Orlando organized the Senior Dramatic Club at the South Broad Street Community Center which is sponsored by Elizabeth's Recreation Commission. The Club grew rapidly in peacetime, then catapulted to popularity when the needs of servicemen in near-by camps sent them out on the G.I. circuit. Now the boys and girls have a "big time" show on their hands.

Their current musical comedy revue is a happy mixture of songs, dances, comedy numbers, and orchestra selections. Every Thursday evening and Friday afternoon the cast get together with Mr. Orlando and Miss Molly Levine, their dramatic coach and pianist, to rehearse their numbers and run through the show. The Club is now housed at the Midtown Community Center. It's a full time job for these youngsters to keep their Stars and Stripes Revue "on the road."

The program of this all-star entertainment includes orchestra and instrumental numbers, comedy skits, dancing, and singing. The orchestra, known as "Paula and Her Trio," is made up of an electric Spanish guitarist, an electric Hawaiian guitarist, an accordion player, and a young master of the bass fiddle. A special instrumental number is handled by a fifteen year old trap drummer who plays a novelty solo.

The dances range from swing, tap, and acrobatic, through Spanish, Mexican, and Hawaiian, to currently popular military numbers. And the songs on the program are equally varied: solos, duets, trios; harmony, swing, blues, spirituals, ballads, folk and cowboy songs, popular and semiclassical numbers. Jacki Cantara, an eight year old soloist with the touch of a veteran trouper, is one of the show's hit performers.

The Club also boasts a composer among its membership with Coach Molly Levine composing several of the songs for their revues.

The Army and Navy have taken their toll of the cast, but several servicemen still take part in the shows when they are home on leave. Occasionally they are in Elizabeth long enough to go with the show as guest masters of ceremonies or guest stars. Classical singing star Louise Natale is a guest on the program whenever she is not otherwise engaged.

Anyone is eligible for a tryout in the show. The

(Continued on page 583)

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

AIRPLANES. "Building Model War Planes," by Emanuel Stieri. Duell, Sloan, and Pearce, New York, 90 pp. 60 construction patterns. $1.50. Detailed plans, photographs and materials for models needed by the United States for identification instruction.

"Baden-Powell," by E. E. Reynolds. Oxford University Press, New York. 283 pp. $2.75. The story of scouting.

Bees. "A Hobby that Pays," a 16 pp. bulletin. G. B. Lewis Company, Watertown, Wisconsin. "This little booklet written by Kenneth Hawkins explains what you will want to know about bees." Free upon request.

Camping. "Adventuring Together," by Louise Adler. A demonstration in coed cooperative camping for adolescents. 43 pp. Juvenile House of Juvenile Service League, 974 E. 156th Street, New York.

Conservation. "Our World and How to Use It," by Edna Fay Campbell. An adaptation of "This Useful World," by Paul B. Sears, James I. Quillen, and Paul R. Hanna. Scott Foresman and Company, Chicago. 1942. 287 pp. Might be called social geography. Fourteen year olds enjoy it.

"Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America," by F. H. Kortwright. Published by the American Wildlife Institute. Washington, D. C. 476 pp. $4.50.

"Edible Wild Plants of Eastern North America," by Merritt L. Fernald and Alfred C. Kinsey. Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, Garden Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. 422 pp. $3.00. A carefully prepared book with recipes. Will be the authoritative book for many years and should stand alongside of Gray's Manual.

Farmer Aides, High School. The Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., has published a 14 pp. pamphlet, "Guides to Successful Employment of Non-Farm Youth in War Time Agriculture."

Farmers. "The Flag Is Over the Plow," by Barton Rees Pogue.

"Do you feel, young man, the only way
To serve the land you love
Is to shoulder a gun and march away
With the stars and stripes above?
More than troops and ships and camps are marked
With the cloth of our sacred vow,
You may not see it wave as you work,
But the flag is over the plow."

Farms. "Farm Aides." Womans Press, New York. 46 pp. pamphlet. 25 cents.

Fertilizers. The following pamphlets may be secured from the National Fertilizer Association, Inc. Executive office, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.: No. 117, Fertilizers and Good Farming; No. 118, Green Acres; No. 129, Mineral Hunger in Livestock; No. 130, Improving Grass in Lawns, Parks, Fairways and Athletic Fields; No. 131, Putting Plantfood to Work; No. 132, Using Superphosphate with Manure; No. 133, Fertilizing Soybeans; No. 134, More Milk and Meat from More Grass; No. 135, The Home Garden; No. 136, Organic Matter — the Life of the Soil.

Food. "Fightin' Food." Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Foods Education Department, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota. Free 14 pp. booklet, a practical, up-to-the-minute wartime guide.

4-H Club Program. Recreation is becoming more popular, camps and educational trips, conservation of wild life, dramatization of war tasks, and popular slogans such as "Feed a Fighter in 1944" are earmarks of the changing program.

Gardening, Hunger for. When *The London Daily Mail* naval reporter was at sea recently in a destroyer, he was asked by a sailor whether he would like to see his garden. "I followed him doubtfully down to his mess deck," he writes, "but the garden was there. It was an old tobacco tin, and pea plants were growing in it. The sailor had got the earth by scraping potatoes issued to the mess. The seeds came from dried peas which the cook let him have. 'They're hardly prize-winners,' said this Atlantic gardener, 'but they're the only plants for miles around here.'"—Reprinted from *The New York Times.*

Hiking. "Hiking as a Physical Fitness Activity." Chicago Office of Civilian Defense, 23 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 42 pp. pamphlet.

Horticultural Society, Massachusetts. Organized in 1829 in Boston. Baldwin apples, Bartlett

(Continued on page 576)

You Asked for It!

One of you asked such an important question that we have temporarily revived this column. If you want it to continue, ask us another!

QUESTION: I have recently accepted the chairmanship of the Education and Leisure Time Division of the Council of Social Agencies. The job of this committee is not at all clearly defined and perhaps rightly so. More than this, it could stand redefinition in the light of present trends, war influences and the much talked of delinquency causes. I am writing you in the hope that you may be willing to "take down your hair" and chat with me as to what is your thinking and what we can do on a decidedly city-wide or area-wide basis.

Answer: Community forces are so numerous and complicated that a sucessful approach to any major problem requires a strong and inclusive attack. Organized labor, nationality groups, minority groups, new and strong groups interested in governmental efficiency, as well as the agencies that we identify as social work agencies should be well represented in local efforts aiming at reorganization of municipal services or accomplishing any drastic change. For this reason I have always thought that a division such as yours should be as widely representative as possible, and that the interpretation of what was recreation or leisure should include schools, libraries, and other such organizations as well as the familiar youth agencies and the municipal recreation bureau. I know that labor is strong and has a big interest in social and recreational activities. The same is true of industrial management.

Service rather than coordination should be the slogan of the Division. I think it is true that when any group gives appreciated service it establishes its community leadership and it gradually and naturally exercises a coordinating function. In one or two communities with which I am familiar, councils have had such an exaggerated conception of their role as planning and coordinating agencies that their efforts have been interpreted as an attempt to dictate, and their usefulness has been greatly impaired.

The next general point is that even though the Division may in its own personnel be widely representative, there are projects in which it will find it necessary to unite its strength with other public and private agencies in order to get a job done, and not feel it necessary to attempt a project solely under its own auspices.

Next, I believe that more attention should be given to community improvement in terms of neighborhoods. Existing neighborhood organizations of a representative type or new ones that will be created should be utilized to educate parents in recreational standards, in concerted attacks on delinquency, and as a means of civic training for children and young people. Not many cities that I know have by any means put the possibilities of neighborhood action to a full test.

So much for general suggestions. When it comes to the programs of divisions such as yours they seem to fit into three types—discussions, studies, and direct action. Some of the things I am listing here come out of current experience; others are several years old.

Discussions

Conferences with teen age young people on social and recreational programs they would like for themselves

Hearings staged for young people on the same subject

Discussions on the wider use of school buildings

The promotion of family and home recreation

Camping and day camping

Recreation for minorities

Forums and conferences

Studies

Studies undertaken by recreation and leisure time divisions:

An analysis of individual agencies in relation to the needs in their neighborhoods

A study of camp supplies

What becomes of the high school graduate? In wartime the answer to this is simpler than in peacetime, but I know that prior to the lowering of the draft age to 18, of the many thousands of high school boys and girls who took part regularly in the program of the physical education department only a small fraction displayed any interest

in the use of school gymnasiums after graduation.

Studies of delinquency

Special needs of war workers

Community-wide surveys

Studies of the recreational interests and recreational habits of people

Inquiries into the practices of public and private leisure agencies in encouraging self-management, self-government, group leadership and the assumption of responsibility among boys and girls

Collaboration with municipal planning boards in local planning studies

Direct Action

Direct action among Councils has included the following:

Influencing housing administrators to incorporate in their developments playlots, playgrounds and recreation buildings which meet modern standards. (See *Standards for Neighborhood Recreation Areas and Facilities* published by National Recreation Association.)

Promoting the development of an adequate recreational and civic program in connection with new housing projects

Helping to bring about the establishment of teen age youth centers

Counseling and helping to train teen age young people in their own management and operation or in committee work related to the operation of youth centers

Fostering the creation of neighborhood coordinating councils where there exists no competent neighborhood group for cooperative promotion of civic and social improvement

By all means of interpretation, keeping alive during wartime public appreciation of the philosophy of balanced living

Publishing and widely distributing attractive directories of local recreational facilities and services, both public and private

Registering, recruiting and training volunteers

Sponsoring or conducting institutes for the training of both paid and volunteer workers

Promoting day camping

Cooperating in the use of facilities

Correlating school training and activities promoted by public and private recreational organizations

Arranging between museums and recreational agencies for the use of lectures from the museums before recreational groups on the one hand, and systematic arrangement of visits to museums by groups from recreational agencies

Promoting recreational service in institutions

Back Municipal Program

All the Division's constituent agencies have a special stake in the success of the municipal recreation program. The Council has in past years given a great deal of attention to the effort to improve the municipal recreation program in the city. Some of the practical activities in this direction would include the following:

Securing the appointment by the Mayor of a truly representative advisory committee on recreation with a free hand to reveal the facts as to needs and to press for improvements. Such a committee should be principally lay people of great influence and force and the composition of the committee should include representatives from nationality groups, labor, minority groups, and the other usual civic, business and industrial forces.

I am convinced that it is necessary to carry a vigorous educational program on municipal recreation standards to neighborhood groups in the city. I include all kinds of neighborhood groups regardless of their education or cultural background. I do not believe there will be any great improvement in the standards of the municipal program until a great many ordinary parents and citizens have a clear grasp of a few of the elementary standards as to training and qualifications of community center and playground directors, of neighborhood programs, and salaries. Here I see a great opportunity for the Division to develop a systematic educational program. This knowledge and conviction will carry from the neighborhoods to councilmen and city officials. For many years attempts at improvement have proceded from centralized social and civic committees directed at city hall. What is needed is a movement from the grass roots.

With the public schools greatly reducing their budget there seems no immediate prospect of schools sponsoring a lighted school house program. I have noted there is some spontaneous demands for opening of schools in one or two neighborhoods, and I know that representatives of industry have wanted to have the use of school gymnasiums for indoor sports.

There are several cities which have successful arrangements by which industries, clubs, or other

(Continued on page 581)

WORLD AT PLAY

Courtesy Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif.

Sailors Supplied with Reading Material

NAVY men at the U.S. Naval Training Station in San Diego, California, are well provided for in the reading material department. There are 28,000 volumes in the seven libraries which are managed by eight Civil Service librarians and a number of women welfare employees. A constant survey is made concerning the reading habits of the men and the Station tries to supply them with technical books for advancement in rating, books for recreational reading, papers from the home town, and magazines.

"Storyland Theater"

THE BLUE Network has begun a weekly "Storyland Theater" program series specially written and arranged for children of primary or preschool age. The programs, which are broadcast each Saturday evening from 5:45 to 6:00 P. M., Eastern War Time, combine an entertaining story adapted from the folk tale of some foreign land with original music. Stories dramatized on "Storyland Theater" range from "The Little Rabbit Who Wanted Red Wings," based on an Indian folk tale, to "The Little Boy Who Slept," taken from a Chinese fable.

International Youth Center

THE INTERNATIONAL Youth Center, opened in London last summer, is open to young men and women from 18 to 30 years of age of the United Nations. Although the Center, which was made possible through an International Youth Trust, is primarily cultural and instructive, it will also be recreational. Thus, in addition to an international library of books and gramophone records, and a program of lectures, debates, and discussion groups, there are music and drama clubs and Saturday evening dances.

Postwar Recreation Center

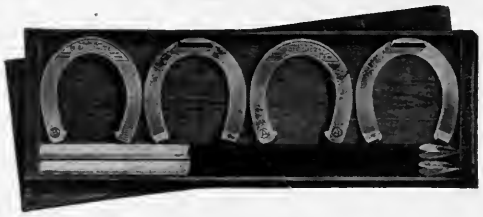
PLANS for a postwar municipal recreation center are already underway in Wilmington, Delaware. The city has paid the federal government $25,000 for an 18-acre tract of land, located near the center of Wilmington. While plans are being drawn up for the project, the federal government is using the site at present and has leased it until the war ends.

Niagara Falls "Gray-Y" Club for Recreation

FOUR community agencies in Niagara Falls, New York, united to organize a "Gray-Y" Club in a section of the city where recreation for boys was badly needed. Active in the movement were the Y.M.C.A. and the Lions Club who engaged a club leader and operated the club two nights a week, the boys meeting one night in the social room of a church, the other night in the high school gymnasium. In between meetings the boys had the privilege of using the Y.M.C.A. for swimming and special meetings. The principal of the school in the district cooperated enthusiastically and served as chairman of a guiding committee of men in the neighborhood.

New Game Boards for Submarine Crews

IN RESPONSE to a former staff member's plea for compact games equipment for his submarine crews, Z. T. Egardner of the Chicago Park District staff developed a new six-games game board which includes four-handed checkers, fox



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citizens, has received a gift of fifteen acres of prop-

checkers, chess, and mill, on the other. Former staff members and recreation executives in the armed forces may obtain copies of the game board by writing to the Office of the Director of Recreation, Chicago.

"Teen Age Monroe" — Monroe, Louisiana, has an organization sponsored by the Recreation Board known as the T.A.M. ("Teen Age Monroe"). Any high school girl in Monroe of teen age may join the group which has been organized to further war activities and at the same time provide recreational diversions. Specifically the group purchases War Stamps and Bonds and encourages others to do the same. It takes charge of children's parties and picnics, and participates in playground efforts. Members are expected to join first aid and Red Cross lifesaving classes and to act as volunteers in any war effort that may be carried on. The city has been divided into eight districts with a T.A.M. leader for each area and an area commander.

A Camp for Colored Citizens—Dixwell Community House, New Haven's center for colored

and geese, and solitaire, on one side; two-handed

erty near Leete Island. Dr. William J. Holly, a retired druggist, is donor of the property which will be used as a camp for children and young people. Various groups of volunteers have done the work of clearing the land, Company G of the Connecticut State Guard having been the first to undertake the task.

For eighteen years Dixwell Community House has served the colored population of New Haven with a program designed "to promote wholesome living, community welfare, and the wise use of leisure time."

Future Farmers Convert Chapter House — The Smoky Mountains National Park Chapter of Future Farmers of America, Waynesville, N. C., have made available their chapter house as a community recreation center for the town school. Square dances, ball room dancing and other forms of recreation are sponsored every week. At present the building is also used for health and defense training in the school. The chapter house which is in the shape of a Maltese Cross was built by the Future Farmers.

Safety in Winter Fun

(Continued from page 544)

bers, after that member has attended two consecutive meetings.

Ten service points are given for playground duty (patroling sliding areas).

Ten points for calling members to special meetings.

One point for cutting and sanding wooden badge.

Five points for "burning" badge with emblem.

One point for mounting badge on pin.

Ten points for bringing in accident reports from the newspapers with a written notation on how that accident could have been prevented.

Twenty-five points for writing the monthly Coast Guard letter.

Five points for First Aid Rules.

Ten points for bandages.

Ten points for correctly teaching bandages.

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

(Continued from page 572)

pears, and Concord grapes were exhibited for the first time at the early shows of this Society. Its library is the largest of its kind in America. The

Society maintains an employment bureau for gardeners; fifteen organizations have headquarters or meetings at its Horticultural Hall; there are two annual flower shows. With a membership of about 7,000, the Society encourages school children by exhibiting their garden products.

Massachusetts Audubon Society, (1896), the oldest state Audubon Society in the United States, conducts many educational projects, including nature-lore and conservation in eighty biweekly classes in Massachusetts schools. It publishes a 40-page bulletin and the nationally known colored bird charts which are useful for games. The Society's therapy program for army patients at Lovell General Hospital, Fort Devens, is a forerunner of what must be emphasized in the future.

"National Parks in Wartime." The stress of war has reduced travel to parks to 27 per cent of peak figure of 22 million visitors in 1941. Since Pearl Harbor two million members of the armed forces have visited national parks. "Most of the people who visit parks . . . are impelled to visit them because of the quest for a supreme experience. . . . If we can remember this, we can remain true to our high calling as trustees for the greater things of America," by Newton B. Drury, Director, National Park Service, in an article in *American Forests,* August 1943.

How Shall We Curb Delinquency?

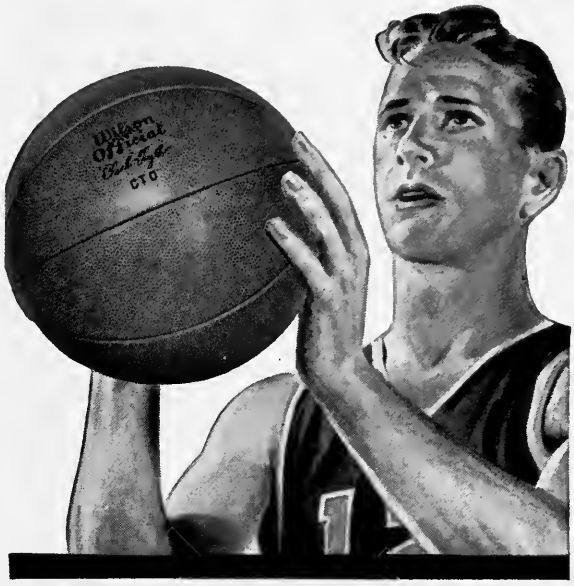
(Continued from page 560)

or supervisors, or play leaders to meet the needs in any part of the country. Because of the difficulty presented in getting under way a new municipal service requiring skilled personnel that is difficult to secure, the trend throughout the country has been toward the creation of a recreation commission to concentrate on the development of this service just as it became necessary long ago to have a school board to concentrate on the task of public education.

A recreation commission must be in a strong position so that it can make use of all available municipal properties and all school properties. It must have broad powers. It must have adequate funds.

Cincinnati's Experience

In Cincinnati, the Recreation Commission spends $300,000 a year as its operating budget, a sum equal to that spent by the Park Board. In addition to the $300,000 operating budget, the Commission



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spends annually $50,000 of bond funds for rehabilitation of buildings and grounds on recreation areas. It has spent more than $6,000,000 in the past eleven years in federal and city relief funds and in city bond funds in land acquisition and improvements for recreation. It has increased its recreation areas from 350 to 1,000 acres; its playgrounds for twenty-seven to forty-nine with an average of over six acres for each neighborhood playground. It has increased its district playfields from two to seven, averaging twenty acres apiece. It has spent over $1,000,000 in improving a single 200-acre recreation field.

In its highest delinquency neighborhood, the West End, the Recreation Commission has spent $1,000,000 on land acquisition alone. This year it is opening in this district a new $400,000 recreation center with a fine community house and three outdoor standard swimming pools. Within a few months it will start acquiring in the West End section, another center costing over $200,000 for the land alone. A third center is planned in this area to cover six acres and cost over $400,000. Fourteen high school and elementary school grounds have been leased to the Recreation Commission and more than $1,000,000 has been spent by the Commission on their improvement. In acquiring new neighborhood playgrounds with municipal funds, the Recreation Commission has followed the policy of locating these immediately adjoining schools so that they do double duty, serving the children during school hours and the community during out of school hours.

Cincinnati, like many other cities having a Recreation Commission, conducts a nation-wide examination under Civil Service in order to select its director. The job of director is regarded as being a task quite as difficult as that of the Superintendent of Schools.

In conclusion, I would like to ask our Columbus Town Meeting of the Air to consider the possibilities of municipal recreation service in connection with the postwar planning that is receiving attention not only in Columbus but in the state, the nation, and in the world. Recreation is being given a large place in this planning. Columbus can create new values in real estate as well as in the lives of its people by making broad plans for the redevelopment and modernization of the city as a whole in the postwar period to make it, as the capital of Ohio, the best laid out city in this state.

Perhaps the most important municipal task before us in Columbus is to reconstruct our capital city along lines that will make it a better city to live in—a better place for children to grow up in—a place where every child will have adequate recreation facilities and leadership, and where every neighborhood and every block is organized to help the child become a better citizen.

Merit Awards in the Recreation Program

(Continued from page 551)

portant observation. Unless the personnel is capable of performing the activities outlined in the plan, success will be difficult.

The plan is workable and in our case is playing an important part in our program. The plan should be used as an adjunct to the program and should not be the total program. We feel that the original objectives of education, progression, selling recreation to the community, and developing leadership have been attained.

From an administrative standpoint, many concomitant results have been observed in addition to those outlined. The activities outlined in the plan are a good basis for a planned program of recreation and can be used as fundamental guides for workers in recreation. Workers who have tried the plan state that it gives them a planned program and also a good perspective of the activities which can be carried on for their recreational values. Many workers have undertaken the plan as a means of self-improvement in their work. Any administrator of recreation can handily use the plan as a guide to workers on the staff and feel sure that there will be enough activity on the playgrounds to keep everybody busy.

Finally, I should like to add that the plan has worked with us after three years of effort. One should not expect complete success the first year. Every child who participates in the plan becomes educated to the fun of playing and develops a feeling of belonging to a playground as a leader. When he becomes the citizen of tomorrow he will be a friend of recreation.

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Fruit Banks	Kites
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And many others

This book contains much of the material presented by Frank Staples at the institutes he conducts as Director of Arts and Crafts of the National Recreation Association. Some of the projects described have appeared in material sent out in the Association's Bulletin Service.

Arts and Crafts for the Recreation Leader will be of invaluable aid in planning your program—order your copy today!

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National Recreation Association

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Planning and People

(Continued from page 568)

ten years after the war to more than three hundred thousand. He said that this would mean a possible increase in the number of dwellings required by thirty to forty thousand more than exist now; also, that, based on past experience, there would be an increase in the number of automobiles owned by citizens to the extent of twenty to twenty-five thousand. There would be a similar increase in the use of all public utilities such as water, lights, and telephone, and also in the service rendered by the city.

In soliciting the participation of the citizens in the formulation of plans for post-war projects, it was pointed out that the City Planning Board and the City Commissioners need the benefit of ideas and thoughts of all citizens. The results of this newspaper poll indicated clearly that the Miamians who responded gave careful and unselfish thought to the projects that would be most beneficial to the greatest number of people. The members of the Planning Board feel that the results of this poll will be of material assistance in planning post-war projects.

Volley Ball in 1944

(Continued from page 548)

5. Send in scores of top six in every division by April 5, 1944.

6. National awards will be made to the *individual* in each division who has the top score; to the highest team in each division as follows:

Prep boys, Prep girls, Prep mixed (three boys, three girls)

Junior boys, Junior girls, Junior mixed

Intermediate boys, Intermediate girls, Intermediate mixed

Senior men, Senior women, Senior mixed

Veteran men, Veteran women, Veteran mixed

and club recognition for the organization having the best record with representation to all divisions.

Volley ball is an American game that has spread around the world. It is possible to help build international good will through sports and recreation. This event for 1944 is one method that we can use to help improve our own appreciation of and playing skill in a game that involves the typical American qualities of initiative, speed, coordination, skill, and team work.

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To the Ladies!

(Continued from page 547)

which so many of these famous women advocated in their crusades for higher education. Thus, a plate of old-fashioned sandwiches cut in the shapes of the illustrious women might be placed before a sign reading, "Psychology course—register here." A gayly arranged platter of carrot strips, celery, and homemade pickles will come under the heading of "Botany classes." Beside the sign reading "Geography," place steaming cups of coffee, tea, or hot chocolate.

And just to add a decorative touch in honor of the women suffragettes, how about cardboard boxes draped in red, white, and blue crepe paper and lettered "Ballot Boxes." These can be filled with crunchy, homemade cookies, bright red apples, and assorted hard candies.

All good things must come to an end, so a few minutes before your guests are ready to leave, a few choruses of "God Bless America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," sung by everyone will supply the perfect departure note.

You Asked for It!

(Continued from page 574)

organizations may have the use of parts of school buildings on permit from the schools direct or a local recreation department. Baltimore has a very good arrangement under which there is no rental but simply the payment of a $10 breakage fee from which the school people would be reimbursed in the event of damage. The responsibility for issuing the permit is lodged with the Department of Recreation.

Finally, I would like to suggest consideration of the employment, possibily under the partial auspices of the Council, of directors or workers at large. Such workers, as in San Francisco, are directly employed by the municipal recreation department and operate in more difficult neighborhoods of the

WHAT IS YOUR CITY'S SCORE?

DO you know what your city's rating would be on its playgrounds, playfields, and indoor recreation facilities?

If you don't, look for the answers to a number of important questions you might well ask yourself in a new pamphlet, *Standards for Neighborhood Recreation Areas and Facilities,* which presents basic principles, outlines, standards, and discusses Agencies Concerned with Recreation, the Importance of Cooperation, and Securing Results. Price 15 cents.

A digest of this pamphlet is available under the title, Standards—Playgrounds, Playfields, Recreation Buildings, Indoor Recreation Facilities. Price 10 cents.

Both of these pamphlets may be ordered from

National Recreation Association
315 FOURTH AVENUE
New York 10, N. Y.

city. Their job is to discover boys and girls before they get too deeply into trouble and relate them to existing agencies, public or private, in order to find for the youngsters constructive interests. They deal with both groups and individuals. They are particularly effective in delinquency prevention.

The "Coop"

(Continued from page 539)

Since only a week remained before the opening of the new center, many of the adults interested in the project were doubtful whether the center could be open on that date. But not the young people! The clean-up committee immediately secured the help of Mr. E. F. Furth, manual training teacher at the Senior High School, and went to work. One hundred and fifty members and their friends attended the opening dance, which officially launched the Coop in its new quarters and initiated the fall and winter activities. It was unanimously voted that the entertainment committee selected to conduct the dance did a "grand job"!

Following the opening of the center, many meetings of the Junior Board have been held at which policies have been formulated and committees appointed.

Functioning Committees

A membership and door committee responsible for keeping up the membership and for checking in members at the entrance to the clubrooms

A committee to take charge of Saturday morning cleaning

A committee on sales of soft drinks at the bar

A committee to supervise the game room

Rules of the Coop

All application blanks from new members must be endorsed by a member of the Coop.

Membership cards issued each month shall be of a different color to make checking at the door easier.

Absolutely no gambling will be permitted.

Each member should carry his membership card with him, and when signing out for game equipment release the card as security.

Bottle tops may be used only at the card tables.

A guest may be brought once but will not be admitted again unless he becomes a member.

All servicemen will be admitted free.

The Junior Board has the right to expel any member who does not cooperate in keeping these rules or maintaining the Coop headquarters a place to be proud of. A warning will be given, but if a second offense occurs membership will be taken away.

Recent Developments

The director of recreation has been selected treasurer of the Coop, and all checks are countersigned by either the president, secretary, or membership chairman.

Parents and friends of members of the Coop have donated floor and table lamps, chairs, couches, curtains, and other articles of furniture. Although the help of these adults is greatly appreciated, the young people themselves have assumed responsibility through the Junior Board for policies, plans, and management. They believe that the success or failure of the center rests entirely on their shoulders. The club is theirs. It is something they all want, and they are solidly behind it. They are, however, considering asking adults to serve on a Senior Board and are working in problems of relationships.

During the first month the membership grew to 236 and the following functions were held: dances after home high school football games and a harvest dance. The entertainment committee is planning a hay ride, and a "Hen-Brings-Rooster" party Thanksgiving eve.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The American City, November 1943

War Recreation in Colorado Springs, by George L. Nichols

National Humane Review, November 1943

Emotional Responses of Children to Animal Stories, by Ursula Bringhurst

PAMPHLETS

A Procedure for Community Post-War Planning

Jobs and production at war's end. Albert Lea, Minnesota, charts a course. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.

A Treatise on Swimming Pool Design, by Louis J. Day and C. E. Stedman with the cooperation of the Engineering and Research Departments of the Josam Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Price $1.00

"Americans All—Immigrants All"

U. S. Office of Education, Educational Radio Script and Transcription Exchange, Washington, D. C. A series of 26 thirty-minute dramatizations presenting the story of the contributions of various cultural groups to the social, economic and political development of the United States. Price per program $4.75

Columbia Basin Joint Investigation, Washington: Rural Recreational Areas and Plans

U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 42 pp.

Community Service

A review of eight years of community life at Hillside Homes, Bronx, N. Y. Price 50 cents

Games and Songs in Wartime

Wartime Recreation Committee, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

OCD Script Catalog, November 1943

Distributed by the Educational Script and Transcription Exchange, U. S. Office of Education, Washington 25, D. C.

Old Age in New York City, by Helen Hardy Brunot

Welfare Council of New York City, 44 East 23rd Street, New York 10

Puppets in Occupational Therapy, by Marjorie Batchelder

Department of Fine Arts, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio

Recreation in Cooperatives, by Ruth Chorpenning Norris

Reprint from *The Journal of Educational Sociology,* April 1943

Recreation Tackles Wartime Problems, November 1943

Ninth annual report of the Chicago Recreation Commission

Understanding Juvenile Delinquency

Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. Publication 300

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The Stars and Stripes Revue

(Continued from page 571)

primary purpose of the club is to give young people interested in the theater as a hobby an opportunity to enjoy dramatics under trained supervision. Some of the members are taking an interest in the activity for the first time. Others have been members for several years. Recruits for the shows are often found among church and school groups, as well as in local department stores and industries.

Many recruits are "discovered" in the Amateur Nites which are presented outdoors on the playgrounds. These shows draw a heavier attendance than any other activity at Elizabeth's playgrounds. Spotlights, gay costumes, dancing, singing, music, and comedy combine to make these programs gala and satisfying affairs.

The Amateur Nite is not only a culmination of the summer playground season for groups interested in dramatics, but it frequently is the major event in the entire playground program. The Dramatic Club then offers an opportunity for talented performers to follow up this special interest in a supervised group. And at the same time, such

Are

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a club provides a medium for informing the public about the drama activity of the Recreation Department.

The army shows put on by the Club have been in constant demand throughout the state. Director Orlando believes it is because of their essential simplicity. He insists that a talented amateur group possesses the light touch, enthusiasm, and naturalness that captivates audiences. In army camps the youngsters often come up against hardened show watchers, but they soon "melt." This revue of youth, beauty and talent has the spontaneity and love of pure fun which professional performers often lack. In these qualities an amateur group has the advantage — enthusiasm, naturalness, freshness, and vigor. And the troupers from Elizabeth's Midtown Community Center are giving the Army a regular two-hour demonstration of amateur talent at its best.

He Works to Prevent Delinquency

(Continued from page 558)

police office, which is located in an office building and not near the jail. The boy denied stealing the articles, but after an hour with the chief of police, decided he should return all of the articles to the local merchants. Within twenty-four hours the boy had returned or made arrangements to pay for stolen property from twelve of the local merchants, some of whom did not know he had stolen from them.

Mr. Janes is able to gain the cooperation of the merchants and the newspaper so that the public understands his program. Sullivan is in need of some type of community recreation and the chief of police is trying to organize a recreation board. He hopes to have this board work out a program similar to the teen town program of other cities.

The Division for Delinquency Prevention of the State of Illinois is cooperating wholeheartedly with Mr. Janes, and under its auspices he speaks before civic organizations and other groups.

Recreation and Industry

(Continued from page 557)

reation program is not doing "business as usual."

Today, in this comprehensive program, physical fitness groups are functioning. Phases of the Victory Corps program are being carried out in school and recreation groups. Furniture repair and the making of articles for home use now have a real significance in crafts. Music and morale go hand in hand. An audio-visual program of movie

shorts brings a message weekly to adult groups. These sessions are followed by old-time get-togethers, professionally known as "social recreation" periods.

Recently the department has taken over the inauguration, organization, and supervision of full time nursery schools operated for children whose parents are at work during the day. Also a full-time food economist has been added to the staff in conjunction with the sponsoring of a broad nutrition program and the organization of "Health for Victory" clubs.

And so it goes, but most significant of all is the fact that during the second year of the program, just completed, there has been a 30 per cent increase in participations among an estimated population of 30,000.

Making Reports

Industry quite properly expects the recreation house to be kept in order. It deserves to be informed through clean-cut publicity and reports on the progress of the program. Policies and projects should be pictured in an interesting way. From the department's point of view, this is sound practice. Comparative activity, as well as functional classification costs, are significant. Facts such as "one out of every three persons participates" represent pertinent information. Simple human interest stories often outweigh dry statistics.

Good publicity encourages observation of activities as well as participation. Recreation, when attractively packaged, has news value to the radio and press. In the program described, three weekly newspapers devote separately a page to departmental activities.

When the enthusiasm of management, engendered by such methods, reaches the point that a sound film with commentator, depicting the program, is produced, it is evident that these efforts are not in vain.

In summary it can be stated that here is a company which, from the beginning, was established through the cooperative efforts of employees and management. Throughout the years, as the company grew and developed, so did the communities in which the employees lived. Education, health, welfare, housing, and other community services were expanded. It was only logical that recreation should fit into this plan of development—recreation — not primarily for increased production, morale, physical fitness, or safety — but recreation for what it means to the people and their children.

Wilmington Creates a Recreation Department

THE CITY COUNCIL of Wilmington, North Carolina, included in its 1943-44 budget an item of $16,000 with which to establish and operate the city's first complete Recreation Department. Jesse A. Reynolds, former Superintendent of Recreation for Richmond, Virginia, was appointed to the position of Superintendent of Recreation and began to organize the department on August 23, 1943. Among his first tasks was included a complete survey of the city's recreation facilities, neighborhood resources, and potentialities in connection with application for federal funds under the Lanham Act. The application was approved in October, and a $38,810 grant was made available November 1, 1943, to supplement city funds in giving recreation opportunities to Wilmington's many defense workers, armed service personnel, and other citizens of the community.

At the present time the staff of the Recreation Department is composed of twenty-four persons including, among others, the Superintendent, one supervisor, eight full-time directors, and eight part-time directors. Supervised programs for children have been started each afternoon from 3:00 to 6:00 at six locations. In addition, dancing instruction is offered persons of all ages at different times during the week, and night programs are scheduled at seven centers five days per week for adults and teen-agers above sixteen years of age.

The ready cooperation of the County School Board, which operates all the city schools, has proved very helpful in making available school playgrounds and other facilities for use by the city Recreation Department. Similarly, the local Housing Authority has turned the recreation facilities at its four community centers in the city over to the Recreation Department for supervision and use in carrying out its program. The Authority maintains the buildings and furnishes some of the equipment while the Recreation Department plans the activities. The cooperation between the city Recreation Department on the one hand and the County School Board and the Housing Authority on the other is a fine example of constructive intergovernmental relationships.

The city has been divided into neighborhood centers, each with its own advisory council composed of six or eight citizens, including two from the teen age group and one or two from older age

Attention! Recreation Leaders Do You Have These Important Books?

Arts and Crafts: A Practical Handbook

By MARGUERITE ICKIS

A recent reviewer says: "This book is so diversified in content that anyone could profit by its instruction." It is a manual of first importance, a comprehensive reference book for both beginners and teachers. Detailed directions and plentiful illustrations, patterns and diagrams cover a variety of subjects including Pottery, Leathercraft, Weaving, Puppetry, Metalcraft, Papercraft, Silk Screen, Textile Printing, Whittling, Printing Press and Bookbinding. An excellent bibliography is included. Here is a book that should be at hand for ready reference by every recreation leader.

6″ x 9″, Cloth, Illustrated, $3.00

Nature in Recreation

By MARGUERITE ICKIS

If you want to introduce nature to boys and girls in a friendly, intimate fashion, this is the book for you. The author makes nature study fun by correlating it with camping, handicraft, games, dramatics, music, dancing and aquatics. Every point is clearly explained and illustrated.

6″ x 9″, Paper, Illustrated, $1.00

It's Fun to Make Things

By MARTHA PARKHILL and DOROTHY SPAETH

In this appealing book the authors show how to make useful articles from inexpensive and often discarded materials. All the steps in making each article are described briefly and clearly and, with the help of the fine illustrations, anyone can follow them easily. Craft leaders will find that children will welcome these crafts as real fun and will be proud of the finished articles.

8vo. Cloth, Illustrated, $2.00

The Party Book

By MARY BREEN

Here is a complete handbook of what to do and how to do it on every social occasion. It contains party programs for young and old, for special occasions and holidays, for novelty dances with costumes and decorations, for banquets, picnics and outdoor parties, and for formal and informal gatherings. Its completely planned menues and exact recipes are invaluable to the party planner. No recreation leader should be without this valuable book.

8vo. Cloth, Illustrated, $2.50

The Children's Party Book

By MARY BREEN

This is a how-to-do and how-to-make book of games, decorations and favors. Each party is planned completely from the time the party is first thought of to the moment when the last guest leaves. Suggestions are given for party settings, but the book is full of ideas which can be adapted for rainy days or other times when children gather. Most of the invitations, decorations and favors are the kind the children can make themselves. The text is fully illustrated with specific as well as decorative drawings.

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groups. Athletic leagues are being formed and their teams will compete in such sports as basketball, volley ball, touch football, and baseball.

In addition to the activities mentioned the Recreation Department has taken over the operation of the municipally-owned golf course. Similarly, it now operates a center for men in the armed forces on a seven day per week basis. This service center was one of the first in the nation constructed from local funds for local operation.

Drama in Juvenile Delinquency Prevention

(Continued from page 564)

The third year, Miss Annie Mitchell, an elementary teacher enthusiastic over juvenile creative work, guided the dramatic activity. The closing project was "Plantation Days," a two act play written, costumed, and staged by seventh and eighth grade actors. One young carpenter frightened us by gashing a finger as he made properties, and the costumers pricked fingers in spite of careful instruction by their home economics teacher. But the play was a great success. Admission, at fifteen cents a family, as in the case of the Indian pageant added many dollars to the "Fund."

Next, a year of nature study and collecting was climaxed by an exhibition of hobbies and a dramatic program on Theodore Roosevelt's birthday. Awards were purchased from the fund.

Other plays followed — "Merrie England in Sherwood Forest," W. B. Yeats' "Land of the Heart's Desire," and many more. Members of our adult Community Players, some of them formerly professional actors, gave invaluable assistance at "polishing off" time.

By this time high schools, colleges, and boarding schools were claiming many of our fine young actors; Miss Mitchell became an English teacher in the high school. So we shifted our emphasis to older members of the community and founded Visalia's Creative Arts Fellowship, now in its eighth year, with groups in creative writing, music, drama, arts and crafts, nature craft, and threadcraft.

Perhaps we weren't altogether successful in attaining our objective where juvenile delinquency was concerned — so many steps are involved in bringing about any desirable human achievement. But we did prove to our satisfaction that one of the fundamentally important steps is organized dramatic fun!

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Arts and Crafts: A Practical Handbook

By Marguerite Ickis. A. S. Barnes & Company, New York 18, New York. $2.50.

IN THIS VOLUME the author has given us a book which presents simple basic techniques and which will serve as an exceedingly helpful reference book for beginners and for craft program directors. Miss Ickis first suggests how to start a craft program and gives some information on design and color. From that point on the book is devoted to a practical presentation of a number of crafts and how to do them. Among these crafts are papercraft, block printing, silk screen printing, a hand printing press, bookbinding, weaving, leathercraft, woodworking, metal work for beginners, pottery and puppetry. The explicit directions and suggestions given to go with the many illustrations make this a truly practical handbook.

Children's Games from Many Lands

By Nina Millen. Friendship Press, New York City. $1.00.

THERE ARE two hundred and sixty-two games from fifty-five different countries described in this book. Many of them represent new play material from such far-away-places as Iran, Burma and Liberia. Games played by the American Indians, Southern Mountaineers, French Canadians and Eskimos are included.

Recreation leaders seeking new material will find this volume full of suggestions and in playing the games described, children of the United States will gain knowledge about the play ways of children of other lands.

Bowling for All

By Joe Falcaro and Murray Goodman. A. S. Barnes & Company, New York 18, New York. $1.00.

THE HISTORY and principles of bowling, the necessary equipment, the various types of deliveries, and similar techniques are given in the volume. Other matters covered include the subject of bowling etiquette, how to win at duck pins, and the part women have taken in the games. Rules and regulations of the American Bowling Congress are given as are records and championships.

The Knapsack Book

Compiled by Frederick Drimmer. Greenberg: Publisher, New York City. $1.50.

HERE IS A BOOK for servicemen containing in a handy-to-carry volume enough material for many hours of solid entertainment. There are mystery stories, jokes, and cartoons, pencil and paper games, crossword puzzles, true and false statements, quizzes, anagrams, word puzzles, mental antics, favorite songs and poems and other material designed to provide Uncle Sam's Armed Forces with something enjoyable to do and something enjoyable to read.

Music for All of Us

By Leopold Stokowski. Simon and Schuster, New York. $2.50.

WHAT MUSIC CAN MEAN to the human spirit and how its values can be attained are presented by Mr. Stokowski in this book which opens the door to an appreciation of music through the author's interpretation of the "architecture" of music. That music is a birthright in which all can freely share is Mr. Stokowski's thesis and he develops it in a way which even a man untrained in musical techniques can understand.

Airplanes and How They Fly

By Marshall McClintock. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York City. $2.00

THIS PRIMER ON AVIATION is addressed to younger boys and girls who want to understand why and how a plane flys. It contains a brief history of man's conquest of the air, a clear statement of the principles of aerodynamics, describes the chief types of planes, and offers an exciting glimpse of planes of the future.

The Free Company

Edited by James Boyd. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York City. $2.00.

"THE FREE COMPANY" is an organization of outstanding American writers who volunteered to contribute their talents and abilities to dramatize the meaning of America. In doing this each one wrote a radio play about a different aspect of Americanism such as freedom of speech and of the press and racial freedom. These plays were broadcast weekly, and as one followed another gained a tremendous audience throughout the land.

In addition to the plays, production experts of the Columbia Broadcasting Company have supplied a practical supplementary section showing how the plays can be presented by schools, amateur groups, community centers and private homes.

A Reader's Guide to Education

National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

THIS PAMPHLET sponsored cooperatively by the National Education Association and the Book-of-the-Month Club presents an annotated, classified and selected list of books about the background and problems of American education. The books were chosen by the poll of educators and librarians conducted by the National Education Association. It contains an introduction by Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Copies of the pamphlet are obtainable from the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at no cost except five cents for mailing, which should be enclosed in the request.

The Health of Children in Occupied Europe.

International Labor Office, Montreal, Canada. 25 cents.

As the first survey of its kind in the field this report of the alarming situation in which the occupied countries find themselves merits careful study. The report describes conditions and presents the problems which will have to be faced immediately after the war in rebuilding the health of the children of Europe.

Square Knot, Tatting, Fringe and Needle Work.

By Raoul Graumont and John Hensel. Cornell Maritime Press, 241 West 23rd Street, New York City. $1.50.

When the rudiments of square knotting have been mastered the most intricate designs may be worked out, even by the beginner. Among the designs that appear in this book, many of them for the first time, are various types of handbags, belts, camera cases, cigarette cases, wristwatch straps, slippers, mats, and other articles. Full-page illustrations accompany every section of the text.

Painting for Beginners.

Jan Gordon. Halcyon House, Garden City, New York. $1.49.

The fundamentals of color, composition, and technique are simply and fully explained in this book for beginners, and there are nineteen reproductions of famous paintings which represent many different artistic phases and techniques. These are discussed by the author in detail both from the point of view of their own intrinsic merit and the lessons which they teach.

The Technique of Stage Make-Up.

By Jack Stuart Knapp. Walter H. Baker Company, Publishers, Boston, Massachusetts. $1.50.

The material in this booklet, which represents much research on the part of the author and many years of practical experience, is presented in so clear a manner that even a novice can become proficient in the application of make-up. General principles of make-up are outlined and these are followed by a description of all the various types and techniques of make-up.

Rounds and Canons.

Arranged and Edited by Harry Robert Wilson. Hall & McCreary Company, Chicago, Illinois. $.60.

Such famous rounds as "Three Blind Mice," "Are You Sleeping?" and "Row, Row, Row Your Boat," are to be found in this collection, but there are also a number of new compositions which will be great fun for your party. Some of the canons included are among the treasures available in this form. Mr. Wilson has suggested a number of methods of singing the rounds and canons.

Fun with a Pencil.

By Andrew Loomis. The Viking Press. $3.00.

It is Mr. Loomis' belief that the average person can easily learn to draw, and accordingly he presents a simple step-by-step method which has proved its practical worth with many individuals who were sure they were totally lacking in ability. Hundreds of illustrations and a few simple sentences lead the reader almost without his knowing into a new field of expression.

20 Prize-Winning Non-Royalty One-Act Plays.

Compiled by Betty Smith. Greenberg: Publisher. $2.50.

As varied as the theater itself are the types of plays assembled in this volume. They have been carefully selected from a large number of plays which have won awards, and among the playwrights represented are Paul Green, Fred Koch, Jr., Maxwell Anderson, Barrett Clark, Josephina Niggli, and other well-known writers. All the plays in the volume may be produced without royalty payments by amateur groups who do not charge admission.

Christian Youth in Wartime Service.

By Herbert L. Minard. The International Council of Religious Education, 203 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. $.10.

The suggestions offered in this little guide for community action are applicable to all young people who want to serve their communities in wartime and to find personal satisfaction and growth through such service. The value of recreation for the young people themselves, as well as for those whom they are serving, is stressed throughout.

The Theatre Book of the Year 1942-1943.

A Record and an Interpretation. By George Jean Nathan. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $3.00.

A survey of the American theater and its productions from June 1942 to June 1943, this volume covers every play produced professionally during this period and discusses typical plays in the various experimental theaters. Mr. Nathan adds to the record of producers, actors, and performances his own pointed criticism and his own nominations for the best plays of the season.

Educators Guide to Free Films.

Compiled and edited by Mary Foley Herkeimer and John W. Diffor. Educators Progress League, Randolph, Wisconsin. $3.00.

The third annual edition of this annotated guide lists over 2,000 films, most of which are 16 mm. silent and sound, though more than 500 are 35 mm. silent and sound films. Three thousand five hundred thirty reels are included and about 150 slide films. Among the subjects under which films are classified are Wartime Education, Applied Arts, Fine Arts, Health Education, Language Arts, Science, and Social Studies.

Songs of Liberty.

Robbins Music Corporation, 799 Seventh Avenue, New York. $.15.

Songs popular in a number of wars, patriotic songs, songs of the Navy, Marines, Seabees, Army Engineers, and Air Force have been brought together in this collection of more than forty songs.

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JOHN G. WINANT, Concord, N. H.
STANLEY WOODWARD, Washington, D. C.

Every Child

Every child should know a hill,
And the clean joy of running down its long slope
With the wind in his hair.
He should know a tree —
The comfort of its cool lap of shade,
And the supple strength of its arms
Balancing him between earth and sky
So he is the creature of both.
He should know bits of singing water —
The strange mysteries of its depths,
And the long sweet grasses that border it.

Every child should know some scrap
Of uninterrupted sky, to shout against;
And have one star, dependable and bright,
For wishing on.

—*Edna Casler Joll* in *Ladies' Home Journal.*
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NEW YORK January 1, 1944 No 1
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The Beautiful*

To me belongeth all that is beautiful everywhere.
The beautiful belongeth to me, to my wife, to my son,
to my daughter, forever and forever.

To you belongeth the beautiful,
To you and your wife and your son and your daughter forever and forever.

Unto us is the beautiful given, unto all of us and to all the strangers within our gates forever and forever.
Unto the entire world is the beautiful given that it may give joy forever and forever.

What will I buy with my money?
What will I earn with my life?
What will I wish for my friends?
What will I will for all?

I will seek after the beautiful, if haply I may find it.

The beauty of the little flower in the rock blooming in the snow,
The beauty of the little wooded island all covered with violets,
The beauty of the bird in motion,
The wild goats silhouetted against the mountain top,
The deer in the woods,
The sunrise and the sunset over the waters,
The snowstorm,
The perfect building, the architect's dream made real,
The music of the cathedral,
The symphony when you give all you have to listen to it,
The poem which reveals what you have wanted to say yourself,
The beauty of the Hebrew prophets,
The beauty of thought of the Greek philosophers,
The beauty of sound of the Greek language,
The beauty of the drama,
The beauty of the human body,
The athlete in motion,
The wistful smile of a little child,
The mother looking upon her child,
The beauty of simple, unselfconscious goodness,
The beauty of truth.

No such values are bought and sold at the market place.

---

* The recreation movement seems to me to try to remove the barriers so that all may enjoy what is beautiful in the world.—HOWARD BRAUCHER.

Buy the mountain top and fence it in.
Buy the land around the little lake and wall it in with stone.
Gather the wildflower plants from a thousand forests and wire them in.
Bring together in one place all the birds that sing in the early morning, —
And all their beauty may not be for you at all, at all.
Beauty is owned by the one who seeth it.

As a little child I had eyes but I saw not.
I had ears but I heard not.
And someone came and made spittle of the clay at my feet
And placed it on my eyes and ears
And I began to see, hear, and feel beauty.
It was as though a smoked glass was removed.
I knew there was beauty.
I knew that I might search after beauty, if haply I might find it.
And now I know that the more I see today the more I shall be capable of seeing tomorrow.
The world is full of beauty.
No one can give it to me.
Much of it I cannot see until my eyes grow stronger, until I have lived longer.
But there are many smoked glasses which friends can remove for me
If I have the will to see beauty.

To turn a world of beauty into a world of ugliness
Is a great crime.
To keep back from men the full light of the beauty of the world
Is a great misfortune.

Most of us have faith in the beautiful,
That the beautiful will win.
Most of us highly resolve that the world
That can be beautiful
Shall be beautiful.
We will to pay the price.

The beautiful is important.
The beautiful does matter.
We believe that ugliness can be driven out by the beautiful.
We fight that the beautiful shall forever live.

Howard Brancher

National Music Week Comes of Age

Sunday, May 7th, will mark the opening of the 1944 National Music Week, with its keynote, "Use Music to Foster Unity for the War and the Peace to Follow"

By C. M. TREMAINE
Secretary
National Music Week Committee

WITH ITS twenty-first annual observance opening Sunday, May 7, 1944, National Music Week comes of age, and preparations for the event are already under way in hundreds of cities and smaller communities. Synchronized on a national basis in 1924, it was the first of the special "weeks" instituted to focus public attention on an idea or a community-benefit objective. The Letter of Suggestions issued annually by the central committee is now off the press and may be obtained upon request at its office, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

The active Committee consists of the presidents of thirty-three prominent national organizations, including the National Recreation Association, which has been giving the Committee special facilities during the past two years. The keynote the members have selected for this year's observance is "Use Music to Foster Unity for the War and the Peace to Follow." There is also a permanent keynote "Encourage American Music"—meaning the meritorious work of native and naturalized composers. This is not to be done in a chauvinistic way, but rather with the thought of providing opportunities for the public to become familiar with and learn to love the worthy productions of their fellow countrymen, as well as those of foreign birth.

Indicating a few of the many types of participation appropriate to Music Week, the Letter of Suggestions recommends:

"The inter-church programs, which have been a feature of the opening Sunday in many of the small and medium sized towns, are in the best tradition of Music Week. The same is true of county music festivals, school music meets, patriotic programs, including music of the Western Hemisphere and the United Nations; events designed to provide musical instruments, musical entertainment and musical opportunities for the armed services; the expansion of musical activity in recreation, especially for teen-age groups; fostering local musical talent, providing musical equipment in schools, churches and libraries; promoting the use of music in industry and as an aid in therapy.

"Music Week will be motivated in the future, as it has been in the past, solely by the desire of music lovers everywhere to join together in promoting pleasurable participation in man's common heritage of music, and in the sense of comradeship which music, more than the other arts, creates and disseminates."

It's interest in music, not the number of years you've lived, which makes you eligible to participate in Music Week

Courtesy Reading, Pa., Department of Public Recreation

Recreation Departments Active

Music is taking an increasingly prominent place in recreation, and leaders in the field have recognized that it is not only the lighter and popular types that heal, refresh, and "re-create," but also the more serious types, and that a constantly growing public has come to want good music. It has,

therefore, been a natural development that recreation departments should take an active part in many of the local observances, and that in a considerable number of cities they should become a prominent factor and even take the initiative in forming a local central committee.

"Despite the present crisis, all of the elements which constitute our civilization must continue to flourish. I know of no more effective medium of fortifying our national morale than the cultivation of the renewed appreciation on the part of our citizens of the value of music in our national life. In my opinion, now, above any other time in our nation's history, music has a definite function to fulfill in America."—*Hon. Charles Edison.*

An outstanding example of a recreation department serving its community by heading the Music Week organization is that of Alton, Illinois. For the past five years Ethel L. Paul of the Recreation Department has been Executive Secretary of the Music Week Committee, sponsored jointly by her Department and the Business and Professional Women's Club. The following is an excerpt from the letter sent out by the committee to local organizations and to a number of individuals active in music education:

"Common interests in this democratic world are many and music is distinctly one of them. It breathes the spirit of harmony and cooperation, and is an ideal medium for advancing that spirit.

"Music Week has clearly demonstrated the value of music as a unifying force in thousands of local communities and in the nation. Through it individuals, organizations, officials, and educators all unite in a common desire to extend the influence of music, most democratic of all the arts, and the wholesome enjoyment which comes from listening to music and participation in its making."

The Alton sponsors again invite you to observe Music Week.

Will you—

FIRST: Report your plans for Music Week Observance to Miss Ethel L. Paul, Executive Secretary, Music Week Committee, care of Alton Recreation Department, 2 E. Broadway. Phone 3-8859, on or before April 26th.

SECOND: Report to her all musical programs held during Music Week or on a near date, when planned as an observance.

MUSIC WEEK COMMITTEE

DOROTHY QUEEN, Executive Chairman, BPWC
MARY J. MAGUIRE, Director of Activities, BPWC
ETHEL L. PAUL, Executive Secretary, Recreation Dept.

Plans of .....
Name of School, Studio or Organization

Date of Program.....Place.....Hour.....

Program or Description of Activity.....

.....

.....

.....

AUSPICES OF ALTON RECREATION DEPARTMENT

In addition, the letter quoted the keynote of the year and told a little of the history of the observance nationally and in the city of Alton. A list of the subcommittees sent in by Miss Paul included: public schools, parochial schools, hospitals, colleges, churches and choir groups, service groups, recreation centers, women's clubs and organizations, P.T.A.'s and musical organizations. It is interesting to note that strictly musical groups were in the small minority among the participants in Alton, yet the reports received from the city through committee workers and press items indicate the value of the observance in extending the influence of music both in the direction of self activity (producing music) and more intelligent and appreciative listening.

In Long Beach, California, the Recreation Commission presented a program at the Municipal Auditorium featuring the Women's Symphony Orchestra and a group of a cappella singers. With the exception of a few selections from the classics, the numbers were all by American and Latin-American composers. Other evenings arranged by the local committee were devoted to folk music in costume, music teacher associations recital, public school program, Women's Music Club concert, and Long Beach Composers nite. Winding up the observance was a festival of sacred music by the city choirs, held in the Convention Hall.

Among the other cities in which recreation departments have taken a leading part in the observance in recent years are Reading and York, Pennsylvania; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Jacksonville, Florida.

Recreation leaders should consult with the local Music Week committee, where these are functioning, and take the initiative in forming such committees where there are none at present. It is just as well the first year to begin with only a small group, representing a few leading elements in the community, like the schools, colleges, churches, service organizations and women's clubs—or even two or three of these. A modest program is advisable, perhaps only a single concert featuring local talent, or a radio program over a local station, by representatives of the city's musical groups. There is no need of a crowded calendar or a widely

(Continued on page 633)

Some Leadership "Do's"

By ETHEL BOWERS
National Recreation Association

The demands made by the war on recreation personnel have resulted in the entrance into the field of many young, untrained workers and many new volunteers of all ages. To help equip these individuals for the responsibilities of leadership, some simple, elementary information is offered on phases of leadership which are often overlooked because taken for granted by more experienced leaders.

The material presented is based on suggestions offered by Miss Bowers in talks at recreation training institutes.

IF YOU ARE PLANNING to become a recreation worker you will want to know beforehand what personnel qualifications are important, how to prepare yourself for leadership in recreation, and how to meet some of the situations which arise.

The Leader's Preparations

The prospective leader will want to make definite preparations from the point of view of physical, mental, and professional needs and requirements.

Physical Preparation

The play leader should always present an attractive appearance.

Dress suitably for the occasion. Party clothes on the playground or at the community center are as out of place as sports clothes at a banquet or picnic, or beach togs on city playgrounds or streets.

Be well groomed. Such matters as proper haircuts, shaves, manicures, and conservative make-up are more important than you think. And of course no recreation worker would go on duty chewing gum or with his breath smelling with liquor!

Get enough sleep. Loss of sleep may mean short temper and slow wit.

Eat proper food. Avoid eating when you are hot and tired and stay away from cheap cafes, especially in hot weather. If this is unavoidable, select foods you know to be safe. A diet of soda pop and hot dogs, especially when you are rushed or overworked, will take its toll, and so will hard-to-digest foods eaten just before an exhausting program or when you are under nervous strain.

Observe good health habits. Discover the routine which is satisfactory for peak efficiency and vitality, and follow it.

Find satisfying personal recreation. Too violent recreation before going on duty burns much energy.

Mental Preparation

A play leader should approach his group in the right frame of mind.

Have a clear mind. Leave your worries at home and avoid mental conflicts. It doesn't help to relive a recent quarrel.

Be genuinely enthusiastic. It's useless to make a pretense of enthusiasm. Go into some other work if you find you are not generating 100 per cent pure enthusiasm most of the time. But it's only fair to remember that even the best leaders have "off" days!

Cooperate with fellow workers. A chip-on-the-shoulder attitude does something very unfortunate to you. Be careful not to expect or demand all of the credit. It's a case of sharing with others.

Be friendly with participants. The greatest troublemaker may have the most unfortunate background and may need your friendship most.

Be "personally impersonal." It's easy to be overfriendly and lay yourself open to the charge of having "teacher's pets." Silly sentimentality has no place on the playground.

Be a "builder-upper." Avoid being a "tearer-downer," always pricking holes in other people's balloons.

Show good sportsmanship. Always try to be the personification of good sportsmanship, fair play, and genuinely democratic procedures. Guard against any tendency to be "bossy," to dictate, to patronize people, to talk down to children.

Professional Preparation

The good leader never trusts to inspiration to provide a program, but makes adequate preparation for each day's work.

Make a plan. Ideas aren't likely to come to you in the middle of a program.

Try to make your plan work. But, if it doesn't work, change it on the spur of the moment. Avoid inflexibility as you would the plague!

Have emergency materials on hand. Always have in mind games requiring no equipment which you can use at a minute's notice.

Read, clip, file, keep scrapbook. Clip that quiz or puzzle you see in the newspaper or magazine. Some day you'll wish you had it!

Keep growing. It's fatal to think you know it all. Always keep growing. Live not only for today but reach out for tomorrow, next week, or next month. Set up objectives for the things you hope to do by next year; then work to accomplish your goals.

Keep learning. Think of your education as never completed. Everyone can teach you something, and there's help to be gotten from leaders from other agencies and communities.

Take courses. A closed mind is definitely a liability. Courses in public speaking, radio dramatics, commercial art, journalism, practical psychology, sociology, can open new fields.

Attend conventions. It's a mistake to be too sure your city has the best program and it can't be improved! At conventions you learn of the best procedures, not only in meetings but in small group conferences and in talking with individuals from other cities.

Visit other centers. Every worker develops his own methods. You can learn much from watching others work.

Experiment and create. All the instruction you need isn't to be found in books. You'll find greater joy personally and develop better programs if you experiment with ideas and create new patterns to meet your particular needs.

"Everyone needs and wants time for solitude, but there are people who are incapable of extending the feeling 'this is me' to 'this is us.' To ask such people to a dance or a rehearsal of a play will only squeeze their loneliness more tightly around them. But they can still say 'this is me' and weave a belt, and accomplishment and appreciation from others are the first things to relax the tension."—*Ruth Chorpenning Norris* in *The Journal of Educational Sociology.*

About People and Their Interests

If your program is to be successful you must like people and understand them. Always remember that individual people have individual interests and preferences. No hard and fast rules can be laid down, of course, and every rule has its exceptions, but here are a few of the different kinds of interests which help make individuals the kind of people they are.

Types of Interests

Athletics. Some people have special skills in athletic games and sports. They usually prefer strenuous activity to sitting still for long periods. They are sometimes shy in social gatherings.

Creative. People who are creative are frequently unskillful in athletics and do not enjoy physical exertion as much as people with athletic interests. They are often very skillful in music, drama, arts and crafts, and hobbies, and they enjoy the company of other creative people.

Social. People with predominately social interests enjoy the society of the opposite sex and are enthusiastic about parties, picnics and dances, especially with members of the opposite sex.

Mental. Many individuals are more interested in books and studies than in people. They are often lacking in physical skills and are not clever in using their hands.

Another thing to remember about people is that some individuals are naturally "joiners" and find their enjoyment in being associated with groups. These are the people to whom you naturally turn in starting a social recreation program, for they are usually interested and cooperative, and can be depended on to help. There are many other people, less "outgoing," whose interests must be discovered so that they may be drawn into the program.

It will help you, too, in dealing with people to keep in mind the fact that individuals from their earliest years go through a number of stages of development. These are not always clearly defined and often overlap. People develop differently from childhood to later years and do not follow the same pattern.

It is generally true, however, that in the first few years of their lives boys and girls play together easily and are not conscious of the opposite sex.

Later boys do not want girls around, seem to prefer their own gangs, and pay little attention to girls except, perhaps, to tease them! Girls, too, for the most part seem to prefer their own groups, but many recreation leaders believe that girls often grow out of this stage sooner than do boys.

Before long, however, the time comes when boys and girls become conscious of each other and are shy and self-conscious, though at the same time they are interested. This interest grows with ado-

lescence until boys and girls reach the stage of being very conscious of each other. Someone has said that adolescence is a battleground of emotional upheavals — no one can predict what an adolescent will do! It is for these adolescents, with their contradictory moods and emotional upsets, that the most wise and sympathetic leadership must be provided. People who try to lead young adolescents as they would kindergarten children fail utterly.

Leadership

The all important essential in developing a recreation program is leadership. Comparatively few people are really creative leaders, with ideas and the ability to transfer these ideas into action. Many others are good imitators, without many creative ideas but capable of putting other people's plans to work. It is the responsibility of the recreation organizer in charge of the program to find the people with creative ability, help them develop it, and give good ideas or patterns to those who are less creative.

In looking for people to serve on committees or councils, to train as junior leaders or as adult volunteers or in selecting a paid staff worker, the following qualities as outlined by one successful executive should be present:

Character Assets (or wearing qualities)

- Sincerity
- Loyalty to a cause
- High ethical standards
- Courage
- Self respect
- Tolerance
- Dependability
- Adaptability

Social Assets

- Attractive appearance
- Friendliness
- Pleasant voice
- Use of acceptable language
- Cheerfulness
- Contagious enthusiasm
- Courtesy
- Sense of humor
- Pleasing personality

Leadership Assets

- Genuine interest in people
- Organizing ability
- Initiative
- Vision of the whole
- Ability to think clearly
- Common sense
- Judgment
- Cooperative spirit
- Creative imagination
- Perseverance
- Abundant vitality

General Assets

- A general knowledge in many intellectual fields
- Technical knowledge in one or more fields
- Interest in further study

The Program

Planning the Recreation Program

There may be times when it will be necessary for you to work alone in planning and conducting a social recreation program, but the desirable procedure is to have working with you a committee, council or leaders, either paid or volunteer, selected and trained for the activity.

In preparing your program, work with people rather than for them. Before making plans the leader and his assistant, be they juniors or adults, volunteers or paid workers, should have a conference and ask themselves these questions:

What kind of a party are you plannng? This is one type which will test your leadership!

Courtesy Department of Public Recreation, Reading, Pa.

"What are the characteristics a leader of adults should possess or try to cultivate for this great adventure in living on a truly adult level? First and foremost, he must have a sound belief in and respect for the right of each individual to develop his latent capacities. . . . To be sure, the leader should help those working with him to discover their own possibilities, but he must not dominate." — From *Adult Education; a Dynamic for Democracy.*

Who? Whom are we trying to serve? What ages? What sex — numbers of each? What background? What likes and dislikes? What previous experiences —successful? unsuccessful?

Where? Indoors—Size? Shape? Advantages? Disadvantages? Outdoors—Suitable? Unsuitable? Transportation difficulties?

When? Hours? Day? Week? Month? Season? Nearest holiday?

Why? Fun, celebration, loyalty, money raising, etc.

What? What kind of a program? Indoors? Outdoors? Dance? Party? Treasure hunt, etc.? Picnic, etc.?

How? What leaders? What helpers? What decorations? What supplies? What refreshments, if any, to give or to sell?

After asking and answering these questions to the best of their abilities, the leader and his helpers should begin to formulate a program and select suitable activities based on the answers they have given.

Some Practical Suggestions to the Leader

Be in evidence. When planning decorations and program, be sure to arrange for a distinctive emblem, badge, costume or hat for the leaders to wear so they may be easily found in the crowd and may have the prestige that comes with serving on a committee.

Be prepared. Be sure to gather all equipment and supplies ahead of time, and don't have last minute rushes to make prizes or to tie up packages. Have helpers already primed to give out equipment quickly and quietly while the leader explains the game. Most important of all, have emergency material and ideas, and for an outdoor party be sure to have a complete indoor program planned and facilities available.

Be refreshed. Don't hurry and worry up to the minute guests begin to arrive. Try to get all preparations completed in time for a rest, a leisurely meal, a bath, and careful dressing and grooming. A hot, worried leader starts with two strikes against him. A well-fed, well-poised, well-groomed leader commands more respect.

Be at ease. Wear clothes which are comfortable yet suitable. See to it that your mind keeps as cool and orderly as your personal appearance. Take time to chat, to smile, or joke a bit, even if you are scared and sick with stage fright! By all means avoid nervous indigestion by eating easily digested foods some time previous to the program.

Use the margins. Use the first few minutes to check all details with your helpers. As the first guests arrive, chat with them to get a sampling of the attendance. Use the odd moments, the margins of time, all through the program to become better acquainted with the guests.

Feel the pulse of the group. Draw out the early arrivals, get them to express themselves, to tell what they like and dislike; what they have done recently; what they would like to do. Learn if you can their pet "peeves," the things that thrill them. This is called "feeling the pulse." Build the program as much as possible on the results of this "pulse-feeling."

Plant the seeds of ideas. Use these odd moments of time before, during, and after a program to "plant the seeds of ideas," to suggest new programs, new methods, changes which are advisable, wholesome attitudes.

Redirect impractical ideas. When a guest makes suggestions which are impossible at the moment, try to praise his interest and change his thinking by a constructive suggestion which redirects his initiative into the right channels. Try not to kill the initiative of such a person, for some future idea might be very helpful. If his suggestions are absolutely out of the question and the guest is insistent, try to pass them off with a smile, a joke, or a promise to consider them later when you are not so busy. Or take him off in a corner and have a heart-to-heart talk with him on the pros and cons of such a program under these circumstances.

Find a niche for everyone. Every group has its misfits, those who are too shy, too noisy, very slow, very quick, very aggressive. Try to spot them early, and with a nice word and a smile find a niche for them. One of the best answers is to give them activity, something to do with their hands, move furniture, open windows, help with decorations, be score keeper, or, if dependable, be captain or leader of a group.

Prime leaders. At planning meetings, and again before the program starts, be sure to remind your leaders of their parts in the program. Many spontaneous appearing programs are really very well-planned because "sub rosa" leaders are primed for their parts.

Place leaders. Scatter your leaders in the group where their abilities or knowledge or your instructions will give the best results. This is especially important in grand marches and square dances where trained people are expected to take the leading places and the most inexperienced take the last positions; and in many games and stunts depending on a few who "are in the know" to volunteer apparently spontaneously to be the "goat" or to perform some special part.

Give responsibility. Give as much responsibility as you can to helpers and volunteers, and even the guests themselves. However, be careful. Do not give too much to an individual who is not prepared for it, for if he fails he will be very discouraged. Give only as much as he is ready to take and to handle successfully.

Help folks to succeed. After giving responsibility, allow people time to work out their own methods. But if you find they are not succeeding, try to help with a smile, a word of praise, constructive suggestions and, if absolutely necessary, pitch in and do the job with them, but give them all the credit and praise.

Courtesy Recreation Department, Houston, Texas

Be constantly on the lookout for boys and girls with leadership abilities

Give credit. Be sure to thank those who help! Not to do this constitutes a serious omission. Here are some of the ways in which members of boards, councils, committees, clubs, and leaders can be thanked for their service:

Thank them in person, privately. Write a letter of thanks, or better still, have the president of the organization, or someone in authority write on official stationery. Thank them in public. During or at the end of a program be sure to give public recognition to the people who have made the event possible—the council or committee members, your assistants, the pianist, any entertainers, those who were responsible for the decorations, favors, or food. Ask them to stand up and receive the applause of the audience. Tell of their fine work and praise them in front of others.

Reserve seats for your volunteer leaders at important functions, or have them sit on the platform. Give your volunteers badges to wear when on duty and certificates, preferably with the seal of the city imprinted on them, at some annual banquet or founder's day. Honor them with a party, picnic, or banquet. Post their names on the bulletin board. If possible get their names in the local paper. Take snapshots of them and post on the bulletin board with their names. Get a news camera man to take an official photograph to publish in the paper. Include their names in your annual report.

Conducting the Program

Some Questions and Answers

Where to start? Start a program at the far end of a room away from the entrance, with the players gathered in a corner around the piano, a table, or some other rallying place not too near the point of arrival. Or, if out of doors, near a platform, the steps of a building, or in the shade of a large tree.

When to start? Always on time, when the first two or three people arrive. Never start late and never keep people waiting until all have arrived or certain dignitaries are seated.

Where to stand? So that your back is to a blank wall, bushes, trees, or open space without moving objects. Face the group and any moving objects there may be such as late-comers or glaring lights. Always arrange it so that the group will not face these distractions.

What do you think about? Something like this: "These people are my friends. They are human beings with emotions. They may be tired, worried,

jittery from the day's duties. Each is thinking his own thoughts. What can I do to help them enjoy each others company, think and act joyously together, to relax and forget themselves and go home refreshed?"

What to do? Think through carefully what you are going to do and say to break the ice. Plan the first game step by step. Know how you are going to present it and to organize it. Be sure you know the rules. Decide who will start the game, what he will do as a first and second step, and what the others will do.

What to say? Be yourself! Be friendly. Use simple informal words, "Hello, people," "Good evening, everyone," or "Well, here we are, already to start."

How to enlist cooperation? If you have already met with the committee or council you will have urged them to arrive early and to enter enthusiastically into anything you suggest. If such leaders are not present, enlist the cooperation of the first arrivals by such simple remarks as "Let's get something started," "Will you help me pep up this crowd? I need your help."

How to arouse curiosity? One of the best ways is to get a small compact group of people laughing and shouting so the late-comers will draw near to see what's going on. Another way is to motion the players to come to you with such an invitation as "Come here a minute. I have something to tell you (or ask you, or show you)." Some leaders have a simple game, stunt, or trick they can start playing until one or two show interest and are allowed to try their hand at it. Other leaders sit down at a piano and start playing singable songs until a crowd just naturally gravitates to the piano. On some occasions it is necessary to be introduced by a chairman or master of ceremonies, but this is a very formal, cold method and the leader must counteract it by some informal friendly remarks.

What to select? The first few activities are very important. Choose games which are simple but not childish, and that are well known—but have a new twist — or easy to learn. Rhythm is an excellent means of binding people together. Music helps them forget their worries and get into the play spirit; stamping and clapping help relieve tension and overcome shyness, and jumping up or stretching and shouting give those with too much energy a chance to blow off steam. If we can combine all of these with a good laugh, we have the perfect ice breaker.

"Leadership is the most important factor in a successful program of recreation. The problem is to devise leadership where it is lacking, and to improve the quality of leadership where it is found."
—Ray Lyman Wilbur, LL.D.

The leader's attitude? Always keep in mind the old saying "you can catch more flies with honey than with vinegar." Never blow the whistle unless the game demands it, then make it short and sharp. Don't be a traffic cop, don't be bossy. Don't drive.

What expressions to use? Instead of saying "you must," a wise leader says, "I would like you to," "If you will," "If you please," "Will you now," "If you don't mind, please."

How to put people at their ease? Try to get them laughing. Bring in the shy ones and the late-comers with a personal word or get your helpers to encourage them to join the group. Give shy ones something to hold or do with their hands. Find partners for them or get your helpers to draw them into the game.

Praise people through such phrases as "That's fine," "That was well done." But always be sincere in your praise.

How to emphasize your instructions? Instead of repeating your instructions after you have given them the rules of the game once clearly, carefully and slowly, ask them where they go, what they do first, second and so forth. In this way you not only repeat your instructions but you emphasize them, hold the attention of the players, and give the noisy ones a chance to use up their excess energy by shouting the answers.

How to control noisy participants? Such people are seldom really antagonistic. They are merely show-offs or have too much energy. Don't boss them, cross them, or "bawl them out," but persuade them into cooperation, and always with a twinkle in your eye. Praise them, play them up so they are conspicuous in a friendly way, such as "Now this tall young man can do it, I'm sure" or "This group of boys wants to sing, so we'll let them sing for us right now." Never, by any sign, let them know that you have lost your temper.

How to handle troublesome players? Occasionally one or two individuals will create such disturbances that some action must be taken. In handling the situation your first approach may be to the group as a whole. Make your appeal to them, perhaps in this way, "Now listen, people, there are 100 of

you and only one of me. How about giving me a break? I can talk pretty loud but not as loud as 100 of you talking at once. How about quieting down while I give you directions, then when we play the game, make all the noise you want. Will you help me out?"

Perhaps it will be necessary to secure the help of some members of the group. Explain the problem and ask them to work with you on it in a quiet friendly way. One leader asks her committee members to help her at parties by scattering throughout the group mixing in and playing the games, but always being on the alert for trouble.

A friendly talk with the troublemaker may solve a problem. If it is possible to praise him for anything he has done, do it at the beginning of the talk and finish on a friendly confident note that the trouble will not happen again.

How to correct mistakes? If an individual is making a mistake, move slowly, quietly toward him, while looking elsewhere, and speak to him softly while still looking away using a sentence such as "If you use the right foot it would be better," or "Try turning to the left—it's easier." If many of the group are making mistakes, stop the game and say, "You're doing pretty well, but let's try to get it smoother." Never embarrass anyone making mistakes by speaking aloud or telling everyone that "the lady in the red dress is doing it incorrectly."

How to select people to demonstrate? If possible, train one of your helpers to be your partner or to demonstrate an activity. If no helper is available, observe the group as you give instructions and select an active, alert young person who is quick thinking, calm and poised. Usually for folk and square dances it is preferable for a woman leader to select for her partner a young girl shorter and lighter than herself, one who seems to have good coordination. It is very difficult for a woman leader to demonstrate a folk dance with an untrained man who is tall and heavy and who becomes stiff with embarrassment when brought out in front of a group.

How to give directions? Give people time to think! Speak slowly when they must digest what you tell them. Speak clearly at all times. Pause frequently. When asking someone to start a game make your request, then keep on talking while he collects his wits and is prepared when you stop talking and want him to start. Nothing is more embarrassing than to be called upon to perform and have many eyes focused on you while you go through the tortures of stage fright and having your mind go blank. *People must have time to think.*

Things to Remember

Give all a chance. Try to include all in your activities—all ages, all types, both sexes, all abilities. If some of the group do not wish to participate, do not urge them and do not make them conspicuous, but at least invite them to join you so that they will feel that they're wanted.

Never have "goats." It is poor leadership to make someone the goat of a stunt, putting him in an impossible situation, holding him up to ridicule, having people laugh at his discomfort.

Watch out for amateur hour performers. Be sure they have high standards, suitable costumes and programs.

Be on guard against "show-offs." Don't let them spoil the fun of the others. Avoid showing shock! There are always people who will try to get you excited, shocked, or worried.

A word to the wise. Keep what you are told to yourself or, if it seems of sufficient importance, tell it only to the proper official. Sometimes be ignorant! If there are hard feelings it is best to ignore them when conducting a program.

Invite the players to come again. Just before the closing activity be sure to call all the players up close to you as you stand on a platform, bench, or some slight elevation, and tell them of coming events, urge them to return and tell their friends about "our good times" and bring them along next time.

A program must never peter out. Always end on a high note with a lively activity, a friendly song, or a patriotic theme. Your job is not done until you've said a word of farewell to as many individuals as possible and expressed the hope that you would see them back bright and early the next time. Keep on smiling until the last person is gone.

Cleaning up. Before the party even starts it is well to assign certain people to the cleaning up job at the end. These are usually your committee members or helpers. If no one has been appointed, try to enlist the cooperation of those who have lingered by saying something like this, "I need a tall man to help me. I wonder if you'd mind closing windows for me?" The leader should always pitch in on the cleaning up job, making a game of it with a laugh or joke or his own contagious en-

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What They Say About Recreation

"THE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE who have to get essential goods to the soldiers and sailors cannot do that job without health and reasonable relaxation to store up energy."—*Charles P. Taft* in *Junior League Magazine.*

"Painting, drawing, craft work, music and other art activities will function not to distract people from the war effort, but to keep them calm and resolute in the face of it." — From *Education in Wartime and After.*

"Recreation has a place in war as well as peace. It can be a saving factor in a struggle which demands that all of us shall be able to give our best efforts on all our fighting fronts, and home and abroad."—*Florence Kerr.*

"The crafts comprise the background of our daily living and we take them for granted, forgetting how plain and forlorn the world would be if we took away the products of skill and resourcefulness and limited ourselves to the bare essentials of nourishment and shelter."—*Thomas Craven* in *The Story of Painting.*

"There is need for a recreation middle ground between dives and divinity."—*Thomas A. Banes,* Chairman, Norfolk, Va., Recreation Commission.

"Recreation is the pleasurable and constructive use of leisure time. It is a physical and mental need, a necessary relaxation and release from strain."—From *A Study of the Park and Recreation Problem of the United States.*

"Thoughtful men have always recognized that only in our leisure can we cultivate those qualities and activities that are distinctly human—thinking, making music, and giving body to our own dreams of beauty."—*Benjamin C. Greenberg.*

"We believe in the vital importance of recreation in a democracy; that the spirit of recreation is the spirit of good will, of peace, of restful living, of creativeness."—From the *Code of the Bay City, Texas, Recreation Council.*

"In time of war it is imperative for communities to recognize that recreation is an essential part of their obligations to their citizens—new or old." —From *Spare Time.*

"The need for human contacts and for a satisfying relation with others is accentuated rather than diminished by the strains of war but is one of the chief needs of young people as well as of adults in war or peace."—*David Cushman Coyle.*

"We in America are fortunate in having a music that is still living and is still being made by plain folks."—*Elsie Singmeister.*

"Experience has demonstrated that under the conditions of city life no function of government is more intimately connected with the welfare, health and happiness of the people than that of supervised recreation."—*Thomas M. Eaton.*

"Recreation is the best means of expressing the creativeness, the individualism, that makes one not like his brother. The kinds of recreation that a man chooses are therefore very important to himself, and, to a lesser degree, his community, the place where he lives."—*William J. Pitt.*

"Music and dance, although independent arts, often intensify each other when combined. They are closely akin because both grow out of the same root—that basic element which underlies all of music and dance and life—rhythm."—*Leopold Stokowski.*

"The most important hour that a man lives is the hour when he chooses what he will do after work."—*Jane Addams.*

"Now, of all times, the restful, rebuilding, healing power of recreation must be released to all the people. Recreation is a source of spiritual power from which one returns with renewed spirit."—*Charles L. Tilden.*

"If we could learn how to balance rest against effort, calmness against strain, quiet against turmoil, we would assure ourselves of joy in living and psychological health for life." — *Josephine Rathbone.*

"We have propaganda enough in this country for the art of music. What we need is practical direction of the nation's resources and capacities in the field. . . . There must be useful work in music for all."—*Howard Taubman* in *Music On My Beat.*

Suggestions for Youth Recreation Programs*

Courtesy Lancaster, Pa., Recreation Association

With the concern which exists over problems of recreation for young people, a statement that gives practical suggestions for organizing and conducting programs for teen age boys and girls will be read with much interest

SINCE NO TWO communities are alike, no two youth programs can be alike; and it has not been the intention of this study to set a hard and fast pattern for youth recreation. Two definite convictions, however, motivate this study: first, that youth needs wholesome recreation opportunities; and second, that recreation programs for young people should give them the widest opportunity to participate in the direction and planning of their own programs.

Community Planning for Youth Recreation

Determining Needs

Before a youth program is established, community groups concerned with youth problems should generally be brought together to study the local situation and to decide whether the existing youth program—if any—is adequate and, if found inadequate, what the needs are. Such an over-all planning committee should have wide representation and should include among others the following groups:

- Representative Young People Themselves
- Public Education and Recreation Agencies
  - Municipal Recreation Department
  - Municipal Park Department
  - Department of Education
- Public Correctional Representatives
  - Probation Officers
  - Juvenile Court Judges
- Representatives of Welfare and Health
- Semipublic Agencies Working with Youth
  - Y. M. C. A.
  - Y. W. C. A.
  - Boy Scouts
  - Girl Scouts
  - Y. M. H. A.
  - and others
- Churches
- Civic Organizations

The committee should make some analysis of what is now being provided by public and semipublic agencies and by commercial interests in the field of youth recreation. The use being made of existing facilities and the participation of youth in existing programs must be examined. It is not enough to have available recreation opportunities unless youth itself feels that it has some part in program planning and direction.

*Extracts from a statement prepared by the Committee for the Study of Teen Age Recreation Problems of the Florida Association of Recreation Workers.

Mobilizing Community Resources

In order to get a program under way some type of adult advisory committee may be formed. Usually a representative youth council is organized. Often these two groups meet jointly to attempt to work out a plan of action. The program itself may be instituted in one of several ways or a combination of ways, such as:

Opening of a youth center or a new program by an existing recreation agency with the help of the advisory committee and the youth council

Expansion of the existing programs of recreation agencies and the organization of a youth council to plan with existing agencies

Setting up of a new program under the direction of the youth advisory committee and the youth council. Often the assistance of existing agencies is secured to provide leadership and financial support.

Adult Advisory Committees

The adult advisory committee may grow out of the planning group and function on a city-wide basis, or it may be organized to serve as a sponsoring group for a specific center or for the program of a single recreation agency. The following are some of the types of advisory committees now in operation:

Council of Youth Agencies

Representatives of youth agencies act as the advisory committee for the youth council and as a steering committee for a youth center program.

Community Advisory Council

This is made up of interested individuals and representatives of civic organizations.

Advisory Council Organized by a Youth Agency

Designed to sponsor the program of one particular agency, such councils have been organized by schools, recreation departments, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and others to act in an advisory capacity.

Advisory Council from Adult Civic Organizations

In some cases a youth program is instituted by a civic organization which sets up an advisory committee to develop and supervise the program.

Organizing Councils of Representative Young People

Along with the adult advisory committee there may be established also a council made up of young people themeslves. It may be one of the following types:

City-wide Youth Councils in Large Cities

These may be made up of representatives from each junior and senior high school of the city, including parochial schools, with representatives chosen through appointment by student officials or through election by means of student government machinery.

Where several youth centers are operating in a city, the city-wide council might be made up of representatives from these various centers.

The council may be made up of representatives from youth agencies — Y.M.C.A., Boy Scouts, Y.W.C.A., Girl Scouts, city recreation department, schools, etc.

Youth Councils in Smaller Communities

The council members may be elected from the schools on a class basis. Generally these include grades 9 through 12.

Representatives may be elected from among those who participate in the program. Election here, too, may be representative of grade groups; or it may represent various hobby and interest groups.

The adult advisory group, school, or adult youth agency authorities may appoint the youth council.

Functions of Youth Councils

With the help of the adult advisory committee, the youth council should serve in the following fields:

Selection of personnel
Securing and developing facilities
Preparation of budget
Securing of funds
Purchase of equipment and supplies
Determining rules and policies
Planning programs
Inaugurating service projects

Relationship Between Adult Advisory Committees and Youth Councils

The two groups may meet together, either regularly or occasionally.

The center director may relay the decisions between the two groups, which may meet separately.

The adult group should serve as a sponsoring agency and keep the program on an even keel, giving especial help with financing.

Decisions relating to activities and facilities should be left as much as possible to the youth councils.

Operation of Youth Centers

Many of the youth recreation efforts have included as part of their programs youth centers—either separate buildings or rooms set aside completely for the use of young people. These generally serve as meeting places for youth groups, "drop-in" centers, and activity centers for hobby groups of various kinds.

Starting of Centers

The representative planning group may have decided that a need existed for one or more youth centers. The group would then consider how such centers should be financed, what facilities would be available, how leadership might be secured, and the type of administrative organization that would allow maximum youth participation.

In many cases it will be found that one of the established youth-serving agencies, public or semi-public, may be able to provide the needed services.

Management of Centers

Center Advisory Committees

These may be the same group as the city-wide advisory committee or a separate group whose main responsibility is the operation of the center. They should be made up of adults sympathetic to the problems of youth who will work as a unit to assist in the operation of the center. The committees should pass on matters pertaining to finance, publicity, volunteers, and general service for the center. They may sit in a joint meeting with the youth council.

Youth Councils

These, too, may in some cases be the same as the city-wide youth council; or, in large cities especially, concerned with the operation of a specific center. Special center committees are generally also desirable. These might be:

Executive committee (composed of youth council officers and perhaps chairmen of the other committees)

House committee (to set up rules pertaining to the house and equipment, the answering of the telephone)

Program committee

Membership committee (to secure members, give out membership cards)

Canteen committee

Service committee

Publicity committee

Other temporary committees, for special events such as dances, tournaments, games, and entertainments

A watermelon party, with all they could eat, was one of the social activities given for intermediate boys and girls of Roxana, Illinois, by a committee of townspeople

Courtesy Roxana, Illinois, Recreation Department

Leadership

Adult volunteer leadership can render outstanding service in youth centers. Experience has shown, however, that some paid leadership is necessary to the successful operation of centers. Such leadership should have the ability to assist youth in planning programs rather than to superimpose programs on youth. Leaders with professional training adequate for their duties should be sought.

The duties and responsibilities of the center director include: supervision of maintenance and janitorial services, ordering and caring for equipment and supplies, establishing community relationships, conducting special activities where the skill of a volunteer is not sufficient, keeping records and making reports and other clerical work, acting as a resource for the youth and adults in planning the programs for the center, and, where necessary, training volunteers for the specific duties which they are to perform.

Facilities and Equipment

In most cases ideal facilities are impossible to obtain. A small amount of money and labor spent in remodelling a store building or community center room may provide a usable facility. In many cases the young people themselves will help secure furniture and redecorate and plan the needed changes in facilities.

The atmosphere of a youth center should be wholesome — clean walls and floors, airy, light, with furniture in good condition—not just worn-out, discarded junk.

The equipment in the center will be determined by the use for which the center is intended. If it is to be a drop-in center only, it will need less equipment than if, in addition, it is to be used as a center for hobby groups and recreation activities.

Essential equipment
- A good floor for dancing
- A juke box or piano (preferably both)
- A snack bar
- A lounge and reading area
- Tables for games
- Office or desk for records

Desirable equipment and facilities
- Table tennis tables
- Separate rooms or sections for committee meetings and for hobby groups (such as photography, music, woodworking, airplane modeling, and other crafts)
- Storage space for equipment and supplies
- Pool tables
- Adjacent outdoor areas for sports and other activities
- Skating area
- Swimming pool or bathing beach
- Library
- Outdoor cooking
- Auditorium space
- Gymnasium

As far as possible, the recreational resources of the community should be enlisted through the program from the center.

Financing of Centers

Most centers can be financed through one of the following sources or a combination of these:
- Municipal government
- Recreation department
- School board
- Community chest
- Sponsoring organizations (as Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Lions Club, Rotary, etc.)
- Club or center membership (monthly or yearly dues)
- Gifts and donations from individuals
- Profits from snack bar or canteen within center
- Community drive for center funds.

Two types of financial support will be necessary: first, funds for the securing of a facility, its renovation, and the securing of equipment; and second, operation expenses on an annual basis. Donations of money and equipment have generally been available for the establishment of the facility. It is generally best, however, to tie the operation expenses with some permanent financial set-up to insure the permanence and stability of the program. In some cases it has been found feasible to secure, through gifts, funds necessary for rent and other operation expenses, and to depend on the city or community chest for the paid leadership which is generally one of the largest items in a center budget.

An annual budget should be prepared with youth participating in its preparation. Good expenditure procedures should be set up and strict accounting made of all funds.

Some centers have found it advisable to make small membership charges. These generally should go into the general operating budget of the centers.

For the benefit of readers who may not be familiar with these publications, we call attention to the following pamphlets dealing with youth recreation which are available from the National Recreation Association: *Teen Trouble* (10 cents); *"Gotta Date Tonight?"* (15 cents); *Centers All Their Own* (15 cents); and *Preventing Wartime Delinquency,* by Lois Sager (15 cents).

Courtesy Roxana, Illinois, Recreation Department

An interested committee of Roxana citizens assumed responsibility for arranging a series of parties for boys and girls of junior age level

Charges are often made for special events such as holiday dances. This money is usually used to defray the cost of special music, decorations, or refreshments.

Problems of Operation

Center operation problems should be the concern of the youth council in cooperation with the adult advisory group. Among the problems to be settled are:

- The ages and groups the center is to serve
- The basis of membership or use of the center
- Rules governing the operation of the center
- Registration of center users
- Membership cards
- If a constitution and bylaws are drawn up, the following should be considered:
  - Election of officers and terms of service
  - Appointment of committees
  - Voting procedures
  - Membership
  - Bylaws governing organization and use of center

Program Suggestions for Youth

Young people themselves are the best judges of the activities in which they wish to participate. They should at all times have a part in the planning and direction of such activities. There is always present a temptation for the paid and volunteer leaders to feel that they know what to plan. A superimposed program will generally not bring a wide response.

Some youth councils have found it wise to get from youth an expression of what they wish to do. This may be done through individual questionnaires filled out through the cooperation of the schools or through securing expressions of opinion from large groups of young people. A questionnaire affording opportunities to check a wide variety of activities may provide the basis for planning hobby groups, social events, athletic programs. The questionnaire may also show the time available for recreation and the need or lack of need for expanded programs in youth-serving agencies, schools, and youth councils.

Recreation Activities in the Youth Program

The following list is meant to be suggestive of the types of things young people enjoy:

- Lounge and "drop-in" center, containing reading room meeting place for youth groups and informal gatherings

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United Front for Youth in Fort Wayne

"A united front against Fort Wayne youth's problems" is the slogan of the Wayne Youth Commission which, with the young people, is tackling some of the problems that the war has intensified in many cities.

PROMOTERS of an idea that soon engulfed the entire community, the Boys and Girls Committee of the Lions Club in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, took action recently against the threat of juvenile delinquency by inviting all agencies interested in young people to come together at a public meeting and discuss the problem as it affected the community. Of even more immediate value to Ft. Wayne was the fact that the subject did not lie fallow in the pages of a secretary's notebook. A second meeting, convoked when enthusiasm and energy were still in the effervescent stage, disposed of the matters of electing officers, expressing aims and policies, and naming this new functioning group. It was in this fashion that the Wayne Youth Commission was born.

The Commission has a number of accomplishments to its credit, but it is its "Teen Canteen" which appeals most to the imagination. Once a downtown youth center had been proposed, the Junior Chamber of Commerce undertook the task of locating a building and equipping it. Women's clubs cooperated with the commission's Youth Center Committee and the results were remarkable in these days of war shortages. A four-story building was secured and was furnished with an eye to the complete social recreation needs of the young people of the community. Furthermore, an energetic finance committee has, by private subscription, raised funds to date amounting to about $6,000.

For five days early in November parents of Ft. Wayne, teachers, city officials, business men, and high school boys and girls themselves came in throngs to view their new "Teen Canteen." Community interest in this venture has been of widest latitude, for at least thirty-eight local agencies are represented in the Wayne Youth Commission. During those five days young people who were eligible registered for future attendance, and on the sixth day—Saturday night, to be exact—600 of them paid admission to a dance on the spacious third floor which serves either as dance hall or as auditorium. In the meantime the second floor, the chief attraction of which is a canteen and a juke box, was so crowded "you could scarcely walk through it," according to an interested adult spectator. The first floor, with lounge and check room and tables for playing bridge, was also jammed to capacity. Sixteen hundred youngsters were proving that the time, the expense, and the energy spent on the project had not been wasted.

Membership figures reached the 3,500 mark before two weeks were up. With dues of fifty cents a year and with funds coming in from dance admissions and from the juke box, the committee feels that within a year the canteen will be self-supporting.

Rules and Regulations

Eight representatives from each of the public high schools make up a student council which keeps the Wayne Youth Commission informed as to the views and desires of Ft. Wayne boys and girls. This council has worked out, together with a policies committee composed of adults from the commission, the following regulations which have been adopted for the administration of the "Teen Canteen."

Membership. Membership in the Teen Canteen shall be limited to those of teen age, resident of Allen County, who are not attending grade school.

No person who is in service uniform, except a father, mother, brother or sister of a member, or who is married, or who is over nineteen years of age, unless in a supervisory capacity, shall be admitted for participation.

Any person violating any rule, or guilty of unbecoming conduct, may be expelled upon majority vote of the Student Council or by the

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Fort Wayne's Youth Center contains a large auditorium or dance floor with a stage; a soft drink bar; lounging rooms; game rooms; executive offices, and the headquarters of a number of youth organizations in the city. The basement will be used for games and will have a dark room, handcraft shop and other facilities for hobbies.

Art with a Little a

By ROCKWELL KENT

"Our incentive . . . in practising any or all of what are called 'The Arts,' is love of making things with our hands," states Norman Rockwell in his article, reprinted by permission from the May 1943 issue of *Craft Horizons*.

A LAW SUIT was in progress: an architect was suing his client, or the client was suing his architect, or — and most likely — they were suing each other. And somehow or other I had been called as an "expert" witness.

"What is your profession?" asked the lawyer.

"I am a painter," I said.

The lawyer looked a bit confused. The judge looked up.

"Painter?" said the judge. "Do you paint houses?"

"No, I paint pictures," I answered.

"We call that being an artist," said the judge very pleasantly.

"We picture painters," I answered, "leave it to others to call us artists if they think that we deserve the title. To ourselves we are just painters."

And if the business of the court that day had been to settle this matter, I might have continued by explaining that our incentive in painting pictures, chiselling in stone, modelling in clay, carving in wood, engraving in metal, in practising any or all of what are called "The Arts," is the love of making things with our hands. In other words: the artist is first, last and always a craftsman. The definition that "genius is the infinite capacity for taking pains" is a recognition of the infinite labor that goes into art. It is a recognition of the supreme importance of craftsmanship.

If the business of the court that day had been to settle legally and, on that basis of common sense which is presumed to underlie the law, to divest the whole subject of art of all the metaphysical nonsense with which it has been clothed and restore to art as a universal human activity its fundamental right to be regarded as a useful craft, the judge and jury, the lawyers and the witnesses, might have rated immortality.

At any rate, all hearsay and conjecture, all imagining and generalization on the part of witnesses would have been barred as immaterial and irrelevant. No goddess Inspiration, no reference

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You can feel the sea in this pottery designed by Rockwell Kent and executed by the Vernon Kilns in Los Angeles

Courtesy Craft Horizons

A Teen Age Recreation Survey in Long Beach

By WALTER L. SCOTT
Director of Municipal and School Recreation
and
Supervisor of Physical Education in Schools
Long Beach, California

Boys and girls of Long Beach tell what their recreational interests are, what they like best to do, and what additional activities they would like to have

PUBLIC RECREATION programs, once successfully established, have a tendency to follow a pattern—a tendency to resist change. Certain activities may be stressed season after season and year after year simply because administrators know that they are wholesome and because they consistently attract a certain average of participation.

Wartime conditions have a tendency to disturb complacency and to impel appraisal of what is being done so that an even greater contribution may be made to community happiness and welfare, especially juvenile welfare.

Both of these observations apply aptly to the Long Beach coordinated school and municipal recreation program in which a list of activities has been built up and carried on consistently over a period of fifteen years. This has been a large program, particularly in the fields of aquatic sports and athletics. The fields of art, music, rhythms, dramatics, and handicraft were also served, and social recreation had a prominent place. However, the lack of an adequate and challenging social recreation activity program for the teen age group was apparent, and this was the age of those whose conduct was beginning to attract comment from one border of the nation to the other. The impact of war was doing something to these youngsters, and it became evident that recreation programs needed to be overhauled to make them more effective.

Prompted by the desire to keep pace with the needs of the times, problems were studied from several points of view. As one move which seemed logical it was decided to approach junior high school and senior high school boys and girls to get an expression of opinion regarding their recreation preferences. A questionnaire was designed and circulated, and, as a result, the Department has at hand the statements of 3,340 students—a total which provides more than a mere sampling and which should be a reliable indication of the general preferences of the age groups represented.

Long Beach, California, is a seacoast community, a home port of the Pacific Fleet in peacetime; in wartime, the center of vast military, naval, and industrial activity. According to the latest census, the population was 163,271 in 1940. Today it is estimated at from 225,000 to 250,000. Surf and still water bathing are among the natural advantages which have been highly improved. Existing parks, playgrounds, athletic fields and clubhouses are a credit to the city. On the other hand, the city is without publicly-owned swimming pools or gymnasiums. Climatic conditions encourage outdoor activities during the greater part of the year.

We Asked Them —

Omitted from the suggested activities list were reading, movies, usual types of commercial recreation, and purely spectator pastimes in general, not that many such activities are not good recreation but because such things are commonly outside the scope of supervision by a public recreation department. The mention of many of these activities in the report on hobby interests may be noticed. Also omitted was football, a popular sport more frequently associated with school physical education activities. The fact that mention of this sport was possible only by writing it in constituted a disadvantage as compared with other team sports. Oddly enough, by the write-in method, football was nineteenth in the "doing" column for both junior and senior high school boys.

The physical education instructors in the various schools assisted in making the survey by distributing the blanks to their regular classes, giving uniform and previously agreed upon explanation and instructions, and collecting the blanks and delivering them to the central office. Since physical education is compulsory and is participated in by all boys and girls in the Long Beach schools, the students approached represented a perfect cross section of the youth of the community of the age groups included. The

blanks were simple in form, presenting a list of thirty-eight activities, all but four of which were regularly supervised. Ample blank lines were included for write-in additions. Three questions were asked, all to be answered by simple check marks. These questions were:

1. "What activities do you frequently engage in?"
2. "What are your three best-liked activities?"
3. "Indicate the activities concerning which you would like more information and greater opportunity."

Included on the blank was space for writing in three hobby interests. No suggestive list was provided.

What the Survey Revealed

No doubt it is natural that in a city located on the seacoast the activity which placed first as a best-liked sport frequently engaged in was swimming. This was the decision of all groups in the survey. All but the senior high school girls listed it as the activity in which more knowledge and opportunity were desired. Swimming was also listed as the leading sports hobby for all groups.

Perhaps the most direct way to give the reader the salient points revealed in the questionnaire returns is by tabular arrangements. This may be done by showing the place on the list given each activity—that is, whether its place is first, second, or third, etc., in the number of votes given it. As explained, each student checked three columns on the questionnaire which we will specify as "doing," "liking," and "more knowledge." For convenience this table is divided into two parts, the first giving the activities which headed the survey in positions numbered from one to ten:

	DOING	LIKING	MORE KNOWLEDGE
		SENIOR HIGH BOYS	
1	Swimming	Swimming	Swimming
2	Basketball	Basketball	Boxing
3	Baseball	Camping	Wrestling
4	Softball	Baseball	Model aircraft
5	Model aircraft	Model aircraft	Life saving
6	Camping	Social dancing	Baseball
7	Handball	Boxing	Basketball
8	Social dancing	Softball	Fishing
9	Fishing	Fishing	Camping
10	Gardening	Wrestling	Tennis
		SENIOR HIGH GIRLS	
1	Swimming	Swimming	Tennis
2	Social dancing	Social dancing	Social dancing
3	Tennis	Tennis	Swimming
4	Volley ball	Camping	Dramatics
5	Basketball	Softball	Camping
6	Baseball	Dramatics	Badminton
7	Softball	Basketball	Life saving
8	Camping	Volley ball	Handcraft
9	Badminton	Baseball	Fishing
10	Gardening	Badminton	Volley ball
		JUNIOR HIGH BOYS	
1	Swimming	Swimming	Swimming
2	Baseball	Baseball	Baseball
3	Softball	Model aircraft	Model aircraft
4	Model aircraft	Camping	Boxing
5	Basketball	Softball	Wrestling
6	Camping	Basketball	Camping
7	Boxing	Fishing	Fishing
8	Fishing	Boxing	Basketball
9	Wrestling	Wrestling	Softball
10	Track and field	Football	Life saving
		JUNIOR HIGH GIRLS	
1	Swimming	Swimming	Swimming
2	Baseball	Social dancing	Social dancing
3	Social dancing	Tennis	Tennis
4	Basketball	Baseball	Dramatics
5	Volley ball	Camping	Camping
6	Softball	Dramatics	Baseball
7	Paddle tennis	Sketching	Badminton
8	Tennis	Group singing	Life saving
9	Group singing	Softball	Sketching
10	Gardening	Artcraft	Paddle tennis

NOTE: Of these activities, all were regularly supervised by the Long Beach Recreation Commission before the time of the survey except social dancing, camping, boxing, and wrestling.

Photo by Jasper Nutter

Day camping at Camp Sea Hawk is one of the most popular activities for boys in the summer program

Everyone examining this table must agree that, first of all, it reflects keen interest in clean, active recreation, and in this respect it is a tribute to the wholesomeness of the four groups represented. These young people are not "going to the dogs" as some would have us believe. Those who can remember the old days, before the organization of supervised public recreation had made much progress, know the dangers which confronted the teenagers of that day when much idle time was spent in hanging around smoky pool halls, livery stables, and the corner saloon. Today's off-side amusements include certain taverns and road houses, indecent shows, and the badly supervised type of public dance halls. In the face of all of these things it is heartening to realize that young people are benefiting so decidedly through present-day recreation programs.

Close study will reveal both remarkable similarities and striking differences between the several sections of the table, but all following a pattern which appears highly consistent. One point which may have great significance is the similarity between the likes of high school and junior high school girls. This may reveal a degree of maturity on the part of the juniors beyond that with which they have generally been credited. For instance, in the "liking" column, the first six activities named are practically the same for the two groups, as are the first five in the "more knowledge" column.

As girls listed baseball high in the "doing" column, we infer that some may have confused it with softball, although some may have reported their spectator interest in the sport.

Swimming, as previously pointed out, is at the top throughout the lists, except that it takes third place on the list of what senior high school girls want to learn more about. Life saving, a related activity, is too far down the list to appear in the table showing the first ten activity interests in either the "doing" or the "liking" column, but in the case of the "more knowledge" column it appears for all four groups.

In the "doing" column, gardening was in tenth place in three of the four lists, and in the case of the fourth it was eleventh. This is a remarkably uniform listing, but equally noticeable is the fact that it missed placement on any of the "liking" or "more knowledge" lists in this table.

Undoubtedly the position of social dancing on these lists has attracted the attention of the reader. This activity is in second place on the "doing" list for senior high school girls, and third on the same list for junior high girls, and it is in second place on both the "liking" and "more knowledge" columns for both senior and junior high school girls. With high school boys it is eighth in the "doing" column, sixth in the "liking" column, while it missed listing in this table by being eleventh in the "more knowledge" column. In the case of junior high school boys it does not get into the first ten groups at all, being twenty-first in the "doing" column, thirteenth in the "liking" column, and twelfth in the "more knowledge" column.

Tennis is high on all lists for both senior and junior high school girls. In the case of the boys

it is in tenth place in the "more knowledge" column for the high school ages, thirteenth on their "doing" list, and eleventh on their "liking" list. With junior high school boys it was twentieth on their "doing" list, and eighteenth on their "liking" list.

Notice that the position of fishing is about uniform on all lists for boys. In the case of high school girls it is found ninth on the "more knowledge" list, while on the "doing" list it was twenty-seventh, and on the "liking" list, eighteenth. With junior high girls it was thirty-second on the "doing" list, twenty-second on the "liking" list, and eighteenth on the "more knowledge" list. Organized fishing clubs have been composed exclusively of boys.

Attention is also particularly invited to the place camping occupies. In contrast with most other activities mentioned, camping had not been promoted by the Recreation Commission at the time the questionnaire was completed. The fact that in this part of the country, within a hundred miles of the city, every type of natural camping facility is to be found from the seashore to the lakes and woods in the high elevations of the Sierras, may have much to do with the popularity of this type of outing activity. Camping has been promoted locally by several of the character-building organizations.

Perhaps the fact that there appears no mention in this table of musical activities except in the "liking" column for junior high school girls, where group singing appears in eighth place, has been noticed. In addition to group singing, playground bands and orchestras were also listed on the questionnaire. These activities show up frequently in the second table to be presented, which lists the activities appearing in eleventh to twentieth place.

The two tables will provide information for a nearly complete analysis of the survey. Of the thirty-eight activities listed on the questionnaire form, all appear in the two tables except eight: auditorium programs, puppetry, nature groups, circus pageants, basketry, storytelling, and girls' play days. General observation on the playgrounds indicates that most of these are very popular with elementary age children.

Of the many write-ins, the most frequently mentioned were horseback riding, skating, bowling, and sailing. Of these, sailing is the only one promoted by this Department. No further attempt to evaluate the survey or to comment on special features will be made. A great amount of comparison must be made before all of the significance is apparent, but this will be left to the reader, as an attempt to analyze fully all sections of the report would probably result in overcomplication and defeat the purpose.

As explained, hobby interests were not suggested on the questionnaire form, but each boy and girl was requested to write in three hobbies which claimed the most interest. As a result a wide variety of activities were listed—too many to give in full in this report. Some highlights are interesting and important to consider along with the recreational activity lists which have been given.

The teen age dance program combines instruction with social enjoyment in the Long Beach program

Photo by Jasper Nutter

	DOING	LIKING	MORE KNOWLEDGE
	SENIOR HIGH BOYS		
11	Wrestling	Tennis	Social dancing
12	Boxing	Handball	Softball
13	Tennis	Track and field	Tumbling
14	Badminton	Band and orchestra	Handball
15	Track and field	*Football	Track and field
16	Life saving	Life saving	Badminton
17	Paddle tennis	Gardening	Band and orchestra
18	Band and orchestra	Paddle tennis	Model boats
19	*Football	Tumbling	Sketching
20	Volley ball	Bicycling	Paddle tennis
	SENIOR HIGH GIRLS		
11	Group singing	Group singing	Gardening
12	Paddle tennis	Sketching	Sketching
13	Rhythms	Artcraft	Paddle tennis
14	Sketching	Band and orchestra	Rhythms
15	Dramatics	Handcraft	Softball
16	Handcraft	Gardening	Artcraft
17	Artcraft	Rhythms	Basketball
18	Folk dancing	Fishing	Tumbling
19	Band and orchestra	Model aircraft	Group singing
20	Square dancing	Bicycling	Baseball
	JUNIOR HIGH BOYS		
11	Gardening	Model boats	Tumbling
12	Model boats	Tumbling	Social dancing
13	Band and orchestra	Social dancing	Model boats
14	Handball	Track and field	Track and field
15	Tumbling	Band and orchestra	Tennis
16	Paddle tennis	Bicycling	Handcraft
17	Bicycling	Sketching	Gardening
18	Handcraft	Tennis	Paddle tennis
19	*Football	Artcraft	Band and orchestra
20	Tennis	Life saving	Badminton
	JUNIOR HIGH GIRLS		
11	Rhythms	Badminton	Handcraft
12	Camping	Basketball	Group singing
13	Sketching	Tumbling	Rhythms
14	Badminton	Paddle tennis	Gardening
15	Dramatics	Handcraft	Basketball
16	Handcraft	Bicycling	Softball
17	Bicycling	Band and orchestra	Artcraft
18	Band and orchestra	Volley ball	Fishing
19	Folk dancing	Life saving	Volley ball
20	Square dancing	Gardening	Bicycling

*Football, omitted from printed list, as explained, was probably handicapped by the necessity of writing in. No doubt it would have placed higher if it had been listed.

Two ways of tabulating such hobby returns suggest themselves. One method would require an item headed "collecting," under which all kinds of collecting interests would be placed. The result would place this type of activity very high. For instance, it would be second for high school boys, third for high school girls, third for junior high boys, and second for junior high girls. Far in the lead in all groups would be activities grouped as "sports, athletic games and skills." Activities classes as "homemaking and personal" would be sixth for high school girls, and eighth for junior high school girls.

While the general grouping of hobby interests might prove interesting, within the space available, it will probably be of more value to list the hobbies specifically. For this reason we have selected the first twenty-five hobbies for each group. Of these lists the following activities were not promoted by the Recreation Commission: Aviation, alley bowling, boxing, cars, chemistry, certain types of collecting, cooking, social dancing, designing, horseback riding, hunting, knitting, mechanics, animal raising, photography, piano, radio, reading, skating, swing, and wrestling.

"Movies and shows" as a hobby requires a word of explanation. It seems probable that most of those mentioning them refer to commercial movie shows. However the Department conducts an extensive playground movie program which may have influenced some replies.

The reader will notice how closely the hobby

lists parallel the recreational activity lists in the leading activities mentioned. No further comment is required, except that it may be pointed out that certain appear on all four lists. These are swimming, dancing, baseball, model airplane building, photography, handcrafts, and collecting.

TWENTY-FIVE SPECIFIC HOBBIES

	HIGH SCHOOL BOYS	HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS
1	Swimming	Swimming
2	Model airplane building	Dancing
3	Collecting stamps	Music
4	Fishing	Reading
5	Photography	Tennis
6	Baseball	Horseback riding
7	Football	Bowling
8	Aviation	Skating
9	Mechanics	Collecting stamps
10	Radio	Photography
11	Pets and animal raising	Swimming
12	Reading	Piano
13	Cars	Singing
14	Horseback riding	Scrapbook
15	Basketball	Baseball
16	Gardening	Movies and shows
17	Tennis	Drawing
18	Bowling	Bicycling
19	Boating	Cooking
20	Woodworking	Collecting recordings
21	Dancing	Gardening
22	Art	Knitting
23	Collecting coins	Camping
24	Skating	Dramatics
25	Handcrafts	Hiking

	JUNIOR HIGH BOYS	JUNIOR HIGH GIRLS
1	Model airplane building	Swimming
2	Swimming	Dancing
3	Collecting stamps	Reading
4	Baseball	Horseback riding
5	Aviation	Stamp collecting
6	Fishing	Skating
7	Camping	Baseball
8	Football	Tennis
9	Model boat building	Collecting movie stars' pictures
10	Hunting	Drawing
11	Boxing	Dramatics
12	Basketball	Movies
13	Photography	Bicycling
14	Collecting coins	Sewing
15	Chemistry	Singing
16	Boating	Piano
17	Pets and animal raising	Collecting dolls
18	Model building	Photography
19	Softball	Handcrafts
20	Horseback riding	Knitting
21	Drawing	Scrapbook
22	Wrestling	Collecting perfume bottles
23	Gardening	Collecting match folders
24	Collecting photos, pictures	Designing
25	Dancing	Sketching

Doing Something About It

Confident of the value of the survey as being indicative of the desires of the young people, certain steps were taken at once to do something about it. New activities were started and others were expanded. We believe our program is "on the beam" now. At least the newer and expanded activities listed herewith are attracting enthusiastic and large groups of young people.

1. Developed Camp Sea Hawk — day camp with plans developing for overnight use.
2. Started family playground picnic programs.
3. Started teen age dances (junior high school emphasis).
4. Started monthly matinee dances in high schools and junior high schools.
5. Started weekly Friday night dances at municipal auditorium, high school, and junior college students.
6. Rented pools for swimming classes.
7. Rented gymnasiums for basketball.
8. Expanded Saturday athletic program for junior high boys.
9. Doubled model aircraft classes on playgrounds.
10. Doubled playground movie schedules.
11. Expanded community (auditorium) entertainment programs for families.
12. Increased Victory Gardening tremendously.

NOTE: Mr. Scott wishes to express his appreciation of the assistance given in the preparation of this article by Lloyd A. Rochford, Research and Publications Consultant of the Long Beach Recreation Commission.

"I am not one of those people who takes a gloomy view of the younger generation of Americans. That generation is supposed to have been going to the dogs ever since history began. As far back as the tenth century before Christ the gloomy old Greek poet, Hesiod, was crying, 'I see no hope for the future of our people if they are to be dependent upon the frivolous youth of today. For certainly all the youth are reckless beyond comparison and opinionated far beyond their years. When I was a boy we were taught to be discreet and respectful toward our elders, but the present youth are exceeding wise and impatient of restraint.' Hesiod should have known better. To judge by history the younger generation always grows up and develops some sense just in time to save civilization.

"Seriously, I believe that our young people are making a magnificent adjustment to an extremely difficult wartime situation. . . . They are not only 'taking it.' They are making positive contributions to the winning of the war. . . . And they understand as perhaps no other generation of youngsters has understood what it means to be citizens of a free democracy. . . ."—*Charles P. Taft* in the *Journal of Social Hygiene,* November 1943.

Mardi Gras a la Genesee Settlement

By MARGARET MCGEE
Genesee Settlement House
Rochester, New York

The name Mardi gras ("fat Tuesday") is applied to one day — Shrove Tuesday — the day before Ash Wednesday which opens the Lenten season, and its origin was religious. It was a feast before a fast, a day of fun before the long period of atonement.

WHEN THE HUM and excitement of Christmas are over, a pause known as the zero hour occurs in the life of a club worker. Since it is far too early to begin Easter programs, what can be found that will hold the interest of the group?

Last summer our day camp carried out a Mardi gras program that could, no doubt, be used to better advantage at this time of year, for imitation of that famous festival is a "natural" for the period immediately following Christmas. Mardi gras affords many possibilities for the creative spirit, it is a project that has no age limit in appeal, and it is colorful enough to attract the attention of the whole community.

In our neighborhood, we knew, the term, "Mardi gras," was quite meaningless. Our first job, therefore, was to orient the children to our idea. This broadside, proposing a program of carnival days and a Mardi gras, was sent out to schools and community:

> Have you ever seen a carnival? Perhaps not, but I'm sure you have heard of one, haven't you? You can easily imagine what one is like.
>
> It is really a time when people have a good time. It's a time of happiness and joy when everyone just lets himself go. But who got this idea of carnivals and where do they come from?
>
> People make carnivals for themselves to celebrate some big occasion. They have them in the big cities in the South, and they have them in South America and Mexico, too. Everybody gets together and makes plans for the big carnival. They decide what kind of costumes they want and what their floats will be like.
>
> Since anybody can make a carnival for himself, how would you kids like to have one all your own at the end of day camp? It would be lots of fun—but it means plenty of work, too. But work like this is always part of the fun.
>
> Now don't get me wrong. Working toward a carnival isn't going to interfere with swimming and hikes and things like that. You see, you can work on the Mardi gras on the days that you don't go swimming and stay at the Settlement House. Instead of just making something and taking it home, it would be more fun if you make something that would help make the carnival—costumes, floats, etc. What a lot of fun we could have if we'd all settle down and get busy! You can do it if you'll put your minds to it.
>
> You know, in New Orleans — that's in the South — they have a very big carnival every year that they call the Mardi gras. Mardi gras is a sort of fancy name for carnival. If we have a carnival we can call it the Mardi gras. We can dress up, have a big procession, floats, and everything that they have at the real Mardi gras. We can even choose a king and queen and pages. You could invite your families and friends — let everyone have a good time.
>
> Well, kids, it's up to you. What do you say? DO WE HAVE A MARDI GRAS?

By the time day camp started the children were at least familiar with the terms. During the first week of camp a movie entitled "New Orleans" was shown. The climax of this movie, scenes from the Mardi gras, were shown twice. Later, at assembly, the children heard the story of the first Mardi gras and how the celebration has come to be a national play day — a day attended by people from all parts of the United States.

Literature on the subject, we discovered, was all adult, so we wrote our own for the children and distributed the stories, along with travel folders of the deep South. Thus we hoped to create at least an impression of what a Mardi gras could be. We explained to the children what the real carnival days are like and what we had planned for *our* carnival days.

Carnival days, arranged for the Fridays preceding the closing of camp, were each given a name, such as Wheel Day, Backward Day, Couple Day, Bring-a-Friend Day. On Wheel Day the children came on skates, scooters and wagons. The very young ones made pin wheels and had a pin wheel race. Names of winners of events were recorded each carnival day, and prizes were awarded by the king and queen at the Mardi gras, which was closing day of camp.

Enthusiasm was slow in appearing, but once the older and more proficient children got the idea, it was touch and go to the finish. For the Mardi gras we suggested a Mother Goose theme, since many of the children were under twelve. But fairy

(Continued on page 636)

Fit to Fight

By Brigadier General WALTER L. WEIBLE
Director of Military Training
Army Service Forces

THOSE of us charged with responsibility for military training in the Army Service Forces have the task of developing inductees into efficient fighting men as quickly as possible.

Given every advantage, our job is still a difficult one because of the complicated nature of modern war. This is a technical war in which 90 per cent of our soldiers must fill assignments requiring some degree of specialized knowledge or skill. They must fly planes which can be kept in the air only by the efficient functioning of hundreds of expert technicians on the ground. They must operate tanks whose giant engines, revolving turrets, and delicate gyro-stabilizers challenge the skill of the ablest technicians. They must fire guns whose accuracy and speed is controlled by mechanical and electrical instruments but little less complicated than those in the plane and tank. They must operate radios, telephones and teletypes.

Add to this the pressure caused by the demands for speed and you arrive at some conception of our difficulties. We are competing against enemies who have spent years in training their youth and adults to fight. To overcome this handicap, every minute of our training time now must make up for the years of delay in beginning our own preparations. Every hour of prior training is an hour saved from the precious time required to develop a civilian into a soldier ready for combat.

The speed and efficiency with which we can do our job of postinduction training is largely determined by the proficiency of the inductees when they come to us. We can train them more quickly and effectively if, when they reach us, they possess an appreciation of the cause for which we are fighting; a general understanding of the nature of military life; a mastery of simple communication and mathematical skills; and a background of technical training or experience which will be useful in some specialized Army job.

It is *important* that inductees possess these qualifications; it is *essential* that they be physically fit.

I welcome the opportunity of discussing this essential prerequisite of military training with you who have done so much

U. S. troops of the Ranger Battalions, America's Special Service soldiers, are now in training with the Commandos somewhere in the United Kingdom

Official Signal Corps Photo

The Army is asking of schools, playgrounds, and similar organizations that they send boys with a solid foundation of physical fitness on which to build.

The elements essential in preinduction training were outlined by Brigadier General Weible in an address delivered at the annual meeting of the Federation of State High School Athletic Associations which was held January 7, 1944, in Chicago. For use in RECREATION a few deletions have been made in the article.

to encourage and promote physical fitness among the youth of the nation.

Although I shall confine my remarks to a discussion of the need for health and physical fitness as it relates to Army training and combat duty, I would like to mention in passing that thousands of potential soldiers never reach us because they are rejected by local Selective Service boards or induction stations for physical deficiencies. At a time when the Selective Service Administration is literally "scraping the bottom of the barrel" for men to meet our Army quotas and to replace the casualties which must inevitably come as the war progresses, we are denied the services of over 200 in every thousand available men between the ages of 18 and 37 years because they are unable to pass the required physical tests. The physical deficiencies of many of these "rejects" might have been avoided or corrected through proper attention in earlier life.

Essential Qualities of Physical Fitness

What specific qualities of physical fitness are of most assistance to the soldier in training and in combat? They may be summarized by the following definitions and situations.

Endurance—prolonged physical exertion without excessive fatigue. The soldier's day at a typical Replacement Training Center begins with "First Call" at 5:45 A. M. and ends with "Taps" at 10:00 P. M. And this day of sixteen hours is still too short to include all the class work, drill, calisthenics, hikes, and other activities expected of him. In combat he may have days when he must march twenty miles with a forty pound pack on his back, swim swollen rivers, and climb rugged mountains. Whatever his schedule in training or his mission in combat, you may be certain that he will need physical endurance in abundance.

Muscular strength—the ability to lift, push, or pull heavy objects. An Army truck axle deep in the mud must be lifted out and sped on its way. Machine guns, mortars, and bazookas must be carried to firing positions. Monstrous shells must be lifted into the chambers of guns. A scout must climb the highest tree in the woods. These and thousands of Army jobs like them require sheer physical strength.

Agility—the ability to handle one's body quickly and efficiently. An enemy tank is speeding through the woods. Enemy snipers concealed in trees throughout the forest eagerly await the appearance of a human target. Enemy artillery shells are whistling overhead. A soldier's ability to roll quickly away from the approaching tank, to dive into a foxhole, to dodge from tree to tree, to hurdle a stone wall, may some day save his life.

Speed—the ability to move rapidly. An enemy pillbox is two hundred yards ahead. Before it can be neutralized we must move closer in so that our machine gun and rifle fire will be more effective and our flame throwers and hand grenades employed effectively. The speed with which the movement is made and the rapidity with which the guns are set up in their new positions may determine the success or failure of the mission.

Flexibility—the ability to turn, bend, and twist the body into unusual positions and movements. Lying on his stomach the soldier sees his objective in the distance. Before he can get there he must worm around logs, dodge land mines, roll into shell holes and squirm through a seemingly endless maze of barbed wire. And enemy machine guns are laying a steady sheet of grazing fire immediately over his head. To negotiate the intervening terrain, he must execute many body movements resembling those of a professional contortionist.

Posture—the ability to maintain one's body in correct positions, healthy, alert and ready for action. On the parade ground, in the classroom, on the street—everywhere—a soldier is judged by his posture and military bearing. Posture has a direct relation to alertness.

Relaxation—the ability to avoid extreme and unnecessary tension before, during, and after periods of alertness and strenuous activity. There are few intervals for relaxation in the heat of battle; every man must be "on his toes" while at his duty station. But when there is a lull in battle or when replacements give his temporary relief, he must have the knack of relaxing quickly and completely so that he may be refreshed for whatever task may lie ahead.

Fighting spirit—securely entrenched in concrete

placements, protected in front by the open sea and a beach strewn with land mines and barbed wire, guarded overhead by an umbrella of airplanes, supported in the rear by heavy artillery, the enemy awaits our attack.

Our men approach the beach in small boats. With rifles, ammunition, and a minimum of equipment, they go overboard and plunge through the surf into the deadly fire of the enemy. They weave their way across the bullet-swept beach, storm the enemy fortifications, drive the foe inland, and consolidate their beach-head. This scene has been enacted in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, the Aleutians, and in far flung islands of the Pacific.

Against tremendous odds, our men have won battle after battle — because of unfailing courage, physical and mental stamina, and aggressiveness. This is *fighting spirit.*

Teamwork—the ability to work efficiently with others in a common enterprise. Individuals are often acclaimed for personal courage or accomplishment, but battles are won by team play. In combat every man and every unit has a job to perform—the scout, the engineer, the gunner, the radioman, the truck driver, the cook. If any man fails in his function, the entire mission may fail. Teamwork in battle involves:

Leadership—the ability to inspire and lead others

Fellowship—the ability to execute properly the directions given by others

Cooperation—the ability to adopt and adjust one's own actions to those of others

Initiative — the ability to rely on one's self.

Endurance, strength, agility, speed, flexibility, posture, ability to relax, fighting spirit, teamwork —these are qualities needed by every soldier in our modern army. If the inductee does not possess these qualities when he reaches us, we must consume valuable time to develop them during his already crowded training period. And you well know that such qualities cannot be developed overnight.

It would be highly presumptuous of the Army to direct you to develop these needed qualities in every future soldier, or even to suggest the means by which they might be developed. As in all types of preinduction training, the Army merely states its needs which may be met through such a medium, and leaves entirely to the good judgment of you gentlemen the decision as to how and to what extent you will adjust your school programs to meet these needs.

As I was enumerating the physical attributes a soldier needs in combat, you were probably thinking that these are the same qualities which are needed in, and developed through, such competitive sports as football, baseball, and track—and I

The Camp Hale, Colorado, mountain obstacle course would be strenuous enough anywhere, but when it is coupled with an altitude of almost 10,000 feet, the record of ten minutes for the complete round is remarkable

Official Signal Corps Photo

would agree with you. As evidence of the value of participation in competitive sports in the preparation of future soldiers, we might point to the splendid military records made by such athletic stars as:

Lt. Tom Harmon, all-American from Michigan, twice reported missing in action, twice returned to continue his mission against the Japs.

Capt. Dwight Fishwick, former Yale guard, who distinguished himself as chief of a field hospital during the North African campaign.

Walter Scholl, all-American halfback from Cornell, holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Silver Star and six Oak Leaf Clusters to the Air Medal.

Lt. Charles Sprague, Col. (Light Horse) Harry Wilson, General Laverne Saunders, and dozens of others.

These men are outstanding soldiers, and there is no doubt in my mind that their experience in competitive sports contributed materially to their military success. However, a physical education program which limits its responsibility to the development of a few stars on a winning football team is falling far short of meeting the needs of the Army. In our Army it is not the goal that a few leaders be physical supermen. Every soldier in every branch of the service needs those characteristics we too frequently expect and find only in athletes.

In the Army we devote more time and attention to the soldier who is underdeveloped physically than to the one with superior development. If this same principle were practiced in all of our secondary schools throughout the nation, we would probably have fewer recruits who are unable to meet the physical demands of a rigorous Army life.

The Physical Conditioning Program

A word of warning is in order at this point. I understand that some schools, in their earnest desire to prepare students to meet the physical demands of Army life, are putting their boys through exercises patterned directly after the most strenuous phases of the Army's postinduction physical conditioning program. Some of these exercises would tax the strength of seasoned soldiers. I can understand how such programs, particularly when under the direction of inexperienced or substitute teachers, might seriously impair the health of the participants. In the Army we make every effort to fit our conditioning programs to the individual capacities of our men. Before any man is allowed to participate in the program, we give him a thorough physical examination. Then we begin with comparatively easy exercises and increase their difficulty only as the men are able to "take it." All that we ask of the schools is that they send us boys with a sound foundation of physical fitness on which to build. We will do the rest.

Although I am not in a position to suggest a program which will meet the physical conditioning demands of all prospective soldiers, I can present you with inescapable evidence that a carefully planned program of physical education can accomplish wonders in a comparatively short time. Last year at Fort Riley, Kansas, the Special Service Division of the Army gave a series of physical fitness tests to a group of newly inducted men. Six weeks later, after they had been given a special conditioning program, the men were given the same tests. These are the results of the two tests:

Before training, 68 per cent met minimum requirements in *over-all fitness;*

After training, 90 per cent met requirements.

In *strength,* 69 per cent before, 91 per cent after;

In *endurance,* 59 per cent before, 86 per cent after;

In *agility,* 60 per cent before, 98 per cent after.

Only in *speed* was there no appreciable improvement, and this was probably due to the fact that speed was not among the qualities the physical education program was designed to develop.

I am sure that if repeated in high schools throughout the nation, this experiment would reveal similar achievements in hundreds of the physical education programs you are operating in your various states.

But physical fitness alone is not enough. To survive under battle conditions in this war, a soldier needs also to possess a fundamental knowledge of personal hygiene and sanitation. Disease has joined the enemy in lengthening our casualty lists.

Our Army has already provided a remarkably adequate medical service which has produced a record of life-saving that is little short of miraculous. The full knowledge of medical science with its most modern drugs, equipment, and skilled practitioners are at the service of our men, but the effectiveness of this elaborate service is directly dependent upon the cooperation of every single man. . . .

In conclusion, I assure you that you are making.

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Your Local Radio—A Salesman for Recreation

By FRED FLETCHER

A challenge to the effective use of radio in getting across the story of your recreation program

HERE IS RADIO—network and local—which enjoys a greater annual dollar volume than any other advertising medium in the world because it is a *selling* job. "Well," you say, "I can't buy time to 'sell' my recreation program" . . . or "I can't seem to get good speakers to go on the air for me" . . . or "I don't know the radio folks in my town and probably they're not interested anyway." Or maybe you say, "O. K. How *do* I go about selling my recreation program by radio to my public, my taxpayers, my potential participants?"

Use *local* stations where possible, keeping the following fact in mind:

You don't have to tell your station manager that you know what is said at this point, but it is wise to remember it: The *local* station manager gets his license to operate principally because he proves need for distinctly *local* radio services. The furtherance of local recreation is practically obligatory for his station is he chooses to broadcast in the "public interest, convenience, and necessity."

Mr. Fletcher is general manager of WRAL at Raleigh, North Carolina, affiliated with the Mutual Network. He is a member of the Raleigh Recreation Commission and represents Radio on the State Recreation Committee appointed by Governor Broughton. His graduate work at North Carolina University was in the field of recreation research. At a recent meeting of the state committee he offered recreation leaders some practical suggestions out of his experience. You can profit by the extracts from Mr. Fletcher's talk which we present.

So here are a few suggestions for using *local* radio to advantage, and many of them are worth the appropriation of funds if it is possible to secure them:

If your program features *community* recreation groups or activities, get a popular local radio person who understands your philosophy of recreation and conduct a series of broadcasts *on the spot*. WRAL in Raleigh went out for a series of thirteen weekly quarter hour programs called "Recreation on the Spot." These were remote live broadcasts where radio and recreation schedules coincided. Where they didn't, the recording equipment of the station was used and the recording broadcast at the regular weekly period. This program series was very well received, but sufficient activity of broadcastable nature was hard to find to complete the thirteen sessions on the air.

"Recreation on the Spot" included preliminary ceremonies at an intercivic-club softball game, with interviews, forecasts and good-natured "ribbing." Another was a description of a Negro swimming meet. Still another was an "opening nite" at a community drama show where the cast was composed of adults, with every actor or actress making his or her "commnuity premier" performance.

The "Junior Sportscaster" idea is a good one for summer activity, assuming activities are constant enough. The local radio station held competitive auditions in the elementary schools for a sports announcer; the winner was chosen for his ability to ad-lib as well as to report box scores. He was employed as junior sportscaster on the station and also as a junior recreation leader in the municipal program. He broadcast week days at 9:00 A. M., giving a complete report of the preceding day's activity and also the schedule of events for the current day at the playgrounds. Our sportscaster was twelve years old. He made a point of using plenty of local names!

The development of and support for a teen age club in one of the southern cities was expedited largely through the personal interest and enthusiasm of a local announcer on a morning record show, with time, jokes and anecdotes. If there is such a radio personality in your town, go see him, cultivate his friendship, show him what you're doing, encourage his interest in youth, morale, community spirit in your city. If he has "a lick of sense," he'll capitalize on your stuff for local names and local public service, get local listeners and local prestige. What else can the local station sell? If there isn't such a personality, find out via your own private "poll" what local programs are best

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West Hartford's War Gardens

West Hartford's Recreation Department made a spot survey of the Town's Victory Gardens and discovered a miracle!

By HARRY T. ARENS
Garden Specialist
Department of Recreation

DURING the summer of 1943, the Town of West Hartford, Connecticut, was the scene of a modern miracle which happened, not of itself, but through the team work of the Town Fathers, the War Garden Committee, the garden clubs, and the people themselves. The miracle was that West Hartford, a town of 10,000 families, more than seventy per cent of them in the white collar class, and with many of the residents officials in the insurance and manufacturing companies of Hartford, had planted 7,425 vegetable gardens, instead of the thousand garden plots of normal times, cultivated 307 acres, raised produce with an estimated value of $353,069, and had to their credit approximately 386,725 quarts and 144,700 pints of canned goods! All this from gardens on hard clay soil and turf land!

Add to this the crop of good will and neighborliness generated by people working together in the common cause of producing food at a critical time, the increased health and morale of the gardeners, the healing power of working with nature in times of great stress when relaxation and change are so necessary, and you will begin to appreciate the real significance of this miracle and the great value of the war garden program in West Hartford.

How did it all come about?

In the month of February, when the snow was on the ground and the thermometer hovered around zero, I had just read an article in a farm journal entitled "Dig or Diet," explaining the acute need for people to raise as much food as possible to counteract the shortage of farm labor and farm machinery. Knowing that many of my farmer friends were hit very hard by these conditions, it seemed to me that the only practical solution was for the people to have vegetable gardens and to raise all the vegetables they could for their own need. At that psychological moment the door bell rang and Dr. Lloyd H. Bugbee, Superintendent of Schools in West Hartford, and J. W. Feldman, Director of the Department of Recreation, called and asked me if I would serve as garden supervisor of West Hartford.

I was impressed with their sincerity and practical outlook. They wanted a man who was an experienced market gardener to come to West Hartford to give practical advice to gardeners and actually go to the gardens and demonstrate garden techniques. Since this seemed to me to be the best method of helping in the food shortage I accepted and started to work March 1, 1943.

Victory Gardening—Step by Step

My first official duty was to meet the Town officials, who promised, and who carried out their promises, to cooperate and give a helping hand to the program. When War Ration Book No. 2 was distributed at the schools, the ration authorities had been kind enough to allow the Department of Recreation to distribute a questionnaire in reference to gardens. These questionnaires were in the office waiting for me. They pertained to all types of gardens and garden problems.

Mimeographed sheets were prepared answering many of these questions which were general—such as how to treat clay soil, and how to prepare the land. Another sheet was prepared with general garden information—such as the names of plowmen, their phone number and address, and where manure and garden supplies could be secured. In addition to mailing these sheets to those who asked for the information, they were distributed through the public library, seed and hardware stores, and greenhouses. Bulletins from the University of Connecticut were also distributed through the Department of Recreation.

Vacant land was secured for persons who did not have acreage of their own. All vacant town-owned land and school property was made available for the use of gardeners. Many private owners allowed their vacant land to be used without charge. In

Twenty-two million Victory Gardens in 1944 is the objective proposed for this year's Victory Garden program, and the importance of an early start is urged by government officials and other leaders in the movement. RECREATION is accordingly starting this month its publication of articles telling how recreation departments and other community groups have responded to the call.

all, approximately four hundred garden plots were assigned through the Department of Recreation office.

The size of the community plots varied from large plots, like Kingswood, where there were eighty gardeners, to a town lot. The lots assigned to people through the Department of Recreation varied in size from 25′ x 25′ to 50′ x 150′. Every effort was made to have each person get a plot which he could garden successfully. Each applicant was asked his previous gardening experience, how much time he could devote to the garden, and the size of his family. On the large community plots the lots were staked out by the Engineering Department. The Police Department cooperated in seeing that there was no stealing of produce from gardens. There was only one case reported and prompt action was taken in this instance.

The West Hartford War Garden Committee, Mrs. Peter Cascio, chairman, was a great help in making the program successful. The members aided in every way possible. They were especially helpful in encouraging beginners by assistance and advice.

A series of four garden talks were given in the Town Hall, covering different phases of gardening from preparing the land to harvesting and storage of the crop. These talks were well attended. I was asked to speak before many of the local clubs. The interest shown by members of these clubs was very encouraging and many members had gardens.

When the gardens were planted, demonstrations were given at the community plots, and we would go from garden to garden to demonstrate some special phase covering problems facing these gardeners, showing what to do and how to do it. Experiences would be swapped, and darkness usually overtook us before the demonstration was over. These demonstrations were the highlight of the service rendered and the people responded well to advice given.

It was a continual marvel to see how successful people could be who had never had a garden before. The helpful spirit and good sportsmanship shown, the sharing of tools and experience by all was very inspirational. The gardeners fought the bugs with their sprays; they toiled long and hard to keep the soil loose and cultivate the gardens.

Several talks were given over the radio—especially "Uncle Jim's Victory Garden Program" on WJLC where we dramatized a demonstration on a real plot; on the "Farm and Home Garden" hour, under the sponsorship of the State War Council, where the story of West Hartford gardens was told; on the Garden Forum program on Storage over WTHT.

Winner of third place award in the National Victory Garden Institute Photograph Contest

C. Foerster Photo, Ithaca, N. Y.

West Hartford was honored by a visit from Governor Raymond E. Baldwin who made a tour of the community plots in company with State and Town officials and farm leaders. All spoke highly of the work being done by the gardeners of West Hartford. They were especially impressed with the appearance of the gardens, as all were well cultivated and free of weeds.

A Harvest Show

One of the outstanding features of the season was a harvest show held in the auditorium of William Hall High School, sponsored by the West

Hartford War Garden Committee in cooperation with the garden clubs. This show was outstanding, and Professor Porter of the University of Connecticut, who visits many harvest shows, stated it was one of the best he had ever seen. The original displays, the quality of the vegetables displayed, and the variety of classes at this show were very good. Undoubtedly in future years there will be many more entries, because it was so new to most of the gardeners they did not realize their produce was good enough to put on display.

The Kingswood and Bent community plots were examples of fine garden practice. They ended their good season by wheel-harrowing their land and sowing a cover crop of rye. This crop, when plowed under next spring, will enrich the land and will also keep the land from washing out.

A Spot Survey Provided the Estimates

To determine the material result of the garden program, a spot survey of ten typical blocks was made. These blocks were selected by Mr. Frederick B. Chamberlin, Town Engineer, to represent a cross section of the community, from large to small homes, and from thickly to thinly populated areas. Of the two hundred fifty-nine homes visited in the ten blocks, one hundred and eighty-seven, or 72.2 per cent, maintained gardens. Applying this percentage to the 10,284 family units in West Hartford, according to compilation of the Board of Assessors, the estimate of 7,425 gardens resulted.

From the families visited, together with data received from individuals maintaining gardens on plots allocated through the Department of Recreation, 256 gardeners estimated the value of their produce at $12,174.50, or an average of $47.55 per garden. When the total number of gardens in the community, 7,425, is multiplied by this, one gets as the total value of the produce raised on all gardens as $353,069.00.

Estimates similarly arrived at indicate that the size of the average garden in West Hartford was 1,800 square feet, and the total amount cultivated by all gardeners in the community would be 13,365,000 square feet, or 307 acres.

The survey indicates that 67.2 per cent of the war gardeners canned produce. The average per gardener was 75.5 quarts and 29 pints, which, when applied to the entire town, would estimate a total pack of 386,725 quarts and 144,710 pints.

The notices the newspapers gave of the different garden events and the doings of the gardeners, were of great help in making the program successful.

Last, but not least, the Town Fathers showed wisdom in putting the Garden Program in the Department of Recreation, as it has proved to be very profitable recreation.

For a comprehensive 1944 Victory Garden program:

1. Twenty-two million Victory Gardens.

2. Far more vacant lot, community and industrial plant gardens need to be found and developed. The gasoline shortage may require many to use busses, street cars or even bicycles to reach our gardens.

3. Our gardens can and should produce far more summer and fall greens: New Zealand spinach, lettuce, endive, broccoli, turnip greens, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, collards, kale, spinach, as well as carrots, turnips, beets, salsify and other root crops to store for winter use.

4. Early and thorough preparation of the garden soil will also yield greater production.

5. Control of bugs, diseases, and weeds when they first appear and the use of disease resistant varieties.

6. Watering, not sprinkling, the garden also pays big dividends. Community garden committees have a responsibility for making greater water supplies available for Victory Gardens in the dry season.

7. Gardens should be large enough to supply the family's needs for summer and fall use fresh, for canning some of the winter's supply, and also some cabbage and root crops for winter storage.

8. White and sweet potatoes, sweet corn, cucumbers and squash take up a lot of space in gardens, and it would be well, therefore, not to plant them in gardens smaller than 1,500-1,800 feet.

9. Because of the daily need for an adequate intake of vitamins A and C, and the minerals, lime and iron, far more reliance should be placed on green, leafy, and yellow vegetables and tomatoes.

10. Suburban homes and farms should plant far more fruit for home use. Even small places can grow strawberries and bush fruits. Lessened commercial supplies of canned fruit almost dictate that every home owner with sufficient ground space plant fruit now.

11. Waste of vegetables can be avoided by not sowing too much of a kind at one time. Every effort should be made to can any surplus.

12. Waste should also be avoided by not sowing too thickly and by thinning the seedlings.

From *Gardening for Victory,* available from the National Victory Garden Institute, New York City.

A Theatre for Children

The show still goes on in Lynchburg though these days the cast is heard and not seen. But when the war is over they'll go off the air and back to the stage of the Little Theatre!

By JEAN OGDEN

"CHILDREN'S theatre" is a term used to describe either theatre *by* or theatre *for* children. It is in the latter that the Junior League of Lynchburg has been actively interested for the past five years. During that time all elementary school children of the community have had opportunity to see living actors in plays especially selected to meet their interests. Most of these children were seeing such plays for the first time. Some had to be told that, unlike the movies, the show would not start again after the final curtain. Convinced of this, they left their seats reluctantly to wait six months or a year to see the next play. A few of the most enterprising found their way to the theatre and tried to "crash the gate" at later performances for schools other than their own.

It was this enthusiasm on the part of the audience that carried the program along when each year the participants declared they simply could not find time and energy again for eight or ten performances (sometimes as many as three in one day) in addition to the time consumed in planning, rehearsing, and getting ready for productions. There is something very persuasive, however, about an audience that is so intent on the play you are producing that it quietly moves nearer and nearer to the stage until the vanguard is perched on the footlights in order not to miss a single word or motion. And the shows have gone on.

The Junior League nationally is interested in sponsoring children's theatre. There had been intermittent interest for years in the Lynchburg League but it was not until 1938 that someone thought of combining this interest with the facilities and perhaps some of the talent of the Lynchburg Little Theatre. A committee of the League approached the Little Theatre Board asking for permission to use the theatre and equipment. The Little Theatre agreed, stipulating that plans must be worked out carefully enough so that rehearsals and productions of the children's plays would never conflict with those of the Little Theatre. One enthusiast, a member of both organizations, volunteered to work out the schedule and to carry most of the responsibility where use of the theatre was involved.

The next step was to approach the Superintendent of Schools. He received the idea with enthusiasm and promised wholehearted cooperation of the schools. The P.T.A., the local newspapers, and the radio station also promised support.

A member of the technical staff of the League came from New York to meet with members of the local League and work out the details of the plan. She also assisted in a program of informing the public. A scene from "The Bluebird" was produced as a kind of demonstration for teachers, parents, the press, and other interested adults. Then a cast went to work seriously on rehearsals of "Jack and the Beanstalk."

While the play was being prepared a committee worked on details for publicity, distribution of tickets, and transportation. The procedures worked out for that first production continued with minor modifications for subsequent programs.

Each school gave one assembly period to publicity. A member of the League attended and told the story of the play. Thus when the children reached the theatre the play need not be marred by speeches or announcements. Tickets were sold for ten cents. (Adults were discouraged by a charge of fifty cents if they insisted on attending.) For children certified by the school as unable to pay there were free tickets. The public transportation company agreed to have special busses to take the children from school to theatre and back to school. The regular fare for school children was the only charge for this special service. Here, too, provision

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"The children's theatre is much the most effective teacher of morals and promoter of good conduct that the ingenuity of man has yet devised, for the reason that its lessons are not taught wearily by book and dreary homily, but by visible and enthusing action; and they go straight to the heart, which is the rightest of right places for them." — *Mark Twain.*

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

"*BIRD Pictures* in Color." Ninth and tenth series by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. An excellent 20 x 40 inch chart. Free. Church Dwight Company, 70 Pine Street, New York City.

Birds. "The W. K. Kellogg Bird Sanctuary in Wildlife Researches," by Miles D. Pirnie. *Modern Game Breeding,* July 1943. Doylestown, Pennsylvania. Price 25 cents per copy.

Camping. "Self-preservation in the Woods" or "Self-reliance on the Trail" might be titles for the Cornell Rural School Leaflet for September 1943. This school year marks the seventy-fifth year of rural school service by the University.

Conservation. "Wildlife Conditions in National Parks," National Parks Service, May 1943. U. S. Department of the Interior, Chicago.

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary September 16, 1943. Established for popular education along scientific lines it grew out of the Columbian Exposition. Instead of being a biological morgue it has been an up-to-date educator of the public.

"Forests, America's." This pamphlet gives the history and value of forests in this country. 44 pp. with excellent illustrations. American Forest Products Industries, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Nature Guide School, Houston, Texas. Conducted by the Park and Recreation Department and organized in the summer of 1943 with a faculty of six nature leaders, the School promises to be a sound basis for an expanding nature program. The city-wide Nature Fair held in November is one outgrowth of this program. All civic, patriotic and youth serving organizations help actively in distributing posters for the Fair all over Houston.

Observation. The British Army authorities cooperating with the Royal Society aim to keep alert the minds and eyes of servicemen on prolonged watching. Antiaircraft gunners, for example, are often stationed in uninviting places. The "observation target" requires eyes, pencil, and notebook. Observation target No. 1 is the wood pigeon which is a crop pest. Facts must be gathered before bringing the bird under control. Where nest? How many young? When feed? Nature of surroundings? Reports will be based on return cards. The spread of the fulmar petrel which once nested only on the island of St. Kilda is another target.

In the Mediterranean area observations are invited on the height of raised beaches and of marine shells on ancient buildings. Other targets are artifacts, bird migrations, stars, and the weather.

Oil. "Battle for Oil." Fifteen minute sound film. Rental $2.00. Teacher's Guide available from the Educational Film Association, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

Science. "Little Science Series" will help you in science club work for high school age boys and girls. Write, indicating the quantity you need, to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, 306 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

"Steel in the Making." Free illustrated booklet. Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Terrarium. "The School Terrarium" explains the setting up and care of various terraria, such as swamp moist woodland, desert, etc. General Biological Supply House, 761 East 69th Place, Chicago 37.

"Trees for Tomorrow." An illustrated story of conservation. American Forest Products Industries, Inc., 1319 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Wood. "New Wood for New Things for Tomorrow." 32 pp. Illustrated. Free upon request. American Forest Products Industries, Inc., 1319 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Cap'n Bill says: "Nature recreation cannot be 'jug-handled.' As a mutual activity it has through the ages been a fountainhead of song, poetry, handcraft, foraging, exploration, and discovery. If you are a leader, you are leading people rather than a subject. If you should visit the homes of your children you might make discoveries of nature hobbies that would, in the end, make your program more effective."

Fun in the School Center

"School days, school days
Dear old golden rule days
Reading and writing and 'rithmetic
Taught to the tune of a hickory stick
You were my queen in calico
I was your bashful, barefoot beau
You wrote on my slate 'I love you, Joe'
When we were a couple of kids."

YOU REMEMBER that school house still: the musty smell of chalk dust, the rows of double desks with their hieroglyphics carefully and lovingly carved by knives clutched in grimy fingers and hidden behind a McCauley reader; the rustle of starched ruffles on little girls' pinafores; and the fascinating manner in which teacher's pompadour trembled with each firm step all created that peculiar atmosphere that meant school and that started when the bell rang in the morning and ended joyfully when it pealed out "Freedom" in the afternoon.

It's surprising how greatly such a design for living can change with the passing years, and yet the human element remains unchanging. The school building is constant, but it serves in the night as well as in the day, and the lights shining through its windows call Joe and his Calico Queen back into its walls where they find a far broader program than the traditional reading and writing and 'rithmetic, and where they know that the "hickory stick" is entirely unnecessary when they can follow their own interest.

Joe and his Calico Queen went all the way through school together. After school they played on the school grounds and in the nearby playground. They finished school and started to High School. Joe had a job offered him and he decided to stop school and take it. A short time after his girl stopped because she was needed at home. Joe felt those coins jingling in his pocket and began to go with the corner gang. He changed. The girl he took to the picture shows was dressed in high heel shoes, and she wore shining sequins in her yellow hair. She worked at the factory, too.

Then the Lights Went On

Each night Joe's girl looked up the hill and saw the school house. It was closed and dark. It looked like a ghost building on the hill, so she drew the curtain down and tried to forget those days when Joe had carried her books home. But one night, when she looked up on the hill the school was bright with light. Ellen and Jane were walking up to its doors with arms entwined and their best hair ribbons on, and Mrs. Weatherwax from up the street was going in with a knitting bag on her arm and the kids from the corner were standing by the basement steps. So Joe's girl didn't pull down the shade. She wanted the lights from the school to shine in her window. They made her feel warm and wanted. The whole neighborhood reflected their friendliness, and Joe's girl pinned a ribbon in her hair and went up the hill to the schoolhouse.

She had never heard the halls sound so gay and so busy. The saws from the shop downstairs buzzed busily, the whirr of the sewing machines sang out an invitation, the fall of the ten-pins and the boom of the bowling ball was a part of the sounds, and music and dancing feet and gay young voices carried the major theme. Symphony of the community center, symphony of work and play, symphony of youth and age—music of an American neighborhood.

Joe's girl went into the school room where she and Joe had been together, but the blackboards were gay with color, the walls were a pale rose, blue and green flowers climbed the curtains at the windows, and the lights were soft and the music gay. Joe's girl knew she wouldn't ever be lonesome again while the lights were on in the schoolhouse.

And, after a while, the lights shone further until they reached even to Joe where he stood in the dark and he, too, followed them to the school and found that they led back to his girl.

And since most school center stories have happy endings we are pleased to report that Joe's in the Navy where he is continuing his work in electrical repair that he began at the center, and Mrs. Weatherwax, whom you will remember, as the little old lady who liked to knit, is meeting Joe's girl at the schoolhouse each night and teaching her to knit her first baby sweater so that it will be ready for Joe's admiring eyes when he gets back home.

A story like that of Joe and

In its school center program the Community Recreation Association of Richmond, Virginia, keeps in mind the fact that the modern conception of the use of the school is far broader than that envisioned by our fathers and mothers when they sang of "School Days."

his girl is not an unusual one in the record of Richmond's community centers. Multiply it by a thousand Joes and a thousand Richmond girls and it will give a picture of the service rendered by the community centers in the city. At the present time there are twenty night school centers operated in Richmond for both white and colored patrons. Sixteen of them are conducted under the direction of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation with money appropriated by the City Council, and four under the direction of the Community Recreation Association with funds appropriated by the Richmond War and Community Fund. All centers are located in school buildings which are given, with heat and light, by the Richmond School Board.

Richmond's Community Center program is the result of the farseeing vision of the Community Recreation Association which first demonstrated the sound theory of using the school house in the afternoons and evenings to meet neighborhood recreational interests.

Twenty Years Ago

As far back as 1924, Highland Park School was opened under the sponsorship of the Highland Park Citizens Association cooperating with the Community Recreation Association, for active games, community drama and neighborhood club meetings. A community orchestra and community chorus was developed and the project aroused such favorable interest that the city appropriated funds to open other schools for game programs.

During the years of depression, the Federal Emergency Relief Agency placed a number of workers under the direction of the Community Recreation Association for training and placement in the center program. Under the direction of the Association the program was operated in additional schools opened by the School Board, and spread even to schools in Henrico and Chesterfield counties. As the value of the school center program became apparent, federal funds were matched by city funds and a part of Richmond's community center work was gradually assumed by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation.

In 1937, as a result of a study of social conditions made by the Council of Social Agencies (now the Richmond Community Council), two Negro and two white schools were opened in the Bellevue and Fulton School districts to meet recreational needs. Leadership for these centers is financed by funds appropriated to the Community Recreation Association by the Community Fund. This center program is sponsored by the East End Business Men's Association.

Theory Becomes Fact

After pioneering in school center work through normal years, a time of acute depression and through the present war, the Community Recreation Association has crystalized recreational theory into indisputable fact. Emerging from its work with the young people of Richmond who use the centers for meeting places, for social dancing, for games, and for group singing, and with the adults who are interested in cooking and sewing groups, forums and lectures, furniture repair and crafts, the Community Recreation Association advocates the use of the school for community recreation programs for a number of reasons. It is easily accessible to residential districts; it is an acceptable location to the community; its shops, gymnasium, kitchens, and auditoriums lend themselves to a variety of programs, and its facilities are flexible and can be made to meet changing needs and interests.

An example of this adaptability on the part of the school was found this winter at Fulton School where, under the direction of the Community Recreation Association and the supervision of the day principal, Mrs. Florence Lohmann, the school is being used to its fullest extent. The basement is open for active games, the shop is for woodwork, and the sewing room is always busy. One of the large classrooms has been redecorated with pale rose paint and flowered draperies, and lamps and a juke box complete an atmosphere attractive to the "teen-agers" for a club and dancing room. Another room, decorated in Williamsburg green and equipped with comfortable furniture is sponsored by the Parent-Teachers Association as a club room for the older people.

The Richmond School Board has consistently held to its policy of furnishing the schools with heat and light for community centers. Its belief in the utilization of the school plant for a broad community program has been confirmed during the past year with the publishing of the Manahan survey of Richmond's school program and the Bartholomew report on school facilities. Both reports advocate that the school building and grounds be used in the afternoon and evenings for recreation programs in order that citizens get the greatest use from the public funds invested in school plants.

With the inauguration of the first Community

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WORLD AT PLAY

The Municipal Stadium in Sao Paulo

Courtesy The American City Magazine

THE Municipal Stadium in Sao Paulo, Brazil, completed in 1940, is one of the finest in South America, according to the October 1943 issue of *The American City*. The huge grandstands accommodating 80,000 are reinforced concrete in the shape of a horseshoe. Above the east and west sides of the stadium are six towers with special lighting equipment for night games.

The topography was of considerable aid to the engineers. The sides of the stadium rest on natural slopes. The north end was built on concrete foundations and has four floors containing dressing rooms, offices, rooms for doctors and masseurs, a large restaurant and kitchen, apartments for visiting athletes, a small gymnasium and the fencing room.

The central field designed for football is surrounded by an eight-lane 400-meter track. At the open end of the stadium is a reception building adapted for open-air concerts and similar performances. Behind the building is a gymnasium with a grandstand inside to accommodate 3,500 people. Adjoining the gymnasium is a huge outdoor swimming pool with a grandstand for 4,500. There are both outdoor and indoor tennis courts.

The accompanying illustration shows the swimming pool and the gymnasium in the foreground.

They Improvise Baseball

AMERICAN prisoners in Italy, according to the United Press, were so sports starved that they unraveled their woolen sweaters, rolled the yarn into balls, covered them with the leather from their flying jackets and produced baseballs for games with the British prisoners, who thought up the idea of making bats by whittling down old bed posts. The British, after having been taught to play by the Americans, proceeded to beat them two games out of three in the World Series which was held.

Some of the prisoners, according to Lieutenant Ernie Case who made the report on activities, organized study groups in mathematics, engineering and philosophy with English prisoners as professors.

A Center of Music and Drama

ON SATURDAY, December 11th, the New York City Center of Music and Drama was opened with a dedicatory address by Mayor La Guardia and a concert by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. The idea of the Center was conceived by Mayor LaGuardia to provide cultural entertainment at popular prices. Representatives of labor unions as well as of the arts are on its board of directors. Throughout the winter a program of concerts, opera, ballet, recitals and plays will be given. The Center is located at the former Mecca Temple.

Arts and Crafts in San Diego

THE following extract from the 1942-1943 Annual Report to the City Manager of San Diego from the Department of Physical Education and Public Recreation testifies to the popularity of arts and crafts in that city.

"Handcraft, 'making something useful or orna-

With the
ARMY
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on tanks and in airplanes
Diamond Products are on every fighting front; in every branch of the service. The Diamond Calk Horseshoe Company, on the war front as well as on the home front, will continue to do its part until this tremendous struggle is brought to a successful conclusion.
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mental from waste material,' has become a recreation slogan in this department of our program. Each play center instructs children in this interesting activity under able supervision of the Supervisor of Handcraft. During the past five years the largest craft exhibit on the Pacific Coast was held in Balboa Park. More than 30,000 visitors attended a four-day program."

Chicago's Christmas Carol Program — The Office of Civilian Defense, Chicago Metropolitan Area, and the Chicago Park District cooperated in a plan for Christmas caroling designed to bring happiness to the families of servicemen. The plan involved writing the men in service to learn their favorite Christmas carols which would then be sung by a carol group in the community at the homes after the families have been notified that it was being done at the request of the servicemen.

National Folk Festival — The eleventh annual National Folk Festival will be held at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, May 10 to 13, under the sponsorship of the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* Folk Festival Association.

"We know," writes Sarah Gertrude Knott, national director of the Festival, "that participants and sponsors throughout the country who have made previous Festivals possible in happier, easier years will accept with us the challenge of a wartime National Folk Festival in perhaps the only nation left today where such an event is possible."

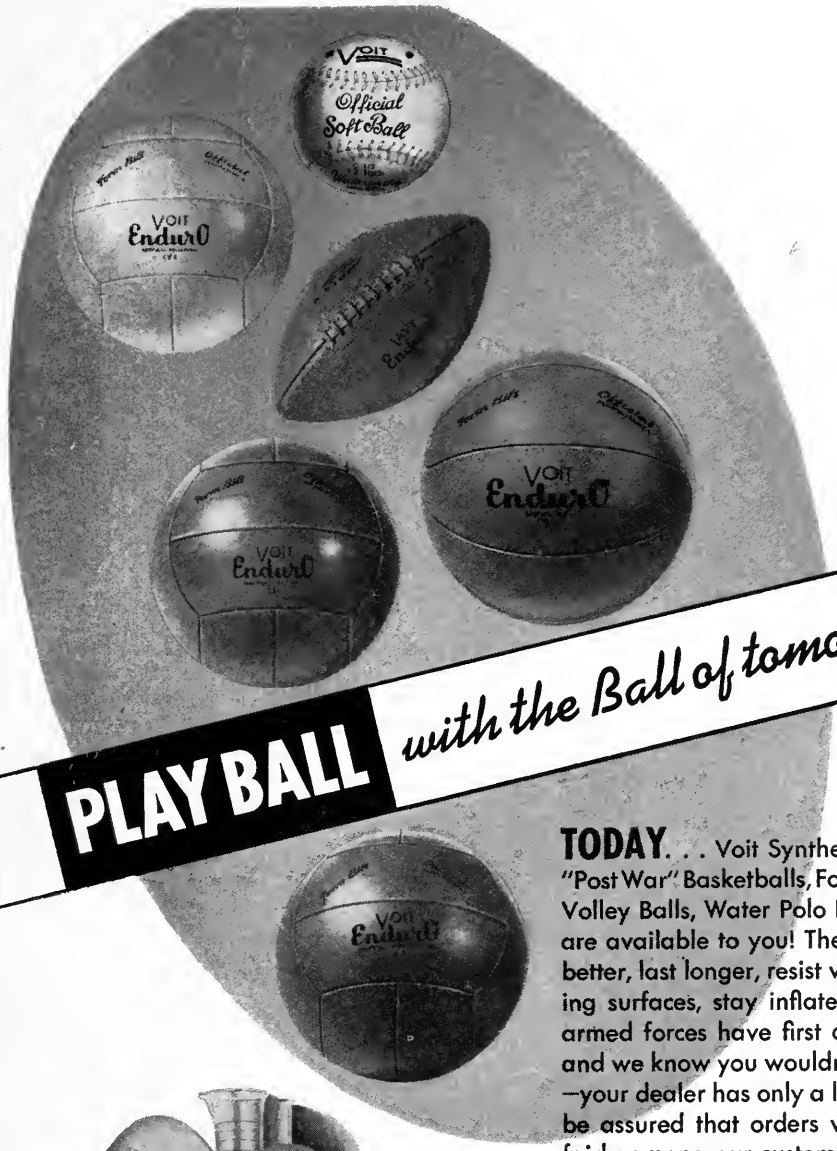
Miss Knott requests that any groups interested in participating in the Festival communicate with her as soon as possible at the headquarters of the Association, 621 Bulletin Building, Filbert and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

Do You Need Choral Material?—The Association of American Choruses has been recently organized to make available to local choral groups, on a loan basis, copies of a number of selected choral works for mixed chorus, women's chorus and men's chorus. The Association has had made available to it considerable numbers of choral works previously made available to college choruses by the Association of American Colleges. It now has voice parts to 150 clioral works. The material is made available to any group which takes out a membership in the Association.

The cost of securing the material, in addition to the annual dues, is only the cost of postage and expressage of music actually borrowed, plus two to five cents per copy (depending on the size of the work) to cover ordinary wear and tear. Those interested in joining the Association should write to the Association of American Choruses, Drinker Library of Choral Music, Princeton, New Jersey.

Neighborhood Recreation Centers in Mobile —No. 1 Neighborhood Recreation Center in Mobile, Alabama, opened last November and citizens were invited by the City Recreation Department, of which Robert E. Nebrig is Superintendent, to be present at the official opening to show their interest in adequate centers for young people and citizens of Mobile. It is planned to open other centers throughout the city.

An Institute on Recreation Pageantry — In response to a number of calls from Richmond churches, the Community Recreation Association of Richmond, Virginia, on December 7th, sponsored a one night institute on Christmas Pageantry attended by representatives of the city's churches. The Institute was conducted in cooperation with the University Players of the University of Richmond and the Theatre Associates of the Richmond Professional Institute.



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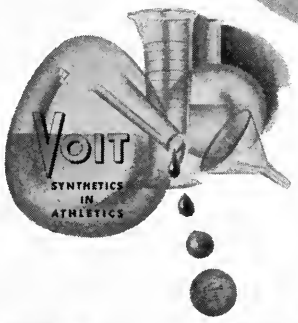

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The demonstration dealt with the production of the Christmas story as a play, a pantomime or a pageant. Each one attending the Institute was given a bibliography of Christmas plays and pageants and printed suggestions for homemade lighting equipment and make-up.

Cooking as Recreation — There is only one woman allowed in the Thursday evening cooking class at the Roosevelt Recreation Center in Baltimore. She is the teacher. Ten boys between the ages of ten and sixteen have turned the class into a bachelor's club. They requested privacy, and the Department of Public Recreation was glad to oblige. Every Thursday night the boys come to the center, bolt the door to make sure that the rule of "no women allowed" is enforced, and then the fun begins. At the first class the boys learned to make cookies. From that point they progressed to chocolate cake, and now they have announced they want to cook a complete meal. At the end of the evening they eat everything they have made. The boys bring money to cover the cost of the food they cook, and so popular has the club become that the names of fifteen boys are to be found on the waiting list.

More Money for Akron's Recreation Program —The City Council approved an additional appropriation of $4,000 for the fall and winter program conducted by the Recreation Department of Akron, Ohio. This makes a total of $70,863.16 appropriated in 1943 as against $41,818.79 spent in 1942.

Canada's Largest Victory Garden—Reported to be the largest project of its kind in Canada, four acres of land adjoining the RCAF Technical Training School at St. Thomas, Ontario, were converted this year into garden plots and cultivated by personnel of the school. Each squadron and department had its own section of the garden area, and the gardens were worked in the evening when the men were through with their training. St. Thomas growers and merchants donated plants to the project.

"Finding Wisdom"

UNDER THE TITLE, *Finding Wisdom—Chronicles of a School of Today,* Miss Gertrude Hartman has written an extremely interesting story of the Avery Coonley School at Downers Grove, Illinois. The book is one of those rare volumes which tells in exact and vivid detail what children do at various age levels. In a digest of the book, Dr. Philip L. Seman, Chairman of the Chicago Recreation Commission, says:

"Deeply influenced by John Dewey, the founders of this school sought a location where children would be living wholesome, normal lives in typical American homes, and where community activities were on a scale within the comprehension of young children. Those who are concerned with the school believe that out of the kind of education described in *Finding Wisdom* will emerge more socially enlightened and more creative individuals than the education of our generation has yet produced. Throughout their work they endeavor to develop the potentialities of each child, to establish a unity and a harmony of personality, to cultivate a sensitivity toward the good of the larger whole of which the child is an integral part.

"Chapters are devoted to 'Learning About Their World,' 'The Natural Order,' 'Primitive Life,' 'Man's Advancing Civilization,' 'Our Interdependent World,' 'Discovering America,' 'Science and Shop,' 'Literature and Music,' 'Creative Expression and the Arts,' 'The School Day,' 'The Home and the School,' 'A Way of Life.' "

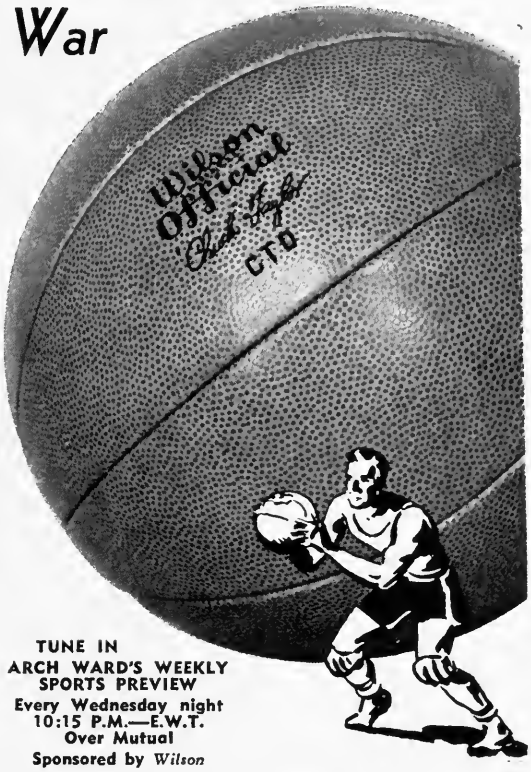
Fun in the Service—*The American Home,* 444 Madison Avenue, New York 22, has issued a bulletin prepared by Marguerite Ickis entitled *Fun in the Service.* The bulletin contains directions for a number of gifts for men and girls in the service, among them the following: a bag of puzzles, a pocket album, and two games. Copies may be secured from *The American Home* at 15 cents each.

Drama Tournament in Somerville — In March the Federated Boys' Clubs of Somerville, Mass., sponsored by the Recreation Commission, conducted their annual junior and senior drama tournaments. Four plays were

A BASKETBALL CAN'T BLOW UP A BRIDGE ••

but it is Matériel of War nevertheless

Many a devastating bomb has been dropped into Naziland; Many a grenade has been speeded to its target—by arms that learned their skill and accuracy while handling a basketball. For this great wintertime American sport is one of the best sources of the agilities, skills, coordination and endurance that make our fighting men champions at war as they are at play. While engaged as far as our facilities permit in the production of fighting equipment, the Wilson name is still being stamped on basketballs and other basketball equipment of the finest quality. Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Chicago, New York and other leading cities.



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presented by different clubs in the junior division, and three in the senior.

Other activities of the clubs include athletics, social recreation, sports rallies, publication of monthly magazines, minstrel shows, handcraft, hikes, outings, photography and model aircraft.

A Fishing and Recreation Map—The Sacramento, California, Chamber of Commerce has made available to the public a map showing the recreational facilities in Sacramento and along the Sacramento and American Rivers for a radius of twenty-five miles. The map shows the boat landings, beaches, parks, and picnic places along the two rivers and also where the best fishing is to be found. (The latter information was checked with representatives of the State Fishing Game Division.) Playgrounds, parks, picnic grounds, and recreation areas of all kinds in the city are also shown on the map.

The other side shows pictures of some of the points of interest in the city and lists the name and location of others.

Free Men, the Drama of Democracy—"Free Men" is a musical dramatic presentation adapted from "The Education of Free Men in American Democracy," a publication of the Educational Policies Commission. The first production of "Free Men" was given by the public schools of Milwaukee on the occasion of the biennial convention of the Music Educators National Conference held in that city in April 1942. The pageant portrays the lessons which free men must learn in order to protect their freedom against aggression without and decay within. Part I has six episodes; Part II, five. The cast may be as large or as small as desired and there are roles for elementary children, high school children, and adults.

Single copies of this pageant, for which the National Education Association holds motion picture, radio and recording rights, may be secured free of charge from the Educational Policies Commission, 1211 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Additional copies are available at 10 cents each.

He Sang Folk Songs!—One of the epics of the war is the story of Poon Lim, 25 year old Chinese steward of an English merchantman and sole survivor of the crew after the torpedo-

At Chicago's Recreation Conference

"IT WAS ONE of the most successful—if not the most successful conference that we have had in nine years," writes Dr. Philip Seman, Chairman of the Chicago Recreation Commission of the Conference held November 12, 1943. "Recreation Tackles Its Wartime Problems" was the theme of the Conference which opened at 9:45 A. M. with a general session followed by a luncheon meeting, at noon and late in the afternoon with a concluding general session. There were group meetings during the afternoon, and throughout the day special meetings such as the P.T.A. Institute, a session on arts and crafts, a youth session with a dinner and a general meeting conducted by the youth delegates themselves.

At the beginning and conclusion of the luncheon meeting a number of Veterans' organizations participated in ceremonies in honor of the flag. Over 1,400 people attended the luncheon and hundreds were turned away. Throughout the day more than 4,000 people attended the sessions and visited the exhibits.

Plans are already under way for the Tenth Annual Conference and conference chairmen and committees have been appointed.

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ing of the boat. Poon Lim spent 132 days adrift on a life raft in the South Atlantic, the longest voyage in number of days ever recorded for a survivor of a torpedoed vessel. Asked how he passed away the time, he said he sang folk songs! He added he could tell the time of the night and the day of the month by watching the moon.

They Made the Stage Too!—The Palo Alto, California, Community Players, associated with the city's Recreation Department, provided not only the plays but the stage when it was discovered that near-by Page Mill Camp had no facilities for putting on the productions this group wanted to give. Money was raised locally to purchase material, and the actors spent a week end building and equipping the stage in one of the unused post buildings. The stage now serves the camp for activities other than drama.

"Fag Bags" for Safety

GIRL SCOUTS have been turning out little red "fag bags" in large quantities ever since this nation-wide, year-round Scout project was launched early last year. Each fag bag has a drawstring that makes the smoker pause and think before pulling out his cigarettes and matches. It also serves as a timely reminder of the danger of forest fires, by displaying a sticker picture of a saboteur striking a match in the forest.

The most famous fag bag, belonging to President Roosevelt, was made of China silk with the initials F. D. R. embroidered on it in gold.

The national fag bag project all grew out of the work of Girl Scout groups on the Pacific Coast who had been cooperating with the United States Forest Service by making small red muslin sacks which were given to smokers entering the national forests.

The Scouts produced 100,000 fag bags for the Pacific Northwest at the special request of the "Keep Oregon Green" and the "Keep Washington Green" Associations. Once the nation-wide project was under way Girl Scouts in Milwaukee, Baltimore, Rochester, Denver, and Elizabeth, New Jersey, began collecting flour and salt bags, dyeing the material red, making it into fag bags, and pasting on the stickers.

A flour or salt bag holding two pounds will make two fag bags; a five-pound bag will make four, a ten-pounder, six; and a twenty-four pound flour sack will provide material for twelve fag bags.

Many Girl Scout groups have been holding fag bag parties for mothers, sisters, aunts, and friends who wish to contribute to the project. At these parties flour, sugar, and salt sacks that have been collected are sorted as to size, ripped open, cut to fit the simple fag bag pattern, sewed up, dyed, pressed, and equipped with sticker and drawstring.

Music for Dancing Parties for the Duration—A problem which confronts many organizations, especially in small schools, is that of providing music for parties. Two pupils of the University of Wyoming High School surmounted this difficulty, according to Floyd W. Hoover, principal of the University High School at Laramie, by building a "juke box" largely of salvaged parts of old radios and phonographs. He tells of this in an article in the February 1943 issue of *School Activities* entitled "Music for Dancing Parties for the Duration."

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Beach and Pool, November 1943
Are You Planning a Sand Beach?

The Camping Magazine, December 1943
Day Camping Is Fun, by Margaret Mudgett
Physical Plant Problems in Camping, by Ray E. Bassett
They Worked Right Smart, by Catherine T. Hammett

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, December 1943
A Wartime Swimming Program for High Schools, by W. Kenneth Vansant
Planning an Indoor Obstacle Course, by Thomas W. Eck

Probation, December 1943
It Is Certainly Something, by Mary Edna McChristie

Sports Age, December 1943
Today — It's Industry that Carries the Ball, by Audrey J. Smith

PAMPHLETS

A Plan for the Development of Recreation Facilities in Clairton
Presented by the City of Clairton Recreation Commission, Clairton, Pennsylvania

Annual Report, Sherwood Forest Camp, 1943
Park and Playground Association, 613 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri

How to Make a Container for Baling Scrap Paper
Blueprint plans for a project of interest to youth groups, manual training classes, schools, etc. Copies may be obtained free of charge from A.Z.A. Supply Department, 1003 K Street, N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

How to Respect and Display Our Flag
Available from the United States Marine Corps, Publicity Bureau, 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Organization and Leadership of Group Discussions and Forums, by Le Roy E. Bowman
Bulletin No. 1258, University of the State of New York

Organizing a Community for the Treatment and Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency in Wartime
Progress Report No. 1 of a joint project sponsored by the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. July 1943

The Marines' Hymn
Printed for complimentary distribution by the United States Marine Corps Publicity Bureau, 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Master Plan on San Francisco; Shoreline Development
Preliminary report of the San Francisco City Planning Commission, San Francisco, California

The Teacher of English and the War Savings Program
A Schools at War Bulletin. Prepared by the National Council of Teachers of English for the Education Section, War Finance Division, United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

War Savings Programs for Schools at War
A handbook of dramatic material. Education Section, War Finance Division, United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Youth Also Plan
A guide for the study of postwar problems. Issued by the Canadian Youth Commission, 3 Willcocks Street, Toronto 5, Ontario. Price 15 cents

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365 MARQUETTE • FOND DU LAC, WIS.
Send for New Catalog

A New Playground for Charleston — The Lions Club of Charleston, West Virginia, has provided a playground in a section where the worst slum area of the city had existed. The ground was procured, shacks demolished, and playground equipment erected by the Club. It is now being rapidly made into a beauty spot of over a city block extending along one of Charleston's beautiful rivers. Two playground directors are in charge, and there is equipment for all ages, from small children to adults. The playground will be a permanent project of the Charleston Lions Club.

Michigan Gets Recreation Area—Under an Act providing for the disposition of the National Park Service's recreational demonstration areas, a lease was granted to the State of Michigan for a portion of the Waterloo Recreation Demonstration Area, part of which is maintained as a hunting ground and part as a sanctuary primarily for protection of the sandhill crane. Transfers of approximately half of the thirty areas available for disposition are now being completed. These transfers are dependent upon indication in each case that the prospective receiving agency is ready to accept it and has shown itself capable of doing a satisfactory job.

New Park for Lafayette, Louisiana—Lafayette has acquired a large parcel of land which is being developed into a park. Last spring over five hundred dogwood and redbud trees were planted. Picnic sites have been built with small outdoor fireplaces and benches, and a cabin has also been built to take care of social activities.

National Music Week Comes of Age

(Continued from page 592)

extensive observance. As interest grows, and Music Week becomes established as an event to which people look forward each year, more elaborate programs may be introduced and a fuller schedule undertaken without fear of overlapping.

ARTS and CRAFTS
for the
Recreation Leader

By FRANK A. STAPLES

HERE is the arts and crafts book you've been asking for—an illustrated guide to beginners as well as experienced leaders of arts and crafts groups.

Wherever you are working—in municipal recreation departments and in schools, in settlements, clubs, churches, nursery schools or other private and public agencies—this volume will give you what you want . . .

. . . Information about the kinds of arts and crafts best suited to different age levels

. . . A few suggestions about underlying philosophy, leadership, and design

. . . A profusely illustrated project outline including:

Finger Painting	Spatter Printing
Clay Modeling	Potato Block Printing
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Bookmaking	Seat Rushing
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Candlemaking	Card Weaving
Sewing	Bead Weaving
Tie Dyeing	Netting
Marble Printing	Posters
Fruit Banks	Kites
Masks	Lie Detector

And many others

This book contains much of the material presented by Frank Staples at the institutes he conducts as Director of Arts and Crafts of the National Recreation Association. Some of the projects described have appeared in material sent out in the Association's Bulletin Service.

Arts and Crafts for the Recreation Leader will be of invaluable aid in planning your program—order your copy today!

Price $1.50

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Things to Keep in Mind

The cooperative idea should always be kept in mind, even though it may not be feasible to work it out at the beginning. It is better to encourage small-scale programs by several groups working independently than to try to organize a large-scale program representing a number of organizations before conditions are right for such an event. It is important that all programs connected with the observance be announced as arranged for Music Week, so that they may derive the benefit of the association and also that the observance may become better rooted in the community. When the observance has become a custom, it is far easier to arrange cooperative individual programs or programs contributing to a cooperative community observance.

A proclamation should be obtained from the mayor (he is usually glad to issue one when requested) and editorial comment recommended to the press. These marks of recognition add to the prestige of the local committee's work, if the observance is on an organized basis, and do much to stimulate interest and participation if it is of the "scattered" type, with groups and individuals taking part without regard to a centralized schedule.

Since Pearl Harbor Music Week has been used as a setting for a wide variety of patriotic programs, sometimes with bond rallies as a feature, and for the starting of campaigns to increase the use of music in industry, as an aid in therapy, among adult groups such as Homemakers Clubs, and for other cultural and community progress purposes. Material on various aspects of the observance, and on many special programs, is available at small cost through the committee. Also available are copies of President Roosevelt's strong letter of endorsement and sample proclamations by governors and mayors.

The observance has a wealth of possibilities for all who are concerned with recreation. A time when the attention of the country is focused to a larger extent than usual on the enrichment brought by music to the life of the individual and the social group is the ideal time to impress upon the public what recreation is doing with and through music, and what it needs in musical equipment to do further good work. It is also an excellent occasion to demonstrate how recreation is cooperating with other groups in the community devoted to public benefit objectives, and how cherished is the place which music holds in the specific recreation programs.

ACTUAL PHOTO OF TWO-WAY BOWLING ALLEYS IN USE AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK CITY, THE LARGEST INDUCTION CENTER IN THE WORLD!

Two-Way Bowling Alleys are now in use all over the United States and on many war fronts, by the Army, Navy, Marines, Merchant Marine, Coast Guard, WACS, U.S.O. Clubs, and "Y's."

Score sheets furnished free, through the courtesy of Raleigh Cigarettes, to all branches of the Allied Services and U. S. O. Centers using TWO-WAY BOWLING Alleys.

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Your Local Radio—A Salesman for Recreation

(Continued from page 619)

liked by the people you want to reach (and you may wish to reach different groups at different times for different reasons) and get your message across through these programs. Suppose it *is* a hillbilly . . . if he can get 'em to listen, he can get 'em told about your recreation program!

If you go in for regular broadcasts—and these are much to be prized—there must be consistent, intelligent planning to maintain the station's pride and local interest in carrying them on its schedule.

If you want spot announcements, write them yourself if at all possible. Radio stations are affected by manpower shortage, too! Make the announcements short, "punchy," and enthusiastic. Type multiple copies for the station's use. Try to work out simple sound effects into them . . . make them *sell* your program!

And by all means, if your local station does a good job for and with you, be smart enough to acknowledge this with letters of appreciation, and if you should know of definite results obtained thereby, include a concise report to the manager. He's human, too!

Fit to Fight

(Continued from page 618)

a most significant contribution to the nation's war effort. Most of the men you are sending us now from your secondary schools bring with them a foundation of physical fitness and health knowledge on which we can build. Capt. Ralph Ingersoll in his book, *The Battle Is the Pay Off,* pays you a striking tribute:

> "The Ranger Battalion I marched with at El Guettar had only one casualty all morning simply because their legs were so damn good that after marching all night

Know Your Community

FOR many years community groups interested in discovering their local recreational needs and resources have used a mimeographed survey outline issued by the National Recreation Association under the title, "Suggestions for Making a Community Recreation Survey."

This material has been expanded, brought up to date and incorporated in an attractively printed pamphlet, *Know Your Community*. Its sections cover the following subjects: How to Make and Use a Survey; Survey Outline; Some Public Park and Recreation Standards; and A Brief Bibliography.

Send for your copy of
Know Your Community today

Price 25 cents

●

National Recreation Association
315 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

they had plenty of reserve strength left for their attack—and because they were physically able to attack with such agility, skill, and ferocity that they paralyzed the enemy. It would not have mattered how brave they were—if their feet had failed them they could not have done it. Alone on the mountain top, they would have been cut to pieces by the first counterattack."

Mardi Gras a la Genesee Settlement

(Continued from page 614)

tales were just as great a favorite with many, and several of the boys became interested in *Tales of Robin Hood*. In the final analysis, of course, the boys and girls were allowed to dress as they pleased.

The children made their own masks, costumes, and floats, planning them, sketching and painting, and putting them together. The library became more popular than ever as the children searched for costume details in fairy tale and Mother Goose books. In dramatics, skits were prepared for presentation at the Mardi gras. The most noteworthy of these were scenes from *Hansel and Gretel* and from *Robin Hood*. As we had no music specialist on our staff we did not give as much attention to music as we would have liked, limiting our musical activity to the reviewing of familiar songs from the South. Being short of staff, we were hampered, too, in the dance direction. Folk dances could undoubtedly be used most profitably for a children's Mardi gras.

The day of the Mardi gras arrived. The newspaper sent a photographer to take pictures. Later we wrote up the events of the day. The story appeared in a full-page spread in the *Sunday News* Section the following week.

The king and queen arrived first, just before the beginning of the parade, which was scheduled for 10:30 A. M. The king could have belonged to any era in any country, but the queen was definitely of the French court! Their pages, twin boys who had attended camp, looked suspiciously like the Dutch twins, but they waited on the royal couple in the most courtly manner. At 11:00 o'clock all were ready to start. Led by the king and queen and pages, we paraded through several city blocks, through the neighborhood playground, and then back to the settlement. One of the children's parents came and took movies. In the colorful parade appeared a Snow White and her Seven Dwarfs, a Miss Muffet, a Little Jack Horner, several clowns, a drum majorette, a totem pole, the old witch with Hansel and Gretel. The latter pulled a float of the gingerbread house. All the floats were simple, and most of them represented parts of the stories their creators were enacting.

After the parade the group gathered in the assembly hall where movies were shown and skits presented. As the finale to the program the king and queen awarded prizes to victorious campers.

The staff felt that it had only scratched the surface of the possibilities in a Mardi gras program for children. We want to repeat the attempt but with a wider scope, including adults, in an effort to make it more like the real thing with, perhaps, dancing in the street in the spring. We are doubtful as to the exact amount of knowledge gained by the children about New Orleans and the real Mardi gras, but we are thoroughly convinced of the fact that, with their own Mardi gras, the children had a good time.

A Theatre for Children

(Continued from page 623)

was made for free tickets for those who needed them.

Since there were about 2,700 elementary school children in the city and the Little Theatre held only about 300, several performances of each show were necessary. Later the county schools asked to

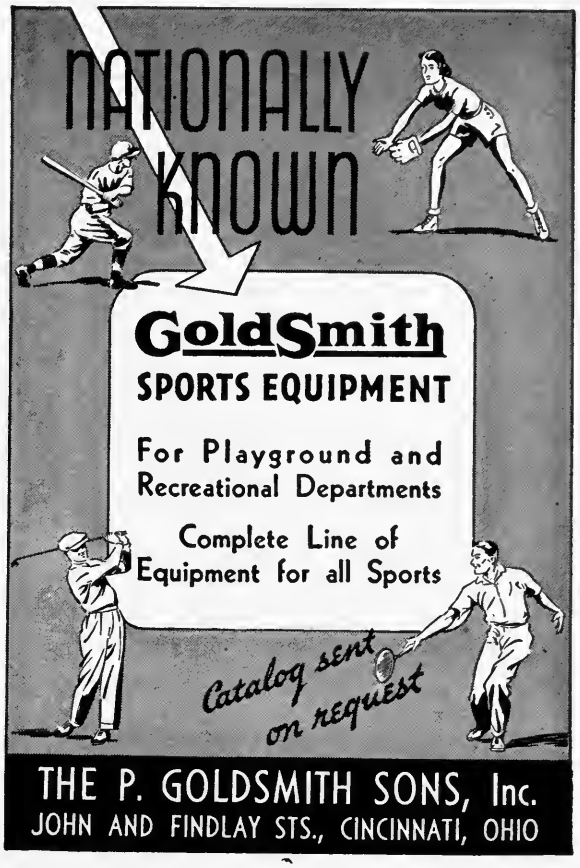
be included, and audiences were increased to some 3,000. It was to meet this need that as many as three performances were given in a single day.

The entire community became interested. Art teachers conducted poster contests in the schools for each play. Merchants displayed prize-winning posters in their store windows. The police and firemen furnished supervision at the performances. Everyone helped find or make necessary properties. When "Jack and the Beanstalk" was languishing for lack of a rope ladder, it was the firemen who came to the rescue by offering to make one.

The directors were drawn largely from the Little Theatre group. Little Theatre technicians trained League members to make sets and do the backstage jobs. The League produced a skilled costumer whose contribution to the success of the program can scarcely be overestimated. The Children's Theatre used available Little Theatre equipment and bought what was needed in addition. Their acquisitions were then put at the disposal of the Little Theatre.

Ticket sales paid about half the cost of the shows. The remainder came from the treasury of the League. Two boards directed the project. One, an advisory group, was made up of representatives of the Little Theatre, the P.T.A., the teachers, art supervisors, and the League. This board made decisions on dates and play selection as well as advising on many matters presented by the technical board. This second group, made up of the president of the League, production manager, publicity manager, and others, did the actual work of putting on the shows.

Finally, equipment had been collected and techniques mastered so that the performances on one central spot were going smoothly. Then the League began to put its mind on possibilities of "trooping." Taking the shows to the schools would solve the increasing problems of transportation and would also make it possible to include the colored schools in the program. A marionette show was taken to an auditorium in one of the colored schools, and children from the other schools were brought in. Their enthusiasm, if possible, exceeded that of the white children. But whereas trooping solved some problems it created others, such as equipping school stages, transportation of scenery and costumes, increased demands on the time of the production groups. So great was the interest, however, that the League continued wrestling with the problems.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Then came the war. Busses were no longer able to supply the special service. Gasoline was not available for private automobiles. Both bringing children in to the Little Theatre and trooping had to be given up for the duration.

But the Children's Theatre did not stop in Lynchburg. There was still the radio. Last year the League put on a series of thirteen radio plays for their youthful audience. Plans for a similar program for this year are under way. This is not a substitute for seeing flesh-and-blood actors but it is one way of keeping interest and providing some entertainment that has the interests and tastes of children as its primary purpose. Indications are that the enthusiasm and loyalty of the children have carried over to the new type of performance. The actors, however, admit to missing the inspiration that came with the roar of enthusiasm always accompanying the rising of the curtain.

When the war ends it is expected that the shows will go on. And perhaps some of the knotty problems of trooping will have been solved.

Reprinted from the *Virginia Drama News* published by the Extension Division of the University of Virginia.

Editorial Note: Miss Virginia Lee Comer, Association of Junior Leagues of America, points out that in spite of wartime difficulties, the majority of Children's Theatres maintained by Junior League groups continue to function.

YOUR VICTORY GARDEN...

You're planning for a Victory Garden, of course. And perhaps you're new at the gardening game and need some help in your planning.

Here are a few practical aids available through the National Recreation Association:

Your Victory Garden, by E. L. D. Seymour . . . . . **$.15**
(A guide for the amateur gardener)

A Few Sources of Information on Gardening . . . . . **Free**

When you have harvested your crop be sure you have these pamphlets on hand:

Victory Gardens—Harvesting and Drying, by Marguerite Ickis . . **.25**

Canning, Drying and Freezing for Victory, by Meta Given . . . . **.15**

★

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

Art with a Little a

(Continued from page 607)

to Beatrice, Vittoria Colonna, Mathilde Wesendonck would have been allowed.

"There is no woman in this case" the court would have reminded me. "Stick to the facts—not what you've thought or dreamed or felt but what you know: Why, Mr. Kent, and how did you became an artist?"

And I would have answered as, constrained by the majesty of this periodical and its jury of readers, I answer now:

"When I was a little boy, I liked to draw pictures. Instead of listening to lectures in school and taking notes on them I drew pictures. I drew pictures, naturally, of things that interested me. In the period of the war with Spain I drew pictures of battleships. Like most boys, ships were romantic to me. I drew pictures of all kinds of boats. And as I drew them on the page there developed an interest in making the page look pretty. So I would make a border of leaves and flowers and birds flying around and put stars in the sky. I am still doing it.

"But I didn't just like to draw pictures. I liked to whittle. From using a pocket knife, I got to using a saw, a plane and chisels. I began to make things out of wood. I did eventually become a carpenter; and I might have become an architect but that I preferred doing other things. An aunt of mine, who lived with us, was an artist. Oh, I forgot, I shouldn't say that: she painted pictures in water-colors—lovely pictures; and she painted on china. So of course I painted on china too. I still paint on china or, rather, I draw pictures that, in this industrial age, are to be printed or painted on china by others.

"I have done a lot of other things: wood engravings and lithographs; and I've written books. But not one thing that I have ever done has been done because I felt that I had any sort of a holy mission to do them, or that I was inspired to do them, or that by doing them I was achieving some kind of a mystical expression of myself. Always I have painted or drawn, or designed china, or built houses because I liked to make things with my hands. Liking to make them, liking the work of making them, led me to always try to make them as well as I possibly could. Fortunately, I made some of these things so well that other people liked them enough to buy them. So, mine has been a happy lot of earning a living by making things that I have liked to make."

So would have run my sworn testimony. So, I think, would have run the sworn testimony of other professionals called as witnesses in this momentous case.

I can almost hear the judge summing up to the jury of public opinion:

"The practice of art," he might have said, "appears to be in no essential respect different from other crafts accepted as useful and even necessary to the well-being and progress of society; and artists—or," with a smile toward the group of witnesses, "I should say painters, sculptors, draftsmen, decorators and all the rest of you fellows—are entitled to the full rights, privileges and respect of other hard-working citizens, unencumbered by the reverence or contempt which popular misunderstanding, promoted by *criticism* has engendered. These workmen, given half a chance, will, we believe, prove worthy of their hire."

I ask you: What but one verdict could a jury so instructed come to?

Audubon Society Convention Highlights

THE BOY FROM BROOKLYN was amazed. As a soldier he was seeing America for the first time, its beauties and natural resources. From the Grand Canyon he wrote a letter to the National Audubon Society and said that he wanted to be a member of an organization that was helping to preserve and was teaching people to enjoy the wild life of this country.

Hundreds of other servicemen and women have written similar letters. The program of nature organizations has gained new impetus and strength through an awakening of interest all over the country. The Audubon Society reports the largest membership in its history this year and the biggest attendance at its annual convention.

In October 1943, the annual convention of the Audubon Society was held in New York City. An open house at the new Greenwich, Connecticut, Nature Center started the program. Subsequent meetings were held for two days at the Audubon House on Fifth Avenue amidst a colorful background of nature paintings and at the Museum of Natural History.

The Greenwich Center, which formally opened its gates to the public at the time of the convention, is a large tract of woodland, containing a house and other buildings to be used as workshops, museum and living quarters for the director. It will be a wild life sanctuary and an out-of-door classroom. Practically everything but salt water is to be found in this area. Trails have been marked; an inventory has been made in order that all changes and progressions will be known; the area has been divided according to its characteristics. Everything is being done to make it an interesting and attractive laboratory for the student of nature. Courses are being offered for teachers and specialists, for young people interested in preparing to be nature leaders and teachers, and for the public in general. Groups are always welcome and Sundays are open days. Dr. Richard L. Weaver, Educational Director, and his staff, which is made up of people who have a broad understanding of the relationships in nature and an appreciation of conservation, are working with schools, clubs and community groups.

High spots of the convention were a number of extraordinary color motion pictures of birds, wild life, and a brilliant conservation film by John H. Storer entitled "The Birth of the Land." The theme of the meetings was conservation. Dr. Hugh Bennett, Chief of the United States Soil Conservation Service, pointed out that fifty million acres of land in this country had become extinct through misuse and that a hundred million acres have been badly damaged. He advocated using the thirty-three million acres of land that cannot raise food or be used for pasture, such as the banks of streams and steep slopes, for wild life conservation. In this way agriculture and the preservation of nature could be carried out in conjunction.

The Society wants to spread the word among the millions of gardeners in America that there can be no gardens without birds and no brids without gardens.

New projects to be undertaken are (1) the development of a refuge for the trumpeter swan, birds that came close to extinction early in the century; (2) provision for caring for the elk in Wyoming; and (3) conservation of the redwoods of California. From these and other varied phases of their program it will be seen that the Society has expanded its scope of interests and activities to include animals, plant life and conservation as well as birds.

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The war has made it necessary for the Society to suspend operation of the Nature Camp in Maine. During its seven years more than fourteen hundred people camped there, the majority of whom were nature teachers and specialists.

Recreation leaders and school teachers who are interested in finding material for their nature programs, illustrated booklets for the library, and excellent color motion picture films which can be rented should write to the National Audubon Society, 1006 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Fun in the School Center

(Continued from page 626)

Recreation Association school center, Richmond led the South in establishing this type of public recreation.

As the Community Recreation Association continues its program, its objective is the establishment of a complete community center in every school district in Richmond. It advocates that they be placed under auspices which can make the program permanent and allow them to be enlarged to meet new needs.

Some Leadership "Do's"

(Continued from page 599)

thusiasm. It takes a great deal of energy or a good actor to carry on a whole evening's program and still be an enthusiastic leader through the midnight clean up process.

Telling the world. The evening is not over until the leader or a dependable publicity committee chairman has given an interesting, well-written, account of the event to the local paper.

And after the party. A day or two after the party the leader and all helpers should meet, preferably at a party of their own, to discuss the success and failures of the program. Someone should serve as secretary, jotting down notes which will be useful when the next event is planned. Games which were enjoyed should be listed. The correct names and addresses of people who showed interest, enthusiasm, or talent should be secured and recommendations for changes should be itemized in detail. Don't dwell on the failures but on what can be done to avoid such situations another time.

All of these notes should be typed in the near future and put in a folder as a constructive guide for the next program. The names, addresses and phone numbers of the committee members together with the duties they performed should be included.

Suggestions for Youth Recreation Programs

(Continued from page 605)

soft drink, candy, and sandwich counter
table games — table tennis tables

Social activities
- parties and dances — square dances and mixed games
- informal activities and dancing — beach parties

Special events
- fairs and carnivals — holiday celebrations
- scavenger and treasure hunts — hobby shows

Drama activities
- plays — radio skits
- pageants — informal stunts
- puppetry — movies

entertainments, readings, etc.

Mental and linguistic activities
- quiz programs — debates
- forums and discussions

speakers on travel, current problems

Music
- community singing — orchestras
- choruses — concerts

Hobby groups
- photography — model aircraft
- radio — natural history groups

crafts — bookbinding, block printing, leatherwork, carving, painting, etc.

Outing activities
- picnics — natural history field trips
- bicycling — sailing
- hiking — fishing
- boating

Sports and outdoor games

mixed groups
- roller skating
- badminton
- volley ball
- tennis
- paddle tennis
- croquet
- shuffleboard
- swimming
- golf
- bowling

boys
- baseball
- softball
- basketball
- soccer and other sports

girls
- softball
- basketball
- field hockey and other sports

Service Activities in the Youth Program

A service program of some kind has a definite place in the youth activity plans. Probably the most suitable means of planning and carrying out a service program is through the medium of a service committee, which should be one of the most active working groups in the youth council. Services that can be performed by young people are

SURE, that Saturday night pay envelope's bulging. But let me tell you something, brother, before you spend a dime . . . *That money's mine too!*

I can take it. The mess out here. And missing my wife and kid.

What I *can't* take is you making it tougher for me. Or my widow, if that's how it goes. And, brother, it *will* make it tough—if you splurge one dime tonight.

You're working . . . and *I'm fighting* . . . for the same thing. But *you* could lose it for both of us—without thinking. A guy like you could start bidding me right out of the picture tonight. And my wife and kid. There not being as much as everybody'd like to buy—and you having more green stuff than I. But remember this, brother—everything you buy helps to send prices kiting. Up. UP. AND UP. Till that fat pay envelope can't buy you a square meal.

Stop spending. For yourself. *Your* kids. And mine. That, brother, is sense. Not sacrifice.

Know what I'd do with that dough . . . if I'd the luck to have it?

I'd buy War Bonds—and, God, would *I* hang on to them! (Bonds buy guns—and give you four bucks for your three!) . . . I'd pay back that insurance loan from when Mollie had the baby . . . I'd pony up for taxes cheerfully (knowing they're the cheapest way to pay for this war) . . . I'd sock some in the savings bank, while I could . . . I'd lift a load off my mind with more life insurance.

And I wouldn't buy a shoelace till I'd looked myself square in the eye and knew I couldn't do without. (You get to knowin'—out here—what you can do without.)

I wouldn't try to profit from this war—and I wouldn't ask more for anything I had to sell.

I've got your future in my rifle hand, brother. But you've got both of ours, in the inside of that stuffed-up envelope. You and all the other guys that are lookin' at the Main Street shops tonight.

Squeeze that money, brother. It's got blood on it!

Use it up
Wear it out
Make it do
Or do without

HELP US KEEP PRICES DOWN

A UNITED STATES WAR MESSAGE PREPARED BY THE WAR ADVERTISING COUNCIL; APPROVED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION; AND CONTRIBUTED BY THE MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS OF AMERICA

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virtually unlimited, depending upon local conditions and the ingenuity of group leaders.

The following list has been prepared from several suggested lists of tried and accepted activities:

Civilian defense activities
Community campaign services
Services to community agencies
War service organizations

United Front for Youth in Fort Wayne

(Continued from page 606)

Adult Director. The Director shall determine what constitutes unbecoming conduct.

There shall be a membership fee, the amount to be determined by the Student Council.

There shall be no attendance by members except under the supervision of an approved Adult Director.

Student Council. The Student Council shall consist of eight members from each of the participating local high schools, appointed by the principal of each high school, whose term shall be one year unless terminated according to the rules of the Teen Canteen.

Rules. Rules shall be formulated by the Student Council and the Policies Committee of the Teen Canteen, and shall be observed by all members.

No activity shall be permitted which excludes any member except upon a majority vote of the Student Council, with the approval of the adult director.

No smoking or use of intoxicating beverage shall be permitted on the premises of the Teen Canteen.

No financial obligation shall be incurred except upon the approval of the Governing Board of Control.

A regular employee of the Ft. Wayne school system has been appointed by the Wayne Youth Commission as a part-time recreation director for the canteen. Assisting him will be a sizeable corps of hosts and hostesses and a few paid workers. For the purpose of providing the best sort of supervision possible for this already well-favored program for youth, three interested women have organized a "Teen Canteen" volunteer workers school. "A united front against Fort Wayne youth's problems" is the slogan of the commission and, as the commission has hoped, almost every public agency and civic-minded person in the community is gradually and voluntarily giving some form of support to the request behind that slogan.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Gardening for Victory

National Victory Garden Institute, 598 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. $.10.

THIS DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS of the National Victory Garden Conference held in Chicago, November 16-17, 1943, under the auspices of the National Victory Garden Institute, contains important material presented by a number of speakers.

"The 1943 Victory Garden season is now history," states the report. "Victory Gardeners raised more vegetables than did the professional farmers. In 20,000,000 Victory Gardens the staggering total of 8,000,000 tons of food was produced, and the cash value of the vegetables was at least a billion dollars." The objective of the National Victory Garden Institute for 1944 is 22,000,000 Victory Gardens.

The Story of Painting

By Thomas Craven. Simon and Schuster, New York, N. Y. $5.00.

IN THIS BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, Mr. Craven, starting with the first aimless scratchings of the cave men, expores every bend and turning of the mighty stream of painting. We become acquainted with the great artists of the Italian, Flemish and British schools and we meet many American artists, so often neglected in a general survey of the field.

Modern Events Quiz Book

Edited by Neil MacNeil. Blue Ribbon Books, Garden City, New York. $1.00.

IS YOUR KNOWLEDGE UP TO DATE? You will soon find out if you try to answer the 1,400 questions about the world of today which appear in this volume based on quizzes which were published in the *New York Times*. The questions cover wide range—almost the full sweep of human activity and they provide a liberal course in current events and are a challenging drill in living history.

1,000 Ways to Have Fun!

By Harry D. Edgren, M.A., M.P.E. Order through author at 56 McKinley Street, White Plains, New York. $.25.

IN THIS ATTRACTIVELY illustrated booklet the author has brought together games, stunts, and social ideas for special occasions. There is a complete party plan for every month of the year, and no game is repeated in any other program. Many of the ideas suggested in one program may be used equally well in the others, and countless different game suggestions can be created by adding to the games, combining them, and changing them to suit your particular party.

The games and activities described in the booklet have been classified under Active Games and Relays, Entertainment Stunts, and Quiet Games.

A Primer of Stagecraft

By Henning Nelms. Dramatists Play Service, New York. $1.50.

ALTHOUGH MR. NELMS in his foreword states that almost nothing in his book is original, he has performed an important service in assembling and classifying a vast quantity of technical details regarding scenery. Chapter headings are as follows: Scenery is Simple; The Stage; The Nature of Scenery; Practical Scene Design; Tools; Materials; Building Methods; Scene Painting; Assembling Scenery; and Scene Shifting.

Tap Dance for Fun

By Hermine Sauthoff. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York 18, N. Y. $3.00.

TAP DANCING, the author believes, has a contribution to make to physical education and she points out what the values are in this book which also contains movements and information on music.

Songs and Games of the Americas

Translated and arranged by Frank Henius. Illustrated by Oscar Fabres. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.00.

MR. HENIUS HAS ASSEMBLED a delightful collection of games and songs for children. In this book there are some very old Spanish games the very names of which are an invitation to play them—The Spotted Bird, Sweet Orange, and Golden Thread. There are, too, newer games and a number that are very similar to our own. A few songs are included. Colored illustrations add to the attractiveness of the book.

Music On My Beat

By Howard Taubman. Simon and Schuster, New York, N. Y. $2.50.

MR. TAUBMAN, Music Editor of *The New York Times*, takes us on a tour of the music world and does it in a delightfully chatty manner. We learn not only about the music of our day but we discover how human musicians can be and how they perform off stage and on. Best of all we learn how great are the potentialities of our own American music.

Thirty Famous One-Act Plays

Edited by Bennett Cerf and Van H. Cartmell. Garden City Publishing Company, Garden City, New York. $1.98.

THIS COLLECTION, the fourth of a series of play anthologies compiled by the same editors, is international in its scope and ranges in period from Anatole France to Saroyan. It should prove of great value to little theater groups throughout the country since every play is suited for amateur production. In the appendix a series of brief biographical sketches of the thirty authors is presented.

Physical Fitness for Boys.

By Ben W. Miller, Ph.D., Karl W. Bookwalter, Ed. D., and George E. Schlafer, M.S. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York 18, N. Y. $3.00.

The author has given us a modern physical fitness program keyed to the times and providing the variety and flexibility required to meet present needs. Emphasis is placed on the principles, procedures and standards by which effective physical fitness programs may be realized and there are hundreds of illustrations on conditioning exercises, dual contests, simple stunts, group games and similar activities.

The Cokesbury Shower Book.

By Katherine Fite and Garland Clawson Paine. Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, New York, N. Y. $1.75.

All kinds of showers are described in this book of forty-one completely planned showers—enough to suit all tastes. There are wedding, bon voyage, stork, seasonal and wedding anniversary showers and there are recipes for delicious refreshments.

Health and Physical Fitness.

By I. H. Goldberger, M.D. and Grace T. Hallock. Ginn and Company, New York, N. Y. $1.92.

Health of the body, health of the mind and health of the emotions are taught in this book whose text has been integrated with Federal, state and local municipal programs to promote health and safety and to conserve manpower. Material appears in four parts: *Your Equipment for Living and How to Use it, Your Personality and How to Enrich It, Your Home and Community and How to Make Them Healthful,* and *Your Future and How to Face It. Health and Physical Fitness* is a timely, practical manual.

Famous Pianists for Boys and Girls.

By Gladys Burch. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York 18, N. Y. $2.00.

Many of the most famous pianists attained renown when they were still children. The story of these boys and girls and other pianists are told for children in this book, the third of Miss Burch's series on composers. Every piano student will read the book with interest and enjoyment.

Housing Yearbook 1943.

National Association of Housing Officials. Chicago, Illinois. Edited by Hugh R. Pomeroy and Edmond H. Hoben. $3.00.

This Yearbook presents a brief, comprehensive and well-organized review of housing developments in 1942. Of special interest to recreation workers is the emphasis given during 1942 to as complete decentralization of responsibility as possible, so that housing programs can not only be speeded up, but can be related so far as possible to local conditions.

The Yearbook accepts the need for community facilities including recreation in public housing, even though only a minimum standard can be achieved in connection with the present war housing. The value of such facilities is indicated by the following quotation referring to community facilities: "The situation was improved substantially during the year, but occupancy of otherwise adequate war housing is still retarded in some cases by the absence of necessary facilities."

The Other Americas.

Edited and illustrated by Xavier Cugat. Edward B. Marks Music Corporation, New York, N. Y. $1.00 net (except Canada).

Here is an album of typical Central and South American songs and dances designed not only to meet a real need but to perform an important service in making available to the people of this country one aspect of the cultural contributions of Latin America.

Handel at the Court of Kings.

By Opal Wheeler. E. P. Dutton and Company, New York, N. Y. $2.00.

The many-sided career of George Frederic Handel beginning with his childhood is traced in this book in a style which will commend it to children who love music whether they are young musicians themselves or not.

Second American History Quiz Book.

Compiled by Edward Boykin. Blue Ribbon Books, Garden City, New York. $1.00.

How much do you know about the history of America? Edward Boykin puts your knowledge to the test in his series of questions and answers about America. There are over 900 new questions in Volume 2.

Taxidermy.

By Leon L. Pray. The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. $1.49.

"This may be a fascinating hobby in this modern time," says the author and he addresses his suggestions and instructions to those who are looking merely for the enjoyment there is in collecting, mounting, and arranging in their leisure time a collection of animal specimens.

Health on the Production Front.

Prepared by Sidney Oviatt. National Association of Manufacturers, 14 West 49th Street, New York.

"In war or peace no plant is too small to profit from a health program," says Dr. Victor G. Heiser in his foreword to this Guide for America's War Production Plants. The importance of recreation as a morale builder is stressed in the booklet. "Perhaps the most important factor in good morale, next to good working conditions in general, is adequate opportunity for recreation."

Health on the Production Front should be an invaluable aid to war plants, large and small, and to citizens on the home front concerned with conditions in the plants which are supplying the sinews of war.

In the review of *Arts and Crafts: A Practical Handbook,* by Marguerite Ickis, which was published in the January 1944 issue of RECREATION, the price was given as $2.50. A. S. Barnes and Company, publishers of the book, have found it necessary to increase the price to $3.00.

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A Quality of the Spirit

THERE are some people who have the quality of richness and joy in them and they communicate it to everything they touch. It is first of all a physical quality; then it is a quality of the spirit. . . . It is probably the richest resource of the spirit; it is better than all formal learning, and it cannot be learned, although it grows in power and richness with living. It is full of wisdom and repose, since the memory and contrast of pain and labor are in it. . . .

People who have this energy of joy and delight draw other people to them as bees are drawn to ripe plums. Most people have little power for living in themselves; they are pallid and uncertain in their thoughts and feelings, and they think they can derive the strength, the richness and the character they lack from one of those vital and decisive people.—From *The Web and the Rock* by Thomas Wolfe. Used by permission of the publishers, Harper & Brothers, New York 16, N. Y.

The Faculty of Delight

AMONG the mind's powers is one that comes of itself to many children and artists. It need not be lost, to the end of his days, by anyone who has ever had it. This is the power of taking delight in a thing, or rather in anything, everything, not as a means to some other end but just because it is what it is, as the lover dotes on whatever may be the traits of the beloved object. A child in the full health of his mind will put his hand flat on the summer turf, feel it, and give a little shiver of private glee at the elastic firmness of the globe. He is not thinking how well it will do for some game or to feed sheep upon. That would be the way of the wooer whose mind runs on his mistress's money. The child's is sheer affection, the true ecstatic sense of the thing's inherent characteristics. No matter what the things may be, no matter what they are good or no good for, there they are, each with a thrilling unique look and feel of its own, like a face; the iron astringently cool under its paint, the painted wood familiarly warmer, the clod crumbling enchantingly down in the hands, with its little dry smell of the sun and of hot nettles; each common thing a personality marked by delicious differences. . . .

The right education, if we could find it, would work up this creative faculty of delight into all its branching possibilities of knowledge, wisdom and nobility. Of all three it is the beginning, condition, or raw material.—*C. E. Montague* in *Disenchantment,* published by Peter Smith. Reprinted from the *New York Times Book Review.*

You Want

YOU WANT ADVENTURE,
Romance,
Something happening.
You want to feel alive.
You want a companion to share with you.

. . . .

Of course you want bread,
A bed, a garment or two.
You want a safe place to go out from.

. . . .

But you want to go.
Which means a horse, a car, a plane,
Which may mean a canoe, a sailboat, an ocean liner.

. . . .

You want to have fun.
You want to feel light-hearted and gay.
You want to stay young in spirit.
You want yourself to be a good companion.
You want to work but —
You want to keep from being a slave to your own machines,
your cookstove, your dishes, your furnace,
your home, your car, your many things.
You want to keep routine from capturing you.
You want to be captain of your soul.
You want to live in a world that is friendly to you.
A world that is not hostile to you and to your companions.
You want a measure of security.

. . . .

You do not want to live in a world that is finished,
That has no possibility of struggle and growth.
You want to be fully alive in a living world.

Howard Brancher

March

Courtesy Chicago Park Distr

At the close of the Victory Garden season in Chicago, neighborhood festivals were arranged in all parts of the city, with school children taking part in the festival in their particular district. The faces of these boys and girls at the exhibit held in the Rutherford-Sayre Park neighborhood mirror their enormous pride and satisfaction in their achievements!

Gardening—Modern Three-Faced Janus

Janus, ancient Roman household god of beginnings, wore two faces. Gardening, in a modern recreation program, does even better. It wears three!

Prepared by the
Chicago Park District
Chicago, Illinois

GARDENING as a phase of the recreation program constitutes an excellent beginning of interest in nature — not a bookish interest, but rather a practical working interest. That is one face of our modern Janus.

Another phase of gardening experience provides the beginnings of a protective attitude toward landscaping around the edges of a play lot. Once shrubbery, trees, lawn, or flower beds have taken on meaning, they are less subject to thoughtless trampling and destruction. They become something to protect and treasure.

The third face worn by gardening as a recreation activity is the stage in which the gardener teams up with nature in a partnership of production. However young he may be, he is aiding the war effort when he swells the volume of food and vitamins.

In the Chicago Park District we have long promoted the first two phases of gardening in our recreation program, but in 1942 our General Superintendent, George T. Donoghue, was appointed by the Office of Civilian Defense to head up the Victory Garden program in the Chicago metropolitan area. He was assisted in this work by Fred G. Heuchling, our Director of Public Information.

In the first year, emphasis was placed on adult gardens. In 1943, with food shortage a pressing problem, our emphasis was on children's gardens to supplement the adult gardening program. Our whole Park District organization became Victory Garden conscious. A plan was prepared providing

Many school children take part in the vacant lot projects dotting all districts of Chicago. Here is a group at 80th and Ingleside Avenue, with whole families helping in food production.

Courtesy Chicago Park District

Courtesy Chicago Park District

This poster is made by mounting brightly colored seed packages on a 14″ x 22″ card. It is supplied to each school for posting in hallways, and is exhibited in the fieldhouses of the Park District.

individual garden plots on park property for as many as thirty thousand school children. Wherever suitable soil and sunlight were available in space not otherwise needed for active recreation, we explored the possibilities of local community leadership and neighborhood support. In policy, a half acre for garden purposes in any five to twenty acre plot of park ground was considered desirable, and at least one acre in any park of twenty to one hundred acres. In the Chicago Park District there are 136 parks within the city limits. The original plan called for garden projects in 76 of these.

Last spring was unseasonably cold and wet. In consequence, the plans did not fully materialize. In developing the plan, we leaned heavily on the experience of Paul R. Young of the Board of Education in Cleveland. He has developed there a program involving courses of instruction in the school curriculum at public schools where space and facilities are available. Over the years he has broadened the plan, stimulating thousands of school children to develop gardens at home. Our parks have no required attendance, and naturally far less supervision than the schools. Our locations are widely distributed within the city limits, the northernmost twenty-four miles from the most southern. In the heart of the city, home gardening is almost totally undeveloped. In the outskirts are many home gardens. Some of these outlying communities, already garden-minded, requested us not to establish gardens in their parks. Local residents wished their park landscaping undisturbed, and felt that children's gardens could be otherwise accommodated adjacent to the homes.

Standards—But Flexible Ones

Confronting us, therefore, was no rigidly uniform procedure. We must start thousands of youngsters on their first gardening venture in widely differing communities. Without expert guidance they might readily fall into discouraging mistakes. Seed problems, on the other hand, and principles of equality in space allotted, urged us toward standardization. Our child school population of several hundred thousand naturally could not all be accommodated. Neither could adult leadership be provided on such a scale. There must be equitable allotment of space among children from both public and private schools, and for all classes in the neighborhood. Ultimately we arrived at the following schedule:

Size of Plot and Planting Plan. Individual plots were to measure five feet by twelve feet, with a two-foot path bordering each twelve-foot side, and a one-foot path at each five-foot end. Thus subdivided, an acre accommodates about 475 individual garden plots. Considerations of appearance and of shade suggested a uniform plan. Practical conservation of seed also pointed to uniform planning. Unless each child were to buy full size packets of each variety he wished to plant, the sharing of seed became essential. A committee of experienced local growers was commissioned to

make recommendations. These finally sifted down to the following list: leaf lettuce, radish, kohlrabi, bush beans, Swiss chard, two rows of carrots, two rows of beets. If young gardeners proved their interest and ability, they might secure three tomato plants to set out between leaf lettuce and radishes for late season crops. The committee also agreed that even Victory Gardening should stress aesthetic considerations as well as economic and practical. This led to including a row of zinnias at one end of each plot, a row of petunias at the other.

Seed. Having agreed upon plan and dimensions, the problem of seed was greatly simplified. It was necessary to have some dealer provide unit collections with only the amount needed to plant each row. This problem was solved by a fortunate arrangement with Marshall Field & Company. This famous department store, as a good will offering, paid for packets of seed to be given free to each child using one of our park garden plots. The envelope also contained complete instructions, including a sketch of the garden in perspective.

Recruiting and Publicity

We now were ready to enlist our gardeners. This was done almost entirely through the schools. A schedule was drawn of step by step progression—enlisting enthusiasm, assignment of plots, and sessions of instruction.

The weather, of course, dictates timing in gardening matters. Unfortunately, 1943 was the most erratic season in Chicago's history. Our schedule was repeatedly assailed by cold and floods, but our lines never broke. They merely re-formed.

During March, a three page mimeographed plan was prepared and distributed not only to schools, but to community youth organization groups as well. Readers were urged to form gardening groups, applying for plots in near-by parks. Gardeners were invited to volunteer in counselling capacities, working with the children not during the planting season alone, but throughout the summer. Newspaper and radio stations loyally aided.

Results in leader recruitment were somewhat disappointing. Perhaps those who knew children did not know too much about gardening, while those who knew gardening feared they lacked necessary qualifications in dealing with children. We offered review courses in the gardening art, but the offer was late in the season and provided too little definite organization to prove very effective. Some leaders could serve only during the spring, but dared not commit themselves to continue during the heat of summer when adult guidance and leadership were most critically needed.

A supply of posters was also made available in March. They were distributed on school bulletin boards and in park fieldhouses and social agencies. Color was liberally and attractively used and, to familiarize readers with the packets they would later receive, empty seed packets were attached.

Courtesy Chicago Park District

Many a parent works with his youngster in Victory Gardens. This farmer is showing his son how radishes are grown.

Weekly bulletins to the schools explained the plan. Finally, a printed folder described it in detail and included an application form. These were distributed so that every boy and girl in 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th grades might take a copy home to parents, whose endorsement was required on applications, with the promise that the family would carry through all summer and not let a garden suffer from neglect. Applications also provided that youth groups might be assigned neighboring plots where they could work together.

We did not ask the school teacher to do anything more than distribute the printed material. It was felt that the burden should not be thrown onto the school staff, already overloaded with various other wartime responsibilities. Definitely, it should be a community campaign. Many teachers volunteered, however, and their success was outstanding.

The printed folder instructed children to secure parents' cooperation in writing, on applications, then take the applications to the supervisor at their nearest park. Those already affiliated with youth groups in group gardening were to report to their group leaders, who in turn would get in touch with near-by parks. We were again disappointed in the number of youth leaders responding. Possibly the impression was that identity of groups would be lost. Actually, we had expected to feature special groups. In some cases this did result, and secured considerable public attention.

"No garden is perfect, but there is not a garden in the world that has not been fun for the person who planned it, dug deep, and then watched it come into being."—*E. L. Howard* in *Children's Gardens.*

Physical Preparations

Meantime, the park staff located and designated garden plots, laid them out, and prepared them. Landscape experts made a study of soil and growing conditions in every park in the system, conferring with recreation leaders. No gardens were located so close to other plantations or buildings as to prevent proper development. Blueprint maps were prepared. Engineers laid out and staked individual plots. Machinery for registering children and assigning specific locations was developed. Cards were printed to be used as markers, identifying each garden, and bearing the name and address of the youthful gardener, the name of the park, row and plot number, name of the group leader and of the group itself, if other than a school. Lumber scarcity made it impossible to provide uniform stakes, and restrictions prevented our securing waterproof card stock. We met these difficulties, however, as best we could. Thus, when the moment of assignment arrived, children needed only to be assembled, and each could be handed his own card of credentials.

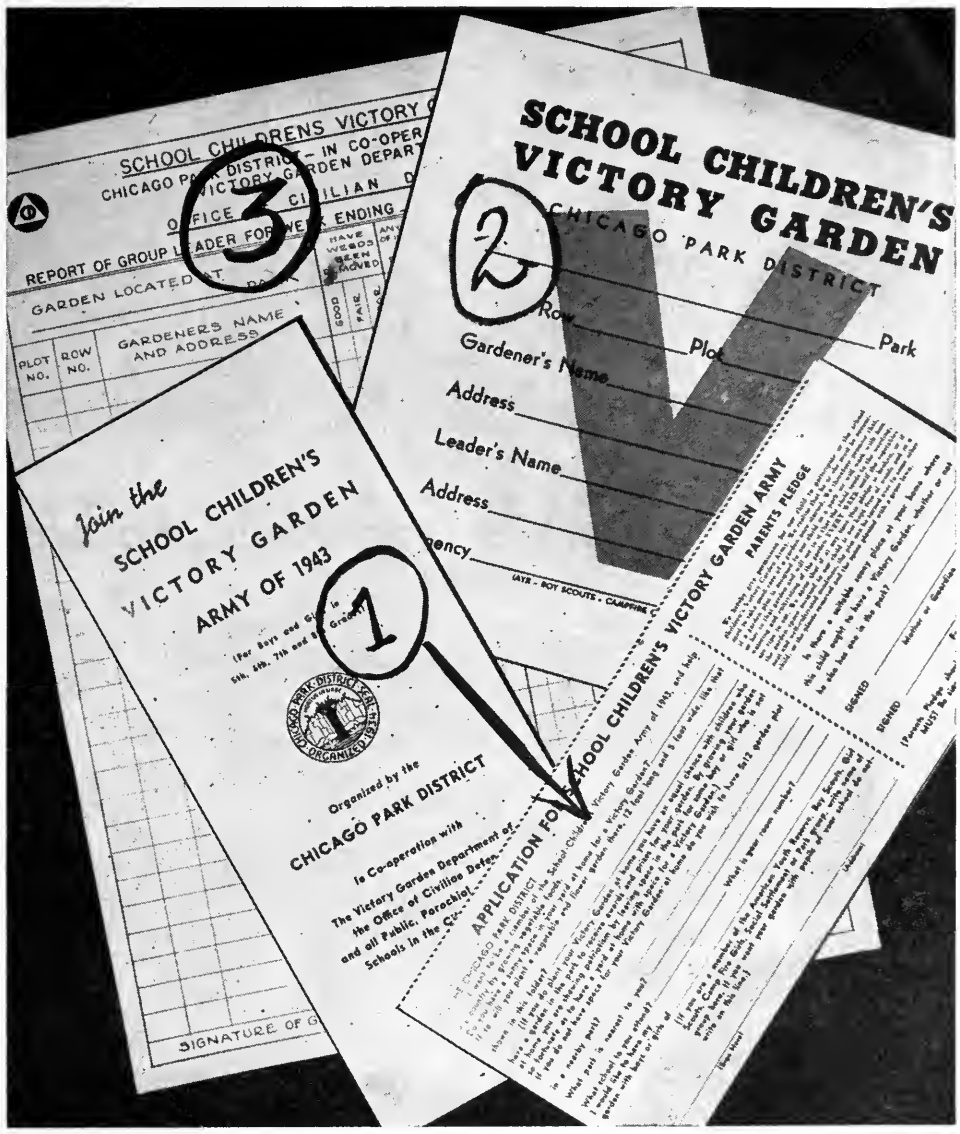
The problem of tools was also difficult because it appeared certain that there would be a scarcity. Actually, our worries on this score proved unnecessary. One child was able to bring from home a rake, another a hand cultivator, and hoes and hand tools proved to be rather general neighborhood equipment. Spades and shovels, of course, were available in almost any neighborhood. The Park District power equipment plowed some of the areas, used a rotary tiller in others, and in a few cases the boys and girls did their own spading. In our plans we expected the children to gather for assignment of plots and to receive their packets of seed on the first Saturday of our schedule. This first meeting, we thought, would be "plot assignment day." The soil could then be prepared for planting and the seed bed completed. In the plan we reserved the following Saturday for "vegetable seed planting day," and the third Saturday for planting later or more tender crops. We reckoned without our weather, however, and our schedule went awry. Repeated postponements because of rain and cold discouraged some children who came in spite of weather conditions and had to be sent home again because gardens were either a sea of mud or frosted.

The Results

In spite of delays and disappointments, however, more than 14,000 grammar school boys and girls planted gardens on park property. The great majority got successful crops. Everyone was able to take home at least some fresh vegetables grown under his own care. Some of the garden plots were extraordinarily successful. Jackson Park, for example, had two projects, each including over 400 individual garden plots. There a school teacher of the community served as volunteer leader, with various other community enthusiasts. They kept their corps of youthful gardeners enthusiastically energized throughout the summer. Picnics from time to time revitalized laggards and persuaded them to catch up on weeding or cultivating. In the other project in the same park, stimulated somewhat by the competing spirit, a leader from

the American Youth Reserves of the Civilian Defense was a moving spirit. There, also, a number of school teachers helped make the project successful.

At Wicker Park, in a congested district, the park recreation staff set aside a small plot. There was greater demand than the accommodation could satisfy, and the knowledge that others stood ready to take over in case of neglect spurred the gardeners to give devoted attention to their plots. In spite of smoke and other unfavorable factors, results were excellent. There was no pilferage, although the garden plots were within a few feet of a heavily traveled sidewalk on a busy business street.



(1) Printed folder describing the Victory Gardens, with application for a plot on the back page. One was given each child in the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th grades in public, private and parochial schools. (2) Marking card about 6 inches square used for assigning lots. The card, tacked on a staple, gave name of gardener and other information about him. (3) Report form, letterhead size, which was filled out periodically by each adult leader.

In River Park, one of the Park District's horticulturists volunteered spare time to work with the children. A most skillful gardener, he is a specialist in growing vegetables. Under his tutelage gardens were so accurately and neatly planted that they might have served as an example of expert gardening.

In one park no outdoor space was available. Our recreation instructor collected boxes and crates, planting a garden on the roof of the recreation building. Good results were obtained in growing radishes, lettuce, tomatoes, and even some other vegetables.

Several methods were employed to sustain interest. Sears-Roebuck contributed buttons declaring the wearer member of the School Children's Victory Garden Army. Simple report forms were issued to adult leaders, on which name and address of each youthful gardener was recorded, and on a check list in a provided space was indicated the

(Continued on page 698)

"Give Us Something to Do"

By MARION J. EDWARDS
Minneapolis, Minnesota

TWO YEARS AGO when high school students in South East Minneapolis wanted something to do in the evening, they found they were forgotten members of the community. The only places to attract them were the same spots open to the grown-ups: movies, night clubs, bars, and pool halls, mainly unsavory in atmosphere.

Today over a hundred members of the South East Minneapolis Youth Center have a place to dance, sing, talk, laugh, and have a "coke" together. Bright, eager-eyed groups gather after football games, hoarse from shouting, and expend their energy in the "Lindy Hop" or games of pool and table tennis. The manager of the corner drug store no longer has to chase thirty boys and girls away from his juke box and out of his booths—boys and girls who bought a nickel coke at his store to earn the right of "some place to go." Now they can stay at the youth center from 7:30 until 10:30 on any week night and until 12:00 on Friday and Saturday nights. The membership includes boys and girls from sixteen to twenty-one years of age. The adult in charge is either a student majoring in recreation at the University of Minnesota or Polly Trost, twenty-two-year-old Director of the East Minneapolis Recreation Association (EMRA).

"The youth center has been the answer to a problem that exists in any community which has not adequate planned recreation for its youth," in the opinion of W. Glen Wallace, President of EMRA. In this case it was an answer that was determined by youth themselves, with adult guidance. Rod Newburg, one of the adults who strongly promoted the movement, was in close enough touch with the boys of the community to talk to them frankly in the fall of 1941.

"A certain clique seemed to be getting into mischief," Mr. Newburg said. "They were really good kids, so a couple of us called the leaders of the clique in. We bawled them out. They challenged us with 'Give us something to do.' They said they had no decent place to go, and they got tired of going to the movies."

The challenge could not be met immediately. What did the boys want? "A place where we can meet together," was the vague opinion of the leaders. They were told, "Show us more interested people." Temporarily the group met in Mr. Newburg's little business shop. Weekly meetings were soon attended by twenty-five boys and girls. They clamored for a larger place, and the adults answered with a demand for still more interested people. A membership campaign drew 125.

They Did the Work Themselves

Now the group met in a vacant room beside a local florist shop. They sat on chairs borrowed from funeral parlors. They elected officers and drew up a constitution. Chuck Scanlon, first president, is now remembered by the only gold star on the center's service flag. Chuck appointed a committee to find a meeting place for the center, which now had the financial backing of the EMRA. The committee found an old cabinet maker's rooms up

above a bank. Shavings, debris, and general disorder were no obstacle. The EMRA furnished the materials and the youth center members the elbow grease. When they finished they had a dance floor 32 feet square, a lounge 16′ x 32′, a pool room 16′ x 48′, and an office. In two months of afterschool hours these members had set walls up for room partitions, put plasterboard on all walls, and sanded the floors. Only the electric wiring and wallpapering required professional help. Just recently the members put pine panelling around their lounge, and this winter they are building booths for the lounge.

Inspiration has occasionally been needed from outside sources to keep spirits up and to prevent all work from piling on a small number. During the rebuilding of the rooms the workers dropped off after the first enthusiasm until only the same five or six were coming to help regularly. Mr. Newburg, watchful for the success of the enterprise, called a meeting and said, "Let's forget the whole thing." The word spread like wildfire among the backsliders. No one was willing to let the precious goal slip out of sight; and the next night forty-six workers showed up.

A Constitution for the Center

With the physical structure completed, the group turned its attention to other aims. They polished the first draft of their constitution. Their main objectives now stand as follows:

1. To secure and maintain a common meeting place for the youth of South East Minneapolis
2. To uphold and preserve democracy through the government of this organization by its members
3. To raise standards of character and morality of its members through wholesome recreation
4. To serve our country and our community in times of war and peace
5. To acquire and hold real and personal property to be used for the purpose of this organization
6. To cooperate with existing agencies, organizations, and individuals for the purpose of realizing the objectives of this organization.

Membership regulations were drawn up. These said that anyone could be a member who met the following qualifications:

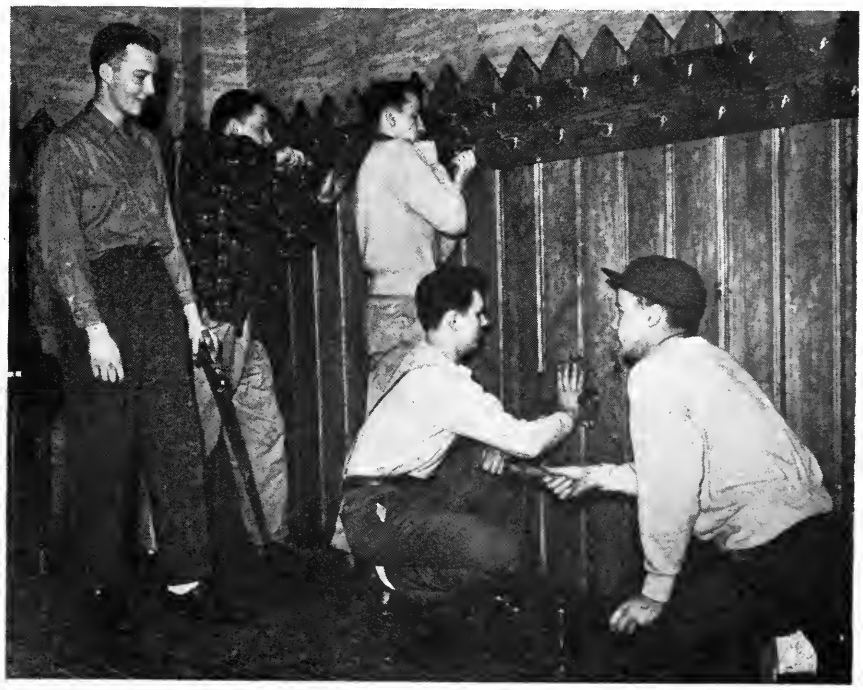
1. Is between the ages of 16-21 inclusive; lives in South East Minneapolis or spends a major portion of time there.
2. Is approved by Board of Directors.
3. Pays fee of $.50, which does not include first month's dues.
4. Pays dues of $.25.

Any member, however, may be dropped for "offences detrimental to the welfare of the organization" on a three-quarters vote by the Board.

The Board is made up of four officers and ten members, the officers being elected every six months and the members for one year, with half the members retiring every six months. Meetings are held weekly.

The Program

A social program to meet the wishes and needs of the majority has been set up. The center is open every night except Sunday. At present the schedule is: Tuesday nights, choir and glee club practice; Thursday nights, social dancing with les-



sons for those who want them; Friday nights, a party; Saturday nights, special entertainment. Christmas, Valentine's, and other seasonal occasions merit decorated dances on Saturday nights. In football season the center is open for dancing after the game. Sometimes one of the popular local orchestras rehearses at the center, and the dancers then have free accompaniment that ordinarily costs $150 per night. The regular facilities for entertainment include a piano, juke box, three pool tables, a table tennis table, equipment for quiet games, and magazines donated by the members.

New activities are tried out on the basis of interests expressed at Board meetings. At present study groups for those who want help with their school work are planned. A minstrel show is on the program for spring.

What They Think of the Center

Insofar as possible, the center cooperates with the activities of the community high school, "Marshall." The attitude of the school toward the center is evidenced by the interest of its teachers. Captain Harry Cooper, principal of Marshall High before joining the Army, was vice-president of EMRA and one of the most ardent supporters of the center at the time he went into military service. Mrs. Marjorie Champine, visiting teacher, says records show fewer people at the senior high school level are being brought into juvenile court than before the organization of the center. Kathryn Irvine, a staff member and also member of the EMRA board, noticed no Marshall High School students taking part in objectionable parading and riotous actions downtown after one of the fall football games. She credited this to the fact that Marshall students had some place to go after the game.

Juvenile delinquency figures for the Marshall High district show the following changes in numbers of boys brought to court since 1940. 1940—37; 1941—47; 1942—32. Figures are not yet available for 1943, but in 1942, a year after the center opened, the decrease was almost 32 per cent, as compared with an over-all city decrease of less than 5 per cent for the same period of time.

The opinion of parents toward the center is not yet definitely determined. Ed Dougherty, present president, says, "One of our main problems is to get the parents interested." To aid in solving this problem, the youth center has had Bill Genty, a member, and also president of the senior class at Marshall, talk about the program and aims of the center at a P.T.A. meeting. The center also plans to have an open house for parents.

Many of the parents are pleased with the attention given to their sons in the service who were former members. Betty Ouelette, secretary, assisted by other members, sends out photomicrographed copies of the daily paper which are free of charge. There is a name on the mailing list for each of the fifty-nine stars on the service flag made by the girls.

Copies of the *Sooper Dooper,* the center mimeographed monthly paper, also go to the men in the service. And in return these boys write back. What the center has meant to them is made clear in a letter from charter member George Ryan (A/C, U.S.N.R.):

> ". . . After all is over, I'm awfully afraid that there shall be quite a few . . . of the gang who will have given their lives so that groups such as the youth center, which symbolizes American democracy, can go on being happy in their own way, rather than being made into a piece of machinery such as our sneaky pals across the Pacific and Atlantic would have it."

The *Sooper Dooper* expects soon to start a new feature. Each month Mr. Newburg plans to take a photograph of something that is going on at the center and paste a copy of this photo in each copy of the paper.

Youth center members share responsibility. The secretary mops the floor as well as taking minutes of board meetings. All members must assist in general cleaning and upkeep and in decorating for dances.

Everything at the center is done because the majority of members wants it that way. There was no pattern for building this organization, and no book of rules to follow in carrying it out. Mr. Newburg applies the phrase "trial and error" to the development of the center. It has no direct connection with any national group or with any local group except the EMRA. It is an individual enterprise in the field of recreation that is working out to the benefit of the entire community.

"Programs to combat juvenile delinquency must arise from within the neighborhood and not be imposed from the outside. And they cannot be successfully administered from the top. They must be programs which grow out of the ingenuity of the people of the local community, programs to which the people themselves contribute their talents, their energies."—*Dr. Clifford R. Shaw.*

The Pennsylvania Dutch Canteen

York's Pennsylvania Dutch Canteen exemplifies the well-known "York Plan," which sums up to: "Do the best you can with what you have."

By GERALD SAMUELS
Recreation Department
York, Pennsylvania

SINCE THERE are no army camps in the immediate vicinity of York, recreation facilities for servicemen are needed only over week ends. To meet this need, the Recreation Commission, the organizations connected with USO and the Red Cross banded together to form the York County Citizens Committee of United Service Organizations, with a local judge as chairman and the superintendent of recreation as secretary.

It was agreed that the canteen ought to be located near the railroad station, and that it should have recreation facilities adequate to meet the demands of the number of servicemen expected to use it. Here again the "York Plan" enters the picture. Sharing of materials and equipment is an important aspect of the plan, and so it was natural to select as the site of the canteen the old York County Academy building, which is operated during the week as a center by the York Recreation Commission.

The Recreation Commission and the trustees of the Academy gave their consent to the proposal, and the project was on its way. In selecting a motif for the canteen, the sponsors recognized that York is right in the heart of the picturesque Pennsylvania Dutch country, and decided that this should be a Pennsylvania Dutch canteen.

Although the Academy building is replete with historical significance — since the York County Academy was the oldest school west of the Susquehanna — when you walk into the building today you'd never know that it was a school of Revolu-

Gay Pennsylvania Dutch designs on the walls, attractive woodwork and furnishings, and food that lives up to local traditions — all combine to make York's Canteen unbeatable!

There's fun to be had out of doors, too, in the long yard laid out with game courts of various kinds, and with brightly colored umbrellas, chairs and tables adding atmosphere

tionary days. Volunteer workers have done a stylish job of painting, decorating and furnishing. Pennsylvania Dutch decorations adorn the walls, and bright colors throughout have livened up the old building and made it bright and cheerful.

The canteen is staffed entirely by volunteer workers, with all organizations in the community cooperating and taking turns (usually for a month at a time) in serving at the center. Committees have been organized to plan entertainment (the chairman is a former professional entertainer), arrange for hostesses (senior and junior), take care of the house, and provide publicity.

As director of the canteen, the committee selected the superintendent of recreation, whose function it is to supervise activities and coordinate the work of all committees.

Originally the canteen was in operation from Saturday noon until Sunday evening, but the project proved so popular with servicemen that its hours have been extended to include the entire week end. Big street signs in the central part of the city direct the servicemen to the center.

Facilities

Some idea of the scope of the center's facilities may be obtained from a brief account of the facilities that have been provided in what was once the York County Academy building.

A lounge room has been furnished with Pennsylvania Dutch antiques and comfortable easy chairs covered with gay calico materials; writing and reading facilities are available, together with a combination radio and victrola. There is a quiet game room with card tables, card games, table games, puzzles, quiet games of all kinds, scrap books and magazines. For those who want action, there is an active game room equipped with four ping-pong tables, dart games, and a pool table.

Those with mechanical inclinations or the desire to work with their hands will find in the crafts room a veritable paradise, well provided with tools and materials for carrying on work in a wide variety of crafts. Here, too, there are facilities for sewing and pressing.

The canteen proper was formerly the gymnasium at the rear of the main building. Gay Pennsylvania Dutch designs on the walls, cherry colored woodwork, large antique benches covered with quilted calico, a red gingham-ruffled canteen table, and the dim light cast by genuine antique lanterns and numerous candles—all these create atmosphere and local color. And one must not forget the

(Continued on page 695)

A Time to Laugh!

The custom of playing tricks on the first day of April is so ancient that its origin has been lost. From time immemorial India has had its spring festival of Huli, ending March 31st, in which jokes and pranks play an important part. In France, where such practices have been customary since as far back as the sixteenth century, the victim is called an April "fish."

COME APRIL FIRST and practical jokes will reign supreme for the day—your alarm clock will start you off to work an hour earlier, someone will put salt in the sugar bowl, and the neighborhood children will ring your doorbell and run away before you can answer.

It will be just the time for a gay, lively April Fool's party, and this year there will be many servicemen and women as well as neighbors and friends attending the festivities—so why not add a military touch to your party? This will lend atmosphere to your topsy-turvy, fun-for-all frolic.

Make the invitations out of brown paper, measuring 8½" x 5½". Fold the paper double and cut the top edges off to look like a tent. Then draw the tent opening and cut along the flap edges so that they can be lifted to show the writing on the inside fold. Across the broad part of the tent write the name and address of the host and hostess and a little poem:

"Come to the Party we're giving for you . . .
. . . and all your friends in khaki or blue.
The date: April 1st—the time: around eight,
It's a special occasion—so don't be late!"

Print by Gedge Harmon

There's April Fool's Day, of course. But there are April Showers, too!

Then below this, on the outside of the tent flap in red, white, and blue crayon, you can write, "This is the Army," with this little ditty following:

"Breakfast in bed,
Sleep till noon
No more K. P.
And a furlough soon."

Before your military guests get their hopes up, they will open the tent flap and see, written in big bold letters on the inside fold, "April Fool!"

The decorations should have a combination military and April Fool's theme—therefore some red, white, and blue crepe paper strips draped in twisted ribbons across the ceiling will not be amiss. From old magazines, cut out pictures of familiar prewar products, and on the curtains, window shades, or backs of chairs, pin these illustrations of shoes, sugar, canned foods, meats—all of them displayed with a "not rationed" sign attached.

Servicemen and women will enjoy taking a hand in the actual "dressing up" of the rooms, and this game, centered around the main decorations, will offer the perfect opportunity. A large outline of a clown is drawn on white paper and tacked to the wall. The game is played in the same way as "pinning the donkey's tail." Each player is given a different piece of the clown's face and clothing. He is then blindfolded, turned around three times, and sent on his way to pin the right pieces to the right places on the clown—although the result may not evidence a high degree of accuracy! The finished clown will be the source of much merriment and will provide the appropriate crazy center of attraction.

Games and Stunts

It Can't Happen Here. Both your neighbors and servicemen guests will have many an amusing anecdote to contribute to this get-acquainted game.

As soon as everyone has arrived, have each per-

son, in turn, announce his or her name and then proceed to recount an imaginary incident which ordinarily never would have happened in the Army, Navy or Marines. Some of the brief stories which might be told have to do with the sailor who read a book at the Stage Door Canteen in preference to dancing with Lana Turner; the soldier who volunteered for K.P.; the top sergeant who gave the rookie private another hour to sleep in the morning; or the soldier who refused a ten day furlough.

When everyone has had a hearty chuckle over the "tall stories," they can decide which one is the least likely to be believed. To the spinner of the winning yarn present the medal of honor—a cardboard disc with "April Fool Storytelling Champion" written on it.

Peanut Pushers. Divide the guests into two teams, the Red Army and the Blue Army. On the floor mark off two goal lines eight feet apart. One member of each team is given a peanut shell and told to push it with his or her nose from one goal line to the other. No fair using hands or blowing! When a peanut reaches the goal line, the next member of the team pushes it back again (with nose) to the starting line where a third member takes over, and so on. The army finishing first wins.

A Foolish Song Story. Arrange everyone into several groups of not more than three people. Someone in the first group begins the "story" by singing or reciting the first line of a song. The second group must continue the story by giving the first line of another song, and thus around the room. Anyone may supply the next line when it's his or her group's turn—but if every member of a group fails to carry the story along, each one must recite a nonsense rhyme or song.

Military Drill. With so many servicemen and women at your party, a combination "military drill" and "consequences" game will add interest to the evening's program.

The guests form in line and are instructed in a few of the military commands, such as "right face," "left face," "about face," "mark time," "halt," and "right-hand salute." The leader or captain then says, "Uncle Sam says 'right face'," whereupon the company must all obey the command. In the same way he may give an order for any of the other movements, always prefacing his command with the words "Uncle Sam says." If at any time the captain omits the words, "Uncle Sam says," the members of the company must refuse to obey the order.

Any player obeying must take the "consequences" and draw one of the little slips of paper which have been prepared beforehand and placed in two boxes—one for the women and one for the men. On these slips are written brief stunts to be performed. The women may be told to imitate a man shaving himself, to whistle Yankee Doodle or sharpen a pencil. For the men the instructions may be to iron clothes, wash dishes, or sew on buttons.

Fool's Gallery. One person who draws reasonably well is selected to be "the artist." He sits in the center of the room, and the various teams are seated informally either behind a line or outside a circle about fifteen feet away from the artist. The teams are separated from each other as a matter of convenience; otherwise the seating arrangement of the players is not important as long as they are close enough to get the information they need, and as near as possible to the line or circle.

To start the game the artist draws a picture of an animal. When it is completed he gives a signal and one player from each team runs up, looks at the picture, returns to his chair, and starts drawing the picture. The other players in his group try to guess what the animal is. As soon as one thinks he knows, he runs to the artist and whispers the name. He may guess only one name at a time. If he is right, he scores a point for his team. If he is wrong, he or one of the other players from his team may try again. The player drawing the picture for his group may not give his teammates any help in guessing what the picture is.

Play the game until each person has had a chance to reproduce the picture of the animal drawn by the artist. At the close of the game lay the drawings on the floor and award a foolish prize for the best drawing in the Fool's Gallery.

April Guggenheim. Divide the group into teams of from six to ten. Each person is given a sheet of paper containing a diagram which has the letter A P R I L printed across the top and such categories as cities in the news, war heroes, military terms, and Victory Garden vegetables down the left side. In the space opposite the categories, and below each letter, words are written which start with the letter and are found in the categories.

At a given signal the groups start writing and after a definite period—five or ten minutes—the groups are stopped. One member reads his list of words noting whether none, one, two, or three or

more persons have the same word he has. Each member of the group reads the words on his list not read by the others and marks down his score. The method of scoring is as follows: no one has the same word, four points; one person has the same word, three points; two persons have the same word, two points; and when three or more have the same word no credit is given. The person having the highest score wins.

Siege. Guests gather in couples anywhere in the room. A line of four, made up of two couples with inside arms linked, is "It" and tries to encircle other couples. Any couple encircled links arms with "It" and helps catch other couples. As soon as there are eight people in the "It" line, the four on the right end detach themselves and start out on their own. This continues until all the guests have been encircled. No couple may leave the room, but other than that they may do anything they please to avoid being captured.

Backward Alphabet. All sit in a circle and the whole circle tries to say the alphabet backward — each person mentioning a letter in turn. It is harder than it sounds. Then try spelling words backwards. The leader suddenly points at someone, mentioning a military word—army, navy, planes, tanks—to be spelled backward, and follows the word by counting ten. The person pounced upon must spell the word backwards before the counter reaches ten or else take the leader's place.

"April, April,
Laugh thy girlish laughter;
And the moment after,
Weep thy girlish tears!"
—*William Watson.*

Tipperary. Here's a musical game that will carry out both the military and April Fool theme by starting everyone off in a dignified manner but soon having them all twisted up!

Guests form a single circle with hands clasped around the circle. Partners stand beside each other. A designated leading couple makes an arch by holding clasped hands high. A designated end couple, across the circle, starts marching toward the arch, drawing everyone after them. They go under and through it, and by the time the whole group has been drawn through that one arch all the couples are standing with their backs to the center, with hands still clasped around the circle.

At a signal they start for the arch again, moving backward this time, and to complicate things further, the leader can accelerate the tempo of the music.

Foolish Facts. On one side of the room place a cardboard sign saying RIGHT. On the opposite side of the room a sign reads: WRONG. Announce that you are going to read off a list of facts, most of which are wrong. But there are enough right ones in the list to be confusing. If the players think a fact is right, they run to the side of the room marked "Right." If they think it's wrong, they run to the opposite side of the room.

After each fact has been presented and the players have chosen their sides, the hostess reads off the answer, right or wrong. And the laugh is on those on the wrong side each time!

Here is a list of facts concerning current events and military matters that might be used:

1. Hawaii has been America's principal source of sugar. (Wrong. Cuba has been the principal source.)

2. Franklin D. Roosevelt is the twenty-fifth president of the United States. (Wrong. He is the thirty-second.)

3. The students at Annapolis are called "Midshipmen" because they are halfway between a landlubber and a sailor. (Wrong. In the past, seamen training to be officers were stationed amidships.)

4 Oklahoma is the nation's leading producer of crude petroleum. (Wrong. Texas is.)

5. The military term sergeant is derived from an old meaning of the word—servant. (Right—servant, hence one who carries out the orders of higher ranking officers.)

6. In military and naval slang, the word "tin fish" means submarines. (Wrong. Tin fish are torpedoes, and submarines are pig-boats.)

7. The Luftwaffe is the British air force. (Wrong. The term, literally meaning air weapon, refers to the German air force.)

8. General George C. Marshall was the only full general active in the United States Army when it entered World War II. (Right.)

9. The Rose Bowl is in Dallas, Texas. (Wrong. It is in Pasadena, California.)

10. Claude Wickard is Secretary of Commerce. (Wrong. Jesse Jones occupies this position.)

"Chow's On"

After all the gay activity, your guests will have worked up a soldier-sized appetite. Have someone ring the old dinner bell and announce to the group, "Chow's on."

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Building Schools for Community Use

Suggestions as to how schools should be built in the future if they are to include recreation facilities easily accessible for wider use by the public

THERE HAS been general agreement among leaders in education and recreation fields that school buildings should be so constructed that they meet their primary responsibility in the field of public education and at the same time provide effectively for community recreation purposes, thus eliminating the need for costly duplication of facilities. Dual use of school facilities is being provided more and more as new school buildings are constructed, but practice still lags far behind accepted theory.

Gymnasiums, swimming pools, showers, locker rooms, comfort facilities, auditoriums, arts and crafts rooms, music rooms, and class rooms with movable seats for club and other small group activities, if grouped together, can be used after school hours without providing access to the rest of the school building and without adding to heating expense. Lockers, showers, and comfort facilities should be arranged so that they are easily accessible to outdoor areas without requiring access to other parts of the building.

A few cities have constructed these facilities in a separate connecting building.

Some specific features in school building plans that would facilitate their use for recreation activities follow:

Play rooms should open on to the children's playground. They should be large enough for rainy day activities, should be heated, contain supply cupboards, and should be accessible to drinking fountain and toilet facilities. Floor surface should be suitable for painted diagrams for playground games. A stage for playground dramatics and marionettes is desirable.

Toilet facilities and drinking fountains should be near gymnasium, showers and playgrounds.

Windows and lights should be guarded against balls.

A heating system constructed so that the entire building would not have to be heated when only one section is used.

Entrance to play areas should be on the well-lighted street side—not between buildings or on alleys.

Facilities should be provided for a seated audience in gymnasiums.

An outdoor play area should be enclosed by a wire fence, have a proper surface, and adequate safe equipment.

The provision of these features would eliminate:

Destruction of property in sections of building not being used.

Expense of extra janitors and extra monitors.

Extra recreation leaders. (Fewer teachers could handle the situation.)

Friction regarding the use of certain rooms by the recreation department when schools are having special activities.

The feeling that recreation workers are sometimes using property built primarily for school program only.

One present weakness in the plan of school buildings for community use is the failure to recognize that there may be several rooms needed exclusively for community use, such as a general lounge and a drop-in place for out of school youth during the evening hours. There is no reason why the school building should not provide for such rooms just as it provides for teachers' rooms.

A serious handicap to the development of the full use of even well-adapted school buildings is the attitude of many school boards, principals, teaching personnel, and janitors. Some school boards, for example, set charges for the use of auditoriums, gymnasiums, and other facilities so high that community groups cannot afford to use them.

School principals too frequently object to the community use of their building because they are more concerned with the building itself than with its contribution to the total social and civic life of the neighborhood. The reluctance of janitors to cooperate in the community use of buildings is traditional. Directors of community centers are familiar with the many irritations which arise because teachers complain that there has been some little disturbance to their rooms during the previ-

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Holy Week in Lindsborg, Kansas

By HOWARD W. TURTLE
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This is the story of Lindsborg, Kansas, and its annual performance, at Easter, of "The Messiah." It is said that the fame of this little community and the event it sponsors is even greater in Sweden than in the United States. An old story tells of a man and his wife who landed in New York from Sweden. Amazed at the size of the skyscrapers, the man exclaimed, "Ja, and if this is New York, what must Lindsborg be!"

OUT IN THE Smoky Hill River valley on the plains of Central Kansas sits the little farming community of Lindsborg, population 1,913. It has a few two-story buildings downtown, a bank and a hamburger stand. From anywhere on the main street you can see plowed ground. Yet several thousand people make an annual pilgrimage to Lindsborg to hear 500 local choristers, all of Swedish descent, sing Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," on Palm Sunday and Easter afternoons. Before gasoline rationing, cars came from half the states of the Union. Last year enough people still managed to get there to fill all the seats and even the aisles of Presser Hall. Critics call this outburst of song on the rim of the old Dust Bowl the finest of its kind in the world. It has continued annually, without interruption, since it started in 1882 with a chorus of fifty.

An Easter visitor to the auditorium of this Oberammergau of the plains sees a vast white shell filled with the chorus. At the front of the shell is the Bethany Symphony Orchestra. The platform for the chorus rises in semicircular stair-steps. On the left and right are sopranos and contraltos in white dresses; in the center are tenors and basses in dark suits with black bow ties. The conductor for thirty years has been Dr. Hagbard Brase, a tall, erect man with a white Vandyke, wearing a cutaway coat.

With one motion the 500 Swedish-Americans stand up and begin to sing the old, old story, as taken from Isaiah, the Psalms, and the Gospels of the New Testament. Four guest soloists help unfold the majestic story which rises to its height in the triumphant Hallelujah chorus.

The visitors leave the hall, many of them to visit acquaintances, to drink cup after cup of clear brown coffee, or perhaps feast at a smorgasboard. If it's a smorgasboard, the dining room table is resplendent with the triumphs of a Swedish housewife's kitchen. The guests help themselves to *Kranskaka, sockerkakor, polkagriser, smorbakelser* and coffee, then go out to the living room to eat interminably. The atmosphere of this Holy Week event is genial without hilarity, showing a restraint that is absent at other feasts.

The people of the "Messiah" chorus sing without pay, and indeed for some the singing is expensive, as they travel up to twenty miles each way, rehearsing twice a week, from shortly after New Year's until Easter.

The draft cut a swath through the tenor and bass sections, but the deficiency was made up by men over thirty-eight years of age who had been on the waiting list, and by soldiers who hitchhiked in from camps twenty miles away. There is not a great singer in the chorus. You can sing in it if you have a good voice and can carry a tune. It is not even necessary to be able to read music.

The pioneers who started the chorus came over in 1869 from the Province of Värmland, Sweden. They survived the first winters in dugouts, and before they took time to build adequate homes they constructed a church out of stone. They named it Bethany Lutheran Church, and in this building they started rehearsing "The Messiah." On practice night men hurried to finish the milking in the evening and hitch up the horses to drive to the church; women set the bread after supper, took off their aprons, and climbed into the wagons to go along; farm boys stomped into the church in their heavy boots. They attended rehearsals faithfully—whole families of them—the Olsons, the Johnsons, the Petersons, and all the rest.

The person who had undertaken to teach the difficult oratorio was Mrs. Alma Swensson, bride of Carl A. Swensson, pastor of the church. Mrs. Swensson found that many of the singers could not read music. She put numbers above the notes to help them. There were not enough sopranos, so she chose some of the young boys whose voices had not changed and stood them up to sing with the women. (But boys have been banned from

the chorus for fifty years.) Sometimes there was no fuel to heat the church, and then she held sectional rehearsals in homes, using tuning forks to give the pitch when no piano was available.

The first performance was given in the church in March of 1882. In the same spring, the chorus traveled by lumber wagon to near-by communities and sang, giving the proceeds to another brave new institution of the Lutheran church, Bethany College at Lindsborg. Since then the college has been the sponsor of "The Messiah."

The chorus grew. Pioneer people traveled many miles by horse and wagon to hear. The crowds overflowed the church. The minister, Dr. Carl A. Swensson, who had founded Bethany College and had become its first president, proposed to erect a building that would accommodate the biggest "Messiah" crowd anyone ever dreamed of. It was to seat 1,500 and cost $5,000. Staunch Swedish settlers contended that taking on this overpowering expense, with no prospect of ever having the building filled, would be madness. The college trustees refused to have it on the campus for fear the mortgage would jeopardize the land.

Dr. Swensson went ahead anyway. The building, a round frame structure filled with crude wooden benches, was built in 1895 on a lot adjoining the campus. The first Easter it was filled. Crowds flocked to Lindsborg by special trains on the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific lines. The great singers and instrumentalists of the world journeyed there as soloists—Gadski, Galli-Curci, Fremstad, Hempel, Elman, Matzenauer. Sometimes they had a hard time getting there. The day before Pablo Casals, renowned cellist, was to give a concert in 1920, Lindsborg was isolated by heavy snow. The artist arrived on time, anyway, riding the last twenty-five miles on the railroad's snow plow.

When the famous soprano, Lillian Nordica, sang at the round building in 1902, the young men of the chorus were so charmed by her voice and beauty that after the performance they unhitched the horses from her carriage, and themselves drew her through the streets of Lindsborg, shouting, "Nordica, Nordica!" When they reached her hotel, Nordica, touched by their gallantry, took roses from her bouquet and tossed one to each of the young men. Charles Hawkinson planted a slip from his rose stem and it grew for many years in Lindsborg as the Nordica rose bush.

The old building where Nordica sang was eventually outgrown, and this time the trustees of Bethany College were the ones to plan insanely! They wanted a building of brick, to cost $235,000. But Lindsborg, by this time, had friends. The Theodore Presser Foundation, established in Philadelphia by the founder of *Etude,* the music magazine, gave $75,000. Saying, "America has only one Lindsborg; I want to be a part of it," Ernestine Schumann-Heink went out to the old frame building and gave a benefit concert. Marion Talley, then at the height of her career, did the same. The two concerts brought in $10,000. The "Messiah" chorus sang in Kansas City and Oklahoma City and earned $15,000. Most of the rest of the money came by good hard digging by Swedish farmers and townspeople, and when the big brick buildng, Presser Hall, was erected in 1928, the Swedes paid cash for all of it.

The building seats 2,100 persons in the audience and 500 in the chorus. You could put the entire population of Lindsborg in the auditorium with seats to spare. Every year on Palm Sunday and Easter it is filled to overflowing by pilgrims who pay fifty cents and a dollar for the seats. The small financial benefit provided by the "Messiah" chorus has helped its sponsor, Bethany College, through many a tough semester.

These war days, Lindsborg people follow with anxiety the news from Sweden. The bond with the mother country is kept strong through correspondence among relatives, religious ties, old-world customs, and the Swedish language, which still is spoken in many of the homes of Lindsborg and is taught in the high school and Bethany College. The Swedes know one service that is welcomed by their loved ones, and they perform it regularly by sending packages of coffee overseas, that those in the old country may also have their six cups—at least—every day.

"Today music is playing a more important part in the nation's life than ever before. . . . Music is developing and functioning in new ways, but with new pressures in all our lives, some of the oldest reasons for using it become more valuable than ever."—*Marie Oliver.*

"Our folkways are not the ways of the peasants who danced and sang in the fields. . . . But the ministrations of song are unchanging. To the degree with which its sincerity and spontaneity can be recaptured, to that degree will the groups of today enjoy again the release from strain, the courage and joy which singing gave to the peasants of old."—From *The Womans Press.*

Oakland's "Doing Something About It"

Courtesy Oakland Post Inquirer

They've "gone into action" in Oakland, where the schools are serving as recreation centers for the city's youth and are combating juvenile delinquency under a plan of community cooperation which offers some unusual features

By R. W. ROBERTSON
Superintendent of Recreation
Oakland, California

"OUR BOYS AND GIRLS are going to the dogs!"

"What can we do about our youth?"

"Give them wholesome recreation!"

"Open more recreation centers! Keep the playgrounds open longer!"

"Somebody do something!"

Such is the wail that has gone up across our country, emphasizing conditions spotlighted by war.

The established character of many a community has altered, to all appearances, overnight. Community populations have changed as young men, leaving as citizens, are replaced by soldiers, sailors, marines and flyers; newcomers of differing economic, geographic, and racial backgrounds must be accommodated and assimilated; unskilled and semiskilled workers are following the war industry dollars. Housing and transportation, public health and safety, public morale and law enforcement become community-wide problems, demanding solution.

Oakland, California, as a new center of shipbuilding and as a port of embarkation and reception, is only one of the many cities whose public officials have been importuned by the pleas, "somebody *do* something."

Recognizing that the situation of the "teenagers" was serious, Ralph E. Hoyt, as District Attorney and Director of the Alameda County Defense Council, called together a group of some ninety men and women representing all phases of interest in the youth problem. The facts of the situation having been placed squarely before this group, a subcommittee, with Judge Frank M. Ogden of the Alameda County Juvenile Court as chairman, was formed to find solutions through community organization to alleviate the mounting juvenile delinquency rate. This subcommittee, functioning through the spring and summer of 1943, made recommendations which had far-reaching effects on public recreation in Oakland.

To bring the solution of a dangerous social problem up to Mr. and Mrs. Citizen and their neighbors, the Parent-Teacher Associations were asked to survey their school districts to determine the number of children and their leisure time, the existing recreation facilities and the types of recreation activities in which the children are interested, and to make recommendations upon the facilities and personnel needed to care adequately for the needs of each district.

Community Councils Organized

Each district was asked to form a community council to develop a recreation program and to see that existing facilities are used to capacity. Recreation departments and public libraries; public, private and parochial schools; character build-

ing agencies and churches were asked to give their wholehearted support to these councils and to recruit volunteers and paid workers to carry on needed programs.

In arriving at these recommendations, the subcommittee assisted in the establishment of an experimental area to test the validity of this type of attack upon the problem of youth. A community council was formed with the cooperation of the Recreation Department, who assigned a full-time, resident recreation director to the large recreation center in the heart of the test area. Soon thereafter, with the assistance of the community council, a youth council was formed in the high school to assume the major responsibility in developing, directing and supervising the activities for youth centering in the recreation center and high school, for, naturally, many of the activities requested by the youth council could best be served by the existing facilities of the school. Through this community organization high school students, their teachers, the Recreation Department, the character building agencies, the churches and civilian defense units have been more closely united in a recreation and leisure-time program for youth.

Aside from having the facilities to attract the teen-agers and young adults, the Board of Education had a reservoir of alert, youthful-minded teachers to serve as experienced leaders on a part-time, paid basis. To the Recreation Department this source of leadership was almost entirely shut off by a limitation of the City Charter restricting municipal employees to $50 per month or less if they also drew salary from some other governmental agency. As a result, it appeared logical for the the Board of Education to enter upon a diversified, afterschool and evening recreation program, using the existing facilities of the secondary schools of Oakland.

Cooperative Planning Not New in Oakland

For the Board of Playground Directors to join with the Board of Education in providing a public recreation program for all people, with special emphasis on children, is not new for Oakland. The Recreation Department had its start in 1907 when the members of The Oakland Club, as a philanthropy, secured permission from the public schools to operate free playgrounds upon two school grounds for the summer vacation period. In 1909 the Oakland Recreation Department came into formal existence with both municipal and school playgrounds under its jurisdiction. In 1915 a definite agreement was made with the Oakland Public Schools whereby the Recreation Department operated the afterschool playgrounds on week days the year round, as well as on Saturdays, Sundays, and during vacation periods, with leaders selected by that Department but paid, on school days, by the Oakland Public Schools. As the schools expanded so did the playgrounds, until in 1942 there were thirteen municipal playgrounds, forty-six elementary, twelve junior high and three high school playgrounds in regular operation For this recreation program the Board of Education contributed $16,000 per year for operating school playgrounds on school days and the City of Oakland through the Recreation Department expended $71,000 for the recreation program on municipal, school and community center grounds throughout the year. The Board of Education, through the Recreation Department, allowed the twelve school gymnasiums to be used at night by teams paying a nominal service charge. For all school facilities, the Board of Education assumed the custodial and maintenance costs.

A New Plan Is Put in Operation

In September 1943 a new working agreement was established between the Board of Education and the Board of Playground Directors, administering the municipal recreation department. By this agreement the Oakland Public Schools agreed to assume the full responsibility for the public recreation program on the secondary school level in the seven high and fourteen junior high schools of Oakland and San Leandro, an adjacent community, as well as to assume all the night recreation activities in all the school buildings, elementary as well as secondary. The Oakland Recreation Department was to carry on the recreation program on all municipal playgrounds, and in community centers, camps, clubhouses and other special service centers, as well as to direct and pay for the leadership and supplies for all the elementary school playgrounds.

To draw up this agreement, and keep it in force, a permanent working committee, composed of the superintendent of recreation and of schools and one representative from each of the administering boards, was set up. The purpose of this committee is to plan for the fullest use of existing municipal and school facilities for recreation, to keep a flexible recreation program in operation that adjusts to fit the current needs as they arise, to preserve the dual programs in balance and coordination, and

to seek methods for financing the work so that a unified and cooperative public recreation program will be presented the people of Oakland.

In terms of finances to carry out the program plans for 1943-44, this meant that the City of Oakland, by Council appropriation from the tax levy, would contribute one cent on the tax rate, or approximately $27,500, toward the Board of Education's recreation program, and that Board would contribute approximately $40,000. For assuming the entire costs of the elementary school program for the first time in years, the city recreation department received an additional grant of $42,500 which was to permit, in addition, the supervision of many of these playgrounds until dark each day. The appropriation for the Recreation Department for 1943-44 has been set at $259,600, which, it is estimated, will be supplemented by income of $70,000.

The Oakland School Board has combined its recreation program with that of physical education under a supervisor of physical education and recreation employed for twelve months of the year. The Oakland High School District has been divided into six geographic districts, each centering around a high school with its complementary junior high schools, and is developing its program upon the district plan with the equivalent of a full-time recreation coordinator for each of the districts, also employed on a year-round basis. It is the duty of the coordinators to promote, plan for, develop, direct and coordinate community recreation in their districts, centering their school activities in the secondary schools, using elementary school buildings for supplementary facilities at night. In doing their work the coordinators cooperate with the Recreation Department, the character building agencies, the churches and their staffs, operating within the same geographic area. Teachers and other skilled recreational leaders and specialists are employed on a part-time basis to take direct responsibility for groups.

Courtesy Oakland Post Inquirer

It's play night at Castlemont High School Gymnasium, and the girls are playing a lively game of basketball

Under the school program there are afterschool playgrounds on week days and Saturdays on all the junior high school grounds in the city. There are playgrounds on Saturdays, also, on the senior high school grounds, but as yet a Sunday playground program has not been undertaken. Each of the seven high schools and two elementary schools have community recreation programs operating in the facilities of the schools every weekday night except Saturday. The gymnasiums are used for team and informal games for boys and girls, separately or collectively, with programs for physical fitness and social recreation adding variety and interest to this phase of the activities. Youth dances, operating under youth councils established in each of the high schools, are held twice a month in the school gymnasium or auditorium. One high school has a recreational orchestra meeting for evening practices, two others have bands, and one has a rifle club. As the daylight hours lengthen, more emphasis will be put on playing out of doors on the athletic fields until dark. Adults of the neighborhood, too, have been encouraged to make use of the facilities, and have organized badminton groups and folk dancing clubs. The school department is ready to aid any new adult groups of twenty-five or more persons that have their own leadership and direction, and these groups will be fitted in the program of the community wherever facilities and supplies are available. Handcrafts have had to be discouraged because of the difficulty of starting anew, at this time, without supplies or equipment.

Leadership for the teen age programs is selected from well-qualified and understanding teachers of the certified staff. These are paid on an hourly basis at the same rate as prevails for similar employees of the Recreation Department.

To date, ninety-odd such teachers have been employed, including the ten teachers serving as full or half-time coordinators.

Activities for the teen-agers are a result of the expressed desires of the students as canvassed by the youth council. When facilities, supplies and leadership can be secured, groups are organized to meet the need. The youth councils, acting through their officers and committees, establish and maintain the standards of the participants, and entrance is upon the basis of membership cards issued to all members of the student body having the consent of the parents. Conduct not up to standard is cause for revoking a membership card.

One of the first problems of the gym nights was to care for the younger brothers and sisters who wanted to be included or were sent along with the older children. This required the development of some special activities for the younger level, to leave the secondary school boys and girls free to enjoy their games with children of their own age level and ability.

As yet the program for the summer months for the junior and senior high schools has not been developed, but it will be distinct from the school year program and will emphasize out-of-door play, with the indoor program coming after dark in the gymnasiums and auditoriums of the schools. Special neighborhood picnics, swim and skating parties will be arranged under adult guidance.

The Recreation Department Carries On!

For the Recreation Department the new program makes little change. Whereas the junior high school playground on week days, and the Saturday-Sunday vacation playgrounds on three high school grounds have now been taken over by the Board of Education, the Recreation Department continues to operate all the elementary school playgrounds the year round, in many cases lengthening the supervised play period on week days until dark. This, combined with a full playground program for patrons of all ages on the municipal playgrounds every day, the year round, until dark. The leadership for these playgrounds is secured by the Recreation Department and trained through volunteer service and work on the job, under the watchful eye of division directors who have gained experience through years of service to the department as playground directors. These division directors are assigned to geographic areas of the city corresponding to the districts set up by the school department that contain elementary school and municipal playgrounds, and they are headed up and given leadership by the supervisors of recreation and the superintendent. Playground supplies for both the municipal and elementary playgrounds are secured from the budget of the Recreation Department. In the case of the elementary schools, the Board of Education carries the cost of the custodian service and maintenance.

The Recreation Department's program of municipal recreation, which uses the facilities of the community centers, swimming pool, lake, golf course, camps, tennis courts, special ball diamonds, and picnic areas, is in no way affected by the new working agreement with the Board of Education.

Such a broad program of recreation, utilizing all the public-owned facilities suitable for recreation under the jurisdiction of the city and the school district, is made possible by the California Community Recreation Enabling Act passed by the Legislature in 1939, permitting school districts to expend funds for the wider use of school buildings for public recreational services where these services do not conflict with the established purposes of the public schools. In addition, the Charter of the City of Oakland permits the Board of Playground Directors full jurisdiction over all municipal recreation facilities and allows such working agreements for the public benefit as have been set forth. The Charter, too, permits a special appropriation from the tax funds to aid the Board of Education in its program.

The new working agreement finds Mr. and Mrs. Citizen and their children very much the gainers. All the facilities of seven high schools and fourteen junior high schools suitable for community recreation purposes, together with the elementary school auditoriums needed to supplement and fill out the program of the other schools, have been thrown open, under well-qualified leadership, for the use of the people of the neighborhood every night of the week except Saturday and Sunday.

The Board of Education has had the facilities, and now the boys and girls, and the men and women are invited to make these facilities their leisure time centers.

Already the success of this method of developing good citizens from our youth is apparent. The plan has the additional advantage of awakening in neighborhoods the realization that responsibility for the solutions to many social problems lies in all working toward a common end. Thus can we overcome, in some degree, many of the detrimental forces unleashed in communities in wartime.

Community Garden Park

By H. TEUSCHER

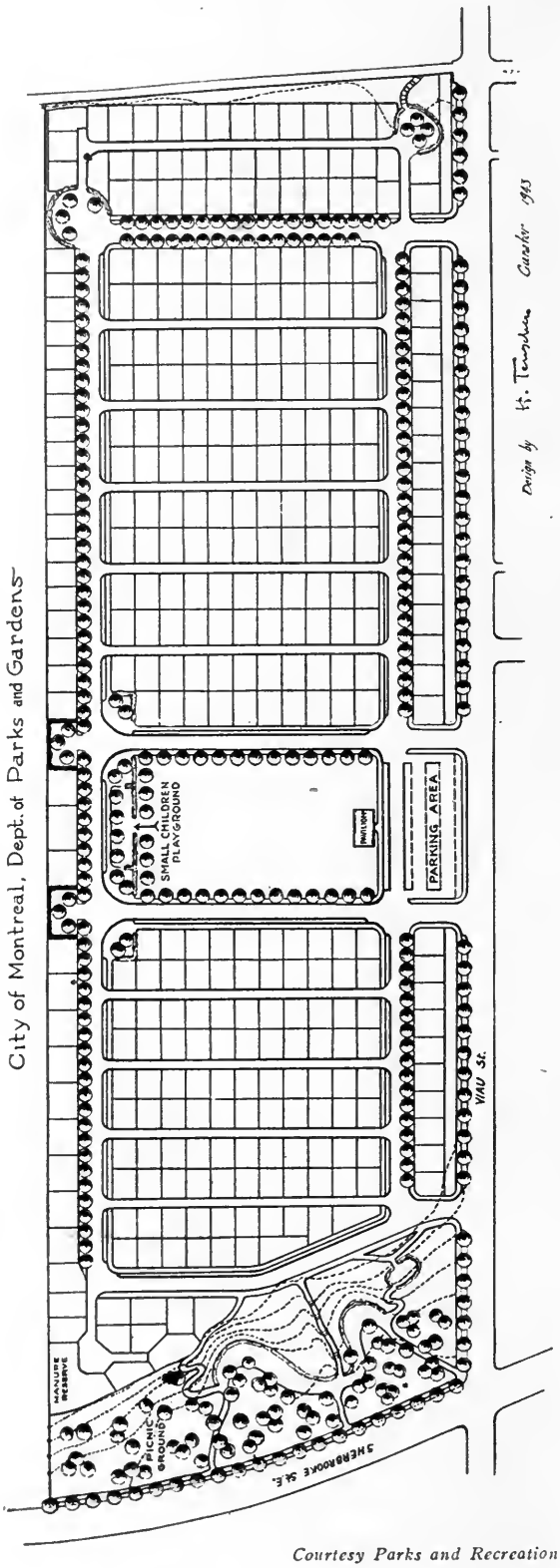
This comprehensive plan for the development of Victory Gardens in Montreal, Canada, originally appeared in the November-December 1943 issue of *Parks and Recreation,* through whose courtesy it is reproduced here. Mr. Teuscher is the curator of the Montreal Botanical Garden and the City Parks.

THE TRULY magnificent results of the Victory Garden drive all over North America have opened our eyes to a need which has so far been overlooked and has been left unsupplied: the need to provide areas of easy access where at a reasonable price land can be rented for the making of small gardens. Certainly every park man who has had anything to do with the Victory Garden movement must have been impressed by the enthusiastic response of the people to the call for more gardens. But it is necessary that we realize that this response and, most of all, the loving persistent care which most people bestowed upon their small war gardens was not occasioned only by the patriotic desire to help in an emergency or by the fear that not enough food for civilians might be available. Thousands, if not millions, of our people have the secret wish to have a small garden of their own. This wish remains unsatisfied with most of them, since they find it impossible to obtain garden land near their homes. In this war emergency they were given their chance. Not only was land allotted to them, but the free advice and counsel of innumerable experts was put at their disposal. They received not only the opportunity to satisfy their own desire, but also every encouragement and, later, praise and prizes for their good work.

This is said not to disparage the efforts of the victory gardeners but, on the contrary, to emphasize that the roots of this apparently spontaneous movement actually go very deep and are permanently anchored in the hearts of our people. We park men must realize that it is up to us to satisfy this need for gardens which has thus been uncovered, and that by doing so we will not only fulfill our office of extending required service to the public but will actually help ourselves. We are standing at the dawn of great social changes and we must either go with these changes or perish. By aiding in making a large part of the population more garden conscious, we reap the additional reward that our public parks will be better appreciated and, with public cooperation, will be made safer against thoughtless or willful vandalism.

The housing situation within our modern industrial cities, which prevents a majority of the people from having gardens of their own, can well be compared with that prevailing in the fortified towns of medieval Europe, where houses were crowded closely together for protection inside of the walls, and room for gardens could not be spared. The people had to go outside of the towns to make gardens and a continuous green belt of gardens usually developed all about the periphery of the fortifications. Later, in more settled times of peace, these green belts were preserved in many instances and expansion of the cities took place outside of them. Our cities are not confined within the walls of fortifications but land values in the city proper are so high that again it is impossible for the average citizen to own a garden near his home. He has to go outside and, at present, he usually has to go so far outside of the city that most people resignedly give up the idea of ever having a garden of their own. A wise city government should provide for this need by setting aside certain tracts of land on the outskirts of the city and within easy reach of transportation. In these places, permanent garden colonies should be established where people can rent small gardens at a reasonable price. Such garden colonies may well be made an integral part of a new type of public park such as shown in the accompanying design on the following page, proposed for Montreal, and can then be as attractive as they will prove useful.

To make every effort in this direction is very much in the interest of any city large or small. Community gardening with a self-governing committee, such as visualized in the scheme here presented, will tend to foster tolerance, good will, cooperation and neighborliness and will therewith help to create better citizenship. For the physical and mental health of the citizens, ever of prime importance to a city administration, no more perfect leisure-time exercise than gardening as a hobby can possibly be devised.



Courtesy Parks and Recreation

Community Garden Park

To explain the accompanying map the following lines may be quoted from the report submitted by the writer to the City of Montreal:

"The new park herewith proposed covers approximately thirty-two acres of land sloping gently southeast. The soil is of very good quality for gardening purposes. A sharp slope on the north end of the property, 20 to 25 feet in height, sets off an elevated section of land along Sherbrooke Street which is reserved for a public picnic ground. From this vantage point a beautiful view of the whole park may be obtained. Trees are to be planted here for shade and a period of about five years must be allowed for these trees to become well-established before the picnic ground may be opened for public use. Fireplaces, water and sturdy benches of half logs should then be installed. The slope itself is to be planted with hardy shrub roses and the native Canada Plum (*Prunus nigra*). Both of these, easy to establish, are very handsome in flower and their fruits can be employed to make high grade jams and jellies. The rest of the park has been divided into 350 individual gardens 2,000 to 2,500 square feet in size, which are made accessible by several 25 foot tree and flower lined avenues and a number of 15 foot wide one-way service roads. Visitors are to be confined as much as possible to the use of the avenues. Six tree-shaded places at which to sit and rest are also provided for the visitors. The playground for small children is intended mainly for the use of the families who have gardens. This playground may be enlarged or, in case that it should not prove to be sufficiently necessary, it may be abandoned without impairing the design of the park.

"Near the center of the garden community a lawn space 250 x 400 feet in size has been set aside and is intended for a social and educational gathering place for the gardening families. A harvest festival may be held here and outdoor movies and lectures may be given.

"On the western end of this lawn space, facing Viau Street, it is proposed to build a pavilion or 'garden center' which is to contain an office for administration purposes, a meeting room for the garden committee, public telephones and a fair-sized vestibule, in which small competitive shows of garden produce can be arranged.

"A room for a small lending library of garden books to be maintained by the garden community itself may also be provided for.

"The basement of this pavilion should provide room for public rest rooms, the winter storage of garden tools and a canning plant.

"Against the rear wall of this pavilion outdoor movies may be projected. In order to facilitate traffic at times when evening activities center around this pavilion, a parking space for approximately 200 cars has been provided in front of it. During the day, most gardeners will prefer to park their cars near their gardens which they can do without impeding traffic.

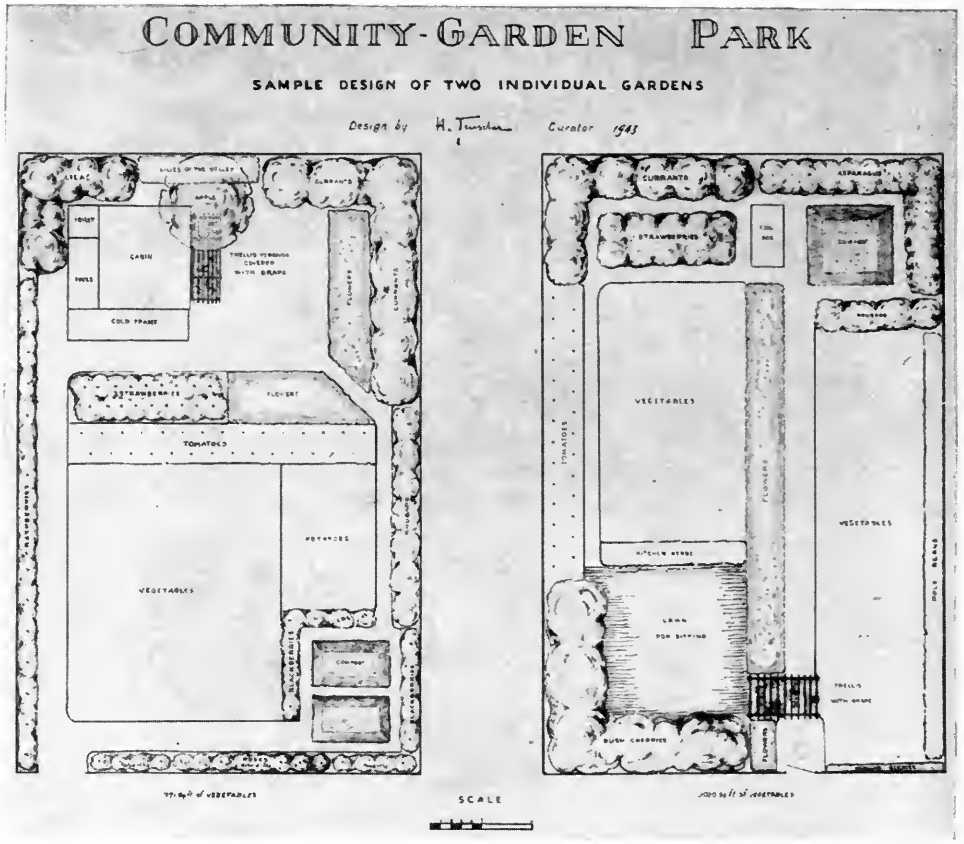
"It is herewith suggested to plant as shade trees along the avenues a variety of apple of upright growth which holds its fruits well. This proposal may sound like an invitation to trouble or carrying optimism too far. However, I believe that it is well worth while making a trial. The individual trees should then be rented for a small sum to the various garden owners and the garden community as a whole would have to watch and guard them. The pruning and spraying of all the trees would be done by one man specially appointed and paid for this task. The general appearance of such an avenue lined by apple trees would be extremely attractive especially in spring when the trees are in flower. Since there are 350 gardeners there who will regard these trees as their own and will watch out for them, damage should be reduced to a minimum and the final result may well be that the general public becomes more garden-conscious and consequently will in the future show greater respect for other trees in other parks also.

"On the inside of the 25 foot avenue circling the gardens, flowering shrubs such as Potentilla and Spiraea as well as certain easy perennials such as Hemerocallis, Iris, Peonies and Heliopsis are to be planted on the 7 foot wide strip between the sidewalk and the road. These will require very little care and will provide a brilliant display throughout the growing season."

The organization of the garden community itself must, of course, be left largely to the group of people who garden there. It is visualized that a set of rules and by-laws will be developed along the lines which have proved so effective in the various existing garden clubs. Here in Montreal we are fortunate in having a private body called "Community Garden League of Greater Montreal" which for over ten years has been active in organizing and directing subsistence or community gardens on a temporary basis. This league will now assist the city park department in establishing these permanent garden communities and also will, at least in the beginning, practice a selection among those who apply so as to favor the most serious-minded and to weed out those who are completely without any previous experience whatsoever.

An ideal setup would include one paid employe, having his office in the pavilion mentioned above, for each garden colony as large or larger as the one here proposed. This employe would take care of the administration, keep up to date files of the gardens—which would have to be numbered—and of the people who occupy them, collect the rents, organize lectures and educational movies as well as small exhibits, etc. He should be a thoroughly trained and experienced gardener, able to give professional advice to the members of the garden community. Such a man should receive a salary of $1,800 to $2,000 a year and could be either a city employe, detailed for this valuable educational work and paid by the city, or a city employe lent to the garden community for a period of six or seven months every year against a refund of his salary for this period, or he may be employed entirely by the garden community and be paid from the funds accruing from the rents of the gardens. The latter arrangement would, undoubtedly, be the most difficult one, since a man of this type would have to be employed on a year-round basis and he would hardly have enough work during the winter to justify his salary. Besides, the necessity of raising the money for his salary might cause the rents to become too high. The ideal solution would certainly be if the city could supply and pay this man in consideration of the fact that he performs an even more valuable service than the monitors now supplied for the city playgrounds.

The city would clear, level and prepare the ground; build and maintain the roads; build and maintain the pavilion; plant and maintain the trees, shrubs, hedges, flowers and lawns and erect a fence around the outside of the whole section containing the gardens. This part of the construction would be very much the same as it would be with any other type of park except for the fencing. The additional expense for the fence, however, would be compensated for to a large extent by the fact that this type of park will require much less planting and, therefore, much less maintenance than any other public park of equal size. Three men from the park department throughout the growing season should amply suffice to keep this park, including the picnic ground, in good and neat condition.



Courtesy Parks and Recreation

It is also proposed that the city install waterlines to the gardens. Only a comparatively short part of the water main from the street would have to be laid frost proof, the rest may be summerlines laid in such a manner that they can be drained in the autumn. If only one tap is supplied for every four gardens, such an installation would cost probably between $30,000 and $40,000.

The accompanying design for the park also presupposes that 3-foot galvanized wire fences are erected along the roads and surrounding the garden blocks. These could also be erected by the city at an approximate cost of $25,000 to $30,000.

On this total investment in waterlines and fences of approximately $70,000, the garden community should pay four per cent yearly interest to the city amounting to some $2,800.

It is proposed that the gardens be rented at the rate of one-half cent per square foot or $12 for a garden 2,400 square feet in size. This would bring from the 350 gardens, some of which are smaller while a few are larger, an approximate yearly income of $4,000, this rent to be paid not to the city but to the garden community. From this $4,000 the following expenses will have to be deducted:

Yearly interest on the investment in fences and waterlines to the city. . $2,800.00

25c per garden as membership fee in the Community Garden League. . 87.50

The balance $1,100.00

would represent an expendable sum of approximately $3.00 per garden which could be employed in buying at least certain kinds of seeds in wholesale lots. Or it could be used to purchase manure during the summer when it is more easily available than in the fall or spring and this manure could be stored in the place which has been set aside for this purpose in the general design. Current expenditures of administration, the expenses arising from the arranging of small competitive exhibits of garden produce as well as of a harvest festival would also have to be covered by this fund.

There are various other possibilities for making good use of this fund, for instance: a small one-page mimeographed leaflet giving timely horticultural information to the garden owners may be published bi-weekly or monthly, or a sinking fund may be built up with part of this sum from which plants, tools and lumber for the building of cabins can be bought at wholesale rates to be resold at cost to the gardeners. It will have to be left in each case to the community garden committee to work out details such as these and, if this committee decides that it is unnecessary to have a fund as large as here proposed, the rents may be lowered

accordingly. It is also possible to do away with the 3 foot fences proposed above to surround the garden blocks, but, before this is decided upon, one should carefully consider how much more protection and privacy the gardens will have if such fences are provided than if they are left out. If the blocks are fenced, the individual gardens also can be fenced very economically if the occupants of the gardens of the whole block share the expense. The cost of such interior fences could be refunded if someone had to give up his garden and the next occupant could pay again the same sum.

However, if fences around the garden blocks are considered unnecessary, the design, as submitted, can still be employed. In that case, the seven-foot planted strip shown on the outside of the sidewalks may be moved to the inside of the sidewalks as shown on the accompanying sketch. This will then serve to separate the gardens from the sidewalks along the main roads. If outside of the boundary fence, no fences are installed, interest will have to be paid to the city only on the investment in waterlines and the rents could be lowered in proportion.

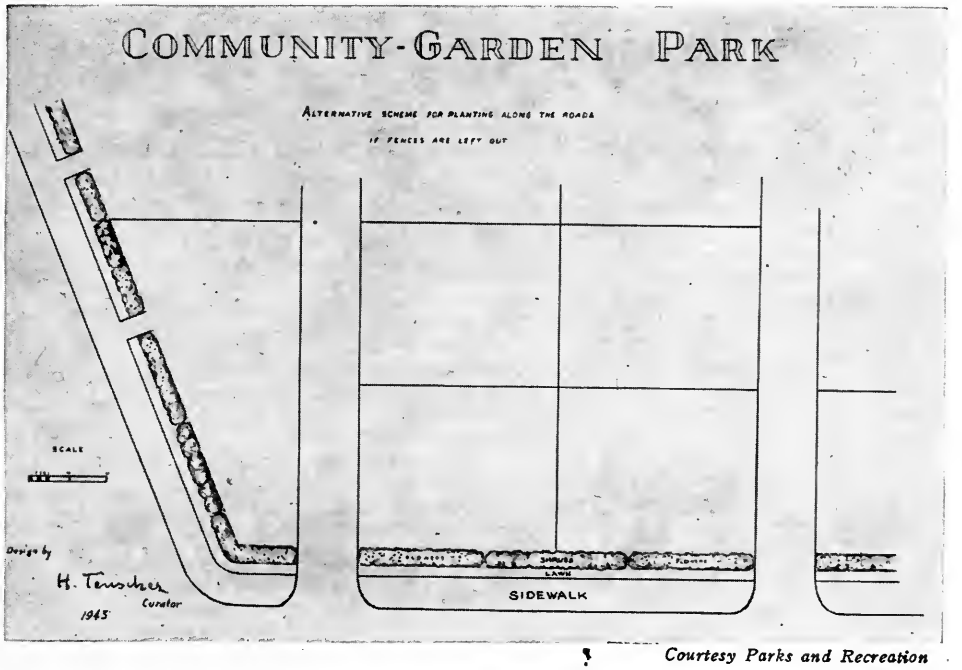
It must be understood that the whole scheme, as outlined above, cannot be forced upon anyone, nor is such a procedure intended. How it can best be made to work and what adjustments may be necessary in order to succeed, only experience can tell.

For these reasons, it is our intention here in Montreal to start gradually. Only one section of the new park, sufficient to accommodate some fifty gardens is to be plowed, harrowed and leveled this fall and then plowed and harrowed again in the spring. After the spring harrowing, the gardens will be lined out exactly as shown on the map, two temporary roads as indicated on the map will be marked out and roughly graded. A temporary access from the street will be provided, and temporary waterlines will be installed. For the time being, it is our intention to rent these gardens at the flat rate of $5.00 per garden, with the understanding that the rent may be raised later on when the park is finished and the additional facilities as planned are provided. It will then be largely up to the growing garden community itself to decide as to how far and in which manner they will wish to have the proposed scheme carried out.

That the basic idea is extremely popular is proved by the fact that although, so far, no publicity has been made for this new scheme, it has been bruited about and applications are pouring in from people who are gladly willing to pay $5.00 and more if only they can be assured that they can keep their gardens for a number of years.

For future development, it may be suggested that such permanent garden communities can well be combined with playfields. They may either surround the playfields as an attractive green belt, laid out in park fashion, or may be concentrated on one of the extremities of the available area.

" 'Cabbages and kings,' when Lewis Carroll linked them together, spelled nonsense. But not today. Cabbages—and all the other good green produce of the earth—are helping to shape the future of the world."—*Paul McNutt,* Administrator, Federal Security Agency.



Courtesy Parks and Recreation

Society of Recreation Workers of America

A list of the committees serving in 1943-1944, with their members

1. **Auditing**
   Chairman: Karl B. Raymond, Director of Recreation, Board of Park Commissioners, Minneapolis, Minnesota; William F. Temple, Jr., LaGrange, Illinois; Russel J. Foval, Superintendent of Recreation, Recreation Commission, Alton, Illinois.

2. **Civil Service Legislation**
   Chairman: Wayne C. Sommer, Recreation Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Washington, D. C.; A. E. Genter, Director of Recreation, Recreation Department, Akron, Ohio.

3. **Constitution**
   Chairman: Lieut. Comdr. F. S. Matthewson, District Welfare and Recreation Officer, Ninth Naval District, Great Lakes, Illinois.

4. **Committee to Secure an Executive Secretary of the Society**
   Chairman: Thomas W. Lantz, Director of Recreation, Recreation Department, Denver, Colorado; Alfred W. Anderson, Director of Recreation, Board of Education, St. Louis, Missouri; C. H. English, Executive Secretary, Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Margaret Mulac, University Settlement, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Frank Harnett, Assistant Director, Long Beach Recreation Commission, Long Beach, California.

5. **Industrial Recreation**
   Chairman: Guy L. Shipps, Employees' Personnel Service, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan.

6. **Joseph Lee Memorial**
   Chairman: Chase Hammond, Superintendent of Recreation, Recreation Commission, Waterloo, Iowa; Kathryn E. Krieg, Superintendent of Recreation, Playground and Recreation Commission, Des Moines, Iowa; Arch Flannery, Director of Recreation, Battle Creek Civic Recreational Association, Battle Creek, Michigan.

7. **Keeper of Records**
   Chairman: Allan Krim, Recreation Department, Newark, New Jersey.

8. **Membership**
   Chairman: Milo F. Christiansen, Superintendent of Recreation, Recreation Department, Washington, D. C.; Jeanne H. Barnes, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; J. W. Feldman, Director of Recreation, Department of Recreation, West Hartford, Connecticut; Robert L. Horney, Director of Recreation, Board of Park Commissioners, Davenport, Iowa; Charles Graves, Field Recreation Representative, Federal Security Agency, Atlanta, Georgia.

9. **Nature Recreation**
   Chairman: William G. Vinal, Massachussetts State College, Amherst, Massachusetts.

10. **Nominating**
    Chairman: Thomas W. Lantz, Director of Recreation, Recreation Department, Denver, Colorado; John J. Syme, Superintendent and Secretary, Hamilton Playgrounds Commission, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; Ralph Hileman, Field Recreation Representative, Federal Security Agency, Nashville, Tennessee.

11. **Postwar Planning**
    Chairman: George Hjelte, Superintendent, Department of Playground and Recreation, Los Angeles, California; Josephine Blackstock, Director, Playground Board of Oak Park, Oak Park, Illinois; V. K. Brown, Director of Recreation, Chicago Park District, Chicago, Illinois; George D. Butler, National Recreation Association, New York, New York; E. Dana Caulkins, Superintendent, Westchester County Recreation Commission, Westchester County, White Plains, New York; Milo F. Christiansen, Superintendent of Recreation, Recreation Department, Washington, D. C.; Harry L. Coe, Jr. Superintendent, City Recreation Depart-

(Continued on page 697)

Mrs. Herbert Hoover

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IN THE DEATH of Mrs. Herbert Hoover on January 7, 1944, the national recreation movement lost one of its devoted friends. For twenty years Mrs. Hoover had been a supporter and a contributor to the National Recreation Association. She was particularly interested in the work for women and girls. She had herself led an active outdoor life. On trips with her father she had developed a fondness for the joys and hardships of strenuous outdoor living. She knew what it was to tramp cross-country. She had lived with her husband in remote mining camps and was well acquainted with all that is involved in camping out.

For several years Mrs. Herbert Hoover was president of the Girl Scouts, was a leader in that organization for many years.

Mrs. Hoover was ready to help in building the national recreation movement. She understood its possibilities as only a few individuals do. No one could meet her and talk with her about the problems of the work without being deeply impressed by her simple, direct ways, her sincerity, her effectiveness, her statesmanship, and her readiness at all times to give her best. Mrs. Herbert Hoover made a notable contribution to her generation and to those who are to come after her.

HOWARD BRAUCHER

What's Happening on the West Coast?

By FLORENCE WILLIAMS

The West Coast is emerging from its wartime blues—and there's a reason!

RECREATION is fortunate in being able to offer its readers a series of articles on recreational developments on the West Coast prepared by Florence Williams, USO Consultant on Health and Recreation for the National Y.W.C.A.

The West Coast, with its shipyards, huge aircraft plants, training camps and Navy bases, is in a "mad frenzy of wartime living." In this, the first of a series of three articles, Miss Williams gives a bird's-eye picture of the situation and outlines some of the problems faced. The articles to follow will be packed with facts and anecdotes telling of the kinds of recreation programs which are in operation not only in the clubs but in trailer camps and housing units.

THE WEST COAST has the blues. Thousands of blues in every shade from trim Navy uniforms to the faded blue of work-worn overalls and the smart blue caps of the Aircraft girls. They're all there on the Pacific shore, and other colors too. In fact, the whole spectrum; too many colors and too many people all suddenly tossed together in a mad frenzy of wartime living.

But the West Coast isn't so blue about it now as it was when the violent mushrooming began. Because the Federal government, state and local communities, public and private agencies, are all doing their best to make order out of what might well have been chaos.

A stream of more than 800,000 war production workers has poured into the West Coast since July 1941, raising the total number of war workers to more than 1,200,000. And the Army and Navy guard as a military secret how many hundreds of thousands of uniformed men and women they have added to the population.

This tremendous number is not scattered evenly along the coast but massed chiefly in five areas: San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland. Populations in some towns have tripled. A city has sprung up where before was waste land. Huge new aircraft plants, tremendous shipyards, Navy bases, coastal defense, Marine, Navy and Army training camps, desert troops, and huge military hospitals. They're all there.

Boom town difficulties are magnified by impossible housing and overburdened transportation; inadequate sanitation systems and a shortage of help and medical care; overcrowded schools and too few teachers; too few and badly located restaurants; crowded, understaffed and understocked retail stores; none or too few day-care centers for children of working mothers; an almost complete lack of wholesome recreation. Add to this the problems of the thousands of young Army and Navy wives and families who follow their men for that possible last chance to be together, and you have a kaleidoscopic picture which is so swiftly changing, so tremendous in scope that it would challenge the tall tale-telling of a Baron Munchausen.

There's San Diego!

Look at San Diego—a few years ago a haven for sun worshippers and convalescents. It had adequate social agencies, a thriving recreation department with beautifully equipped buildings, playfields and beaches. Today, with 200,000 brand new residents, it struggles valiantly to keep up with the tidal wave. Hundreds of thousands of men and women in uniform are stationed within a radius of twenty miles. Great plants such as Consolidated Aircraft, Solar Aircraft, Rohr's and Ryan Aeronautical are located there—just to mention a few of the dozen or so war industries and yards adjacent to the city. Why, estimates have it that 50,000 women alone are working at wartime jobs within the county!

One USO center in San Diego had to lay a new marble floor when the feet of more than 600,000 marine, sailor and soldier visitors a month pounded holes in the old one.

Wartime San Diego is a city of drama, both tragic and comic. What can one say about the young mother who brought her three-months' old baby across the continent by bus so that her father might have at least one look at his first-born girl—only to discover father had already left? What

about the great loneliness of the small town girls working at odd shifts on their first jobs, living sometimes six in a room, standing in line for food, no place to go for fun? Is it surprising that the rate of turnover in several plants reached 100 per cent in a three-month period? And on the lighter side—what about the girl worker who turned around to tell off a man calling, "Hiyah, babe?" at her, only to discover he was her sailor-brother last seen two years before in her small home town!

The Federal government recognized that the state of affairs presented by San Diego and other crowded centers was a real threat to war production goals. So the War Manpower Commission and the War Production Board set up the "West Coast Manpower Program" which is attempting, with the approval of the Office of War Mobilization, to synchronize manpower and production.

The communities themselves are doing their best to help newcomers by putting schools on shifts, increasing water supplies and sanitation facilities. Buses have been run all night and on strange routes for the swing and graveyard shifts. Huge housing projects have sprung up. Private and public agencies work together to cut down juvenile delinquency which has soared to an all-time high.

"Everything that can be done to simplify the mechanics of living and working is all to the good. But people cannot live 'by bread alone' even in wartime. . . . Not only must we hasten the end of the war, but we must hold tight to those things that make America worth fighting for."

Something More Is Needed

Everything that can be done to simplify the mechanics of living and working is all to the good. But people cannot "live by bread alone" even in wartime. In such overcrowded communities we must lessen the deadening boredom of "no place to go" and "nothing to do." Even a few moments of fun for a war worker at the end of a tense and fatiguing day can cut down job turnover, lower absenteeism, and so hasten the end of the war. Not only must we hasten the end of the war but we must hold tight to those things that make America worth fighting for. As Howard Braucher of the National Recreation Association so aptly said: "One of the things our fighting men want for themselves and for others is the chance for comradeship, for the enjoyment of beauty, for participating in sports, for sharing in neighborhood and community life. We must keep for America their cultural recreation opportunities they have found so important."

All recreation leaders face lack of experience with such a variety of problems. They must cope with the tensions, too, that arise because this tremendous war migration includes people from every section of the country; people of different races and of all nationalities. At one trailer camp party attended by 120 persons, forty-six states and ten different nationalities were represented, and not one person had lived in that community a year! In a boom town one may meet the resentment of the old community when it has seen the town it loves changed overnight, and the bitterness of the newcomers when they get no welcome from the old residents. One trailer camp built to house three hundred and fifty families had only twenty-five in residence at the time of my visit because, said one of the remaining women, "Those folks just couldn't take being called 'trailer trash' and never being asked anywhere. They've all gone back home now."

Such a situation represents a real loss to American community life. Not only a loss in production at the near-by plant, as important as that is, but a step back in the practical application of our fundamental belief in democracy.

What a responsibility and magnificent opportunity for those of us who lead the playfields and the free recreation of America, to help people live together and enjoy each other, learning their differences and appreciating the potential strength of a nation built on the strength of all nationalities, all races.

That sounds good, but it's easy to lose sight of a goal in the overwhelming pressures of day-to-day living and working in a pressure community. It isn't just the pressures of the working day, either. Even our staff people have their living and housing difficulties.

One of them in southern California calls home a renovated chicken coop at $50 a month plus cost of utilities. It consists of an incredibly small bed-sitting room, a badly equipped kitchenette, and a lavatory shower. The bed is a Victory couch without springs. The only lighting in the house is one lamp in the living room, as it has been impossible to secure wiring. The lamp is on an extension from the main house. And our worker is considered lucky to have this palace in a town where there are no more rooms and where the cheapest dinner on the menu of the one and only clean coffee shop costs $1.75!

Clubs Everywhere

Federal, state and local governments, public and private agencies are all helping solve these many problems. The USO, set up as an emergency measure, is helping, too. Its work with members of the armed forces is paralleled by its work in war industry areas with war production workers. The industrial program is intended to help communities meet the impact of new or expanded war industry and to offer to war workers opportunities for recreation they cannot buy elsewhere at any price, and sorely needed welfare service.

To meet such vast problems the USO has established clubs all over the country. Of its 1,672 centers, 231 are on the West Coast. Some of them are in large government buildings, in one-room shacks, in lovely old homes, in rooms above stores, in former CCC buildings. We also operate mobile clubs to service desert troops and sometimes we operate in a trailer or in a housing project.

It's hard to generalize about nationally operated USO clubs. But there are certain things they all have in common. They all have a trained staff prepared to work with people in planning their own recreation. They all have a lounge where men and women can drop in any hour of the day or evening to make themselves at home and do what they want to do without being told to join any special group or activity. The visitors can sit down and write a letter, read, take books out of the library, play table tennis or pool, chess, checkers or other quiet games; listen to the radio or play symphonic or swing records in a quiet room—or they can just sit and do nothing if they wish.

These clubs answer the obvious need for an informal room which each community could use as its own. Informal and drop-in activities are important as well as planned programs. An imaginative leader can often develop programs out of the air, so to speak. One of our directors once found a piece of paper on the writing desk with some fancy doodling on it. She pinned it on a bulletin board with a sign asking: "Who dunnit? Who else would like to try?" Before the week was over she had placed art supplies in a conspicuous corner of the lobby and it was amazing to see how a sketching group materialized — from that one doodle, so idly done.

Another clever leader overheard two Italian boys from the Bronx lamenting over the fact that there was no spaghetti restaurant in that town. Immediately she went into action. The next night the two boys joyfully prepared a complete Italian supper while town girls and soldiers decorated the room and planned a program that included Italian folk songs and dances, a color film of Italy, and a short talk on Italy's contribution to civilization. That party was so successful that a similar one has been held each week in honor of some other country. The staff member

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This USO club at Riverside, California, is one of the 231 established on the West Coast

Photo by Richard M. Esgate

A New Service by Older Girls

By CHESTER G. MARSH
Arts and Crafts Adviser
Girl Scouts, Incorporated

A new service is being offered by Girl Scouts—one which will undoubtedly be welcomed by hard-pressed and overworked hospital staffs. It is a project by which older Girl Scouts, through their skills in arts and crafts, will serve as aides to occupational therapists.

DURING THE PAST thirty-one years Girl Scouting, planned for girls of ten to fourteen years of age, has shown by a steadily increasing membership that it meets a real need. The membership, distributed over every state in the Union, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Panama Canal, and the Hawaiian Islands, numbers 841,830—an increase of nearly 125,000 during the past year.

In answer to a demand from all sides, an advanced program for older girls has been developed. In the six years since its introduction, the membership of Senior Girl Scouts has grown to 43,000 girls ranging in age from fifteen to twenty years. This Senior program has been planned, not *for* the girls but *with* the girls, and in many instances *by* them. A large part of the program has gravitated unswervingly toward vocational exploration.

The war has accelerated the Senior program and has brought maturity to the girls. It has, therefore, been a natural development that the program activities should fall into lines of war service.

The girls are serious and sincere in their desire to help in the world struggle. Many of the boys with whom they have gone to school are serving at the front or are in training camps. Of the same age as these boys in uniform, they cannot join the WACS, WAVES, or SPARS, and they feel that few opportunities which seem of equal importance to those given the boys are offered them to help in the war effort.

Girls of this age want, need, and demand channels for pent-up energies and loyalties. The Senior Girl Scout program is trying to provide these channels and the response from the girls has been far beyond all expectations. They do not ask for glamourous projects—they want to do real work that they know is effective and fills a need.

Since Pearl Harbor these girls have given literally years of service, counted in work hours, in day nurseries, on playgrounds, on farms, in museums, in libraries, and in hospitals. As farm aides they have done the menial, odd jobs in the farmyards to release the older people for heavier work in the fields. As hospital aides they have run errands, helped in the kitchens, mended surgical gloves, and done many other chores. The services they have given and the unselfed, disciplined way in which they have served have been astounding. In giving this service they have received rich rewards in growth, understanding, self-

Paul Parker Photo

discipline and in preparation for future careers. Their leaders, also recruited in large part from the younger professional women, teachers, nurses, and secretaries, have gained in spiritual stature through their volunteer work and the preparatory training. Both leaders and girls, through these services, have proved their ability to take training and to accept responsibility.

The work in occupational therapy is considered not only an emergency service but a service that will steadily increase in scope and importance as an aftermath of the war. It will serve as an introduction to professional careers. In developing the project, the National Girl Scout office is working in close cooperation with the American Association of Occupational Therapists. Leaders of Senior Girl Scout troops are being trained in the classes for volunteers conducted by the occupational therapists, and members of the Girl Scout staff are assisting in the organization and instruction.

Occupational therapy is a new profession. Since the meaning of the word therapy is "healing," the combination of words by which this new profession is known is "healing by means of work or occupation." The objective of all occupational therapy is to bridge over that period when people are returning, sometimes very slowly, from a shadowy land of pain to a more or less normal place in everyday life.

"The philosophy of remedial work is not new. It was practiced by the Egyptians 4,000 years ago. As a profession, however, playing an important part in the general health program, it dates back to 1916 when General Pershing called for a thousand women volunteers to do 'bedside occupational service' with the American Expeditionary Forces overseas."

Individuals react in different ways to shock or sustained pain, but in general they are either high-strung, nervous, emotional, and hysterical or they are melancholy, moody, and low in spirit. It is to remedy these mental reactions to illness that occupational therapy is prescribed. Sometimes the activity is music, sometimes reading, sometimes games—more often it is arts and crafts.

The Girl Scouts plan to give service through the knowledge gained in the Girl Scout field of arts and crafts, a field in which many of them have had several years' preparation through their proficiency badge activities and preparation in such crafts as pottery, weaving, woodcarving, bookbinding, and needlecraft.

A guide for this project has been prepared. In addition to a condensed history of occupational therapy, it explains the duties of the registered occupational therapist and her position in the complete health picture, and outlines the ways in which the Senior Girl Scouts may assist. It specifies that occupational therapist aides are registered Senior Girl Scouts over sixteen years of age who are adept in arts and crafts; that they must have the written permission of parents or guardians to participate in this project; and that they must have satisfactory health indicated by recent health examinations.

The guide further points out that the aides may serve in civilian hospitals, curative workshops, institutions for the blind, deaf and crippled, in homes for the aged, and in institutions for children. In some carefully selected and supervised cases they may assist with convalescents returned to their homes. They may not serve in government hospitals or mental hospitals, nor do they work with tuberculous patients. They work under the direct supervision of registered occupational therapists by whom all assignments are made through the Girl Scout leaders who will know which girls in their groups are best equipped for the work.

The girls, therefore, who offer their services through this project are organized, supervised and especially selected by their own leaders as well as by the occupational therapists whom they are to assist. They are selected with the following qualifications in view: tact, interest in people, emotional stability, and a sense of order. The guide stipulates that they should have some special skills in arts and crafts, should be willing to take training for definite parts of their work, and should accept responsibility to report for duty regularly. They should be willing to give at least fifty hours of work and to accept assignments as though they were employees of the institution served.

Girls accepted as occupational aides understand that the work may not always be directly with patients or in hospitals. It may be in salvaging or preparing materials, in making and preparing equipment, in research, in messenger service, in helping assemble and set up exhibits, in assisting at sales of patients' work, in putting materials in order, in cleaning up and putting things away—in short, in giving whatever assistance may be of the greatest help to all concerned. They also understand that all services are gratuitous.

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Industrial Recreation

By C. E. BREWER
Field Representative
National Recreation Association

It is our hope that this general article by Mr. Brewer, based on his experience and on information gained from visiting a large number of plants, may be followed up in later issues of RECREATION by stories about recreation programs in individual plants. We want, too, to hear from recreation departments and other groups who are cooperating with industry.

SINCE PEARL HARBOR, industry has performed miracles. With remarkable speed and lack of confusion it has changed over from the manufacture of civilian goods to war production. It has trained and inducted millions of inexperienced workers. Many new buildings have been constructed and new machines designed and built to produce billions of dollars worth of war products. Many new services, such as "share the ride," gas and food rationing, aptitude tests, and new production methods have been introduced.

In a word, industry, under the spur of increased production for war purposes, has undergone a metamorphosis not only in production methods but also in employee relations. In order to raise worker morale to a maximum and reduce absenteeism to a minimum, numerous new employee services have been created. Throughout the length and breadth of the land, management and labor have found themselves participating in programs heretofore operated in only the minority of plants.

Among these programs recreation is included, for many industries, recognizing the need of human beings for the opportunity to relax after long working hours, have established within their plants excellent recreation activities and facilities. Others are in the process of organizing such programs. Still others pose the question, "Of what value are employee recreation activities?"

Here are the answers submitted by industrial recreation directors who have watched at close range the effect of their programs on workers:

Recreation gives the worker the opportunity to participate with others in activities which offer relaxation from long hours and the strain of work.

Recreation builds up self-reliance in employees and creates esprit de corps among them.

Recreation provides workers with a natural outlet for the expression of their desires and interests.

Recreation improves the physical health and mental stability of employees.

Recreation contributes to better relations between employees and management.

Recreation, through the development of leadership ability, helps discover foremen and supervisory personnel.

Recreation provided by plants is less expensive for the worker than that provided commercially.

Recreation programs that are well administered help attract a better class of workers to the plant.

Recreation builds and secures the good will of the community and of the employees toward management.

Recreation creates worker morale and thus helps increase production efficiency and reduce absenteeism.

Trends in Industrial Recreation

Under the impetus of World War I, competitive athletics flourished and the development of recreation facilities in plants was encouraged. During the depression years many of the programs were eliminated or curtailed. Then came the period of unionization of the plants in 1937-1938, with a change in the attitude of management and of the unions, particularly in the steel and automobile industries. The unions, with the consent of management, began, in some instances, to take over the recreation program, and managment encouraged this development.

With the impetus given World War II by the Pearl Harbor attack, and with the resulting rapid expansion of plants and personnel, the need to build worker morale became urgent. Some plants grew, within a year, from a normal enrollment of 700 workers to 35,000. Factories were built in cornfields miles away from the nearest city and were without recreation activities and facilities. Absenteeism increased and worker morale was low. The workers had not been able in such a short time to develop their own leadership to care for the millions of new employees, and the former competitive athletic program took care of only a small number of workers.

As a result of these rapid changes and developments, a new system had to be created which would provide a wide range of activities for the majority of workers; leaders had to be found and facilities acquired and developed. As a consequence there came into being a new system of recreation programs which enlisted the cooperation of management and employees, with part of the cost borne by the employees, with activities based on employee interest, and with the programs to some extent controlled by the employees.

Organization and Administration

Since no two plants have identical situations, no one plan of organization can meet the requirements of all plants, and there is no blueprint which will fit all. The size of the establishment, the number of workers and of shifts, hours of work and length of work week, sex of the workers, the share-the-ride plan, and the location of the plant in relation to the nearest community are among the factors which affect recreation programs and the way in which they are conducted. All of these factors, and others, must be taken into consideration before a decision can be reached

In some plants recreation is a separate and distinct unit. In others it is a subdivision of the industrial relations or personnel division, or is handled by labor-management committees. In still others it is a part of employee services which include not only recreation but war services, plant publications, cafeteria, health and welfare, bond and chest drives—in fact, all nonprofit activities of the plant.

A few of the types of organization in operation follow:

Management. This plan operates through the industrial relations or personnel divisions, or in some cases under the leadership of a recreation director; and jointly by employees. This method is in effect at such plants as the McDonnell Aircraft Corporation, St. Louis, Missouri; the Allen Bradley Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; the Curtiss-Wright engine, propeller and aircraft plants; Allis-Chalmers Corporation, West Allis, Wisconsin; Briggs Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Michigan; Schuster Stores, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Employee Associations. These exist at the Beech Aircraft Company, Wichita, Kansas; Pratt-Whitney Corporation, Kansas City, Missouri; Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, Akron, Ohio; Tube Turns, Incorporated, Louisville, Kentucky, and others which might be mentioned.

Welfare or Benefit Associations. The Bendix Corporation plants at South Bend, Indiana, and Teeterboro, New Jersey, are examples of this plan.

Employee Service Divisions. Such as Boeing Aircraft Corporation, Wichita Kansas; Lukas-Harold Company, Indianapolis, Indiana; Servel, Incorporated, Evansville, Indiana; Champion Paper and Fibre Company, Hamilton, Ohio.

Mutual Benefit. The Harnischfeger Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is an example of this type.

Foundation Trust. As in the North American Aviation, Kansas City, Kansas.

Employee Clubs. These are found at such plants as A. E. Staley Company, Decatur, Illinois; Owens-Illinois Glass Company, in all twenty plants; plants of the RCA in Harrison and Camden, New Jersey, and Indianapolis, Indiana; Caterpillar Tractor Company at East Peoria and Decatur, Illinois; General Electric Company plants at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Schenectady, New York.

Athletic Associations. The type of organization at the Pollack Manufacturing Company, East Newark, New Jersey, is an example of this type.

Labor-Management Committees. Among the plants at which this form of administration is in operation are the American Type Founders, Incorporated, Elizabeth, New Jersey; Alco of Messena, New York; Missouri Valley Iron and Bridge Company (shipyards), Evansville.

Plant Councils. These are found at a number of plants including the Calco Chemical Company, Bound Brook, New Jersey, and the Johns-Manville Corporation, Manville, New Jersey.

Unions. Examples of this type of organization are Local No. 50, CIO-UAW, Ypsilanti, Michigan, and Local No. 600, Dearborn, Michigan.

In general, the conclusion which has been reached on the subject of organization and administration is that a reasonably ideal setup

"The industrial army of democracy must have the same support we so gladly give those on the training and firing lines, and that support must be given on the community front where men and their families work and live. . . . Management, labor, and local government should unite now for speedy action in seeing to it that war production workers and their families are provided with recreation programs that will renew and refresh body, mind, and spirit." — *Eric M. Johnston.*

for a plant recreation program involves an efficient, centralized board, committee, or council elected by the employees on a sound basis of employee representation and interest from all departments and every shift, with voluntary participation in the program from membership in the association and with the amount of dues decided by the employees. Such a program should be under the leadership of a competent recreation director, representing both management and the employees, who will provide the facilities, arrange programs and schedules, and conduct activities for all the workers. It is felt that better results are usually obtained if the employees contribute a little toward the cost of the program.

If a separate employee association is formed for recreation purposes, careful consideration should be given to its incorporation as a nonpecuniary organization under the laws of the state. Incorporation is wise, particularly in view of the liability of the officers for unpaid bills, civil suits, the right to execute contracts, and to sue or be sued. Incorporation is essential if the association has stock, holds title to physical property, or other facilities.

(See page 683 for a presentation of three plans which, with some variations for the individual plant, are being found practical.)

Starting the Program

The way in which the program originates usually determines the line along which the recreation program will develop. In some plants management may inquire carefully into the forms of organization which have been successful in other plants and may adopt such a plan without discovering the interests of the employees. A more successful procedure, however, is to determine, before adopting any plan, what the employee desires or is interested in, and the conditions in the plant. It is obvious that a company whose employees number 12,000 people who come from 245 communities within a radius of fifty miles of the plant would not adopt the plan of a company whose employees live within walking distance. Hours and days of work, rotation of shifts, transportation problems, and many other considerations must enter into the plan.

A method which is being successfully used is to ask the employee when he is hired to indicate on a card his recreation interests, and to develop the program from the preferences indicated. It is even better to permit the employees to get together naturally and informally for bowling, choral groups and dances, and from these activities develop the employee recreation program into a substantial, wide-range program of activities for all the workers. Experience has shown that administrative machinery runs more smoothly if the employees enjoy at least a part control of their own program.

The recreation programs which provide opportunities for the employees to display leadership qualities are usually the successful ones. Men and women who promote activities through their own interests and because of their natural ability to plan and to "start the ball rolling" are invaluable aids to a well-balanced recreation program.

Activities

A successful program includes a wide range of activities for both men and women. Women are now participating in almost every kind of activity that men enjoy, and they should be given every opportunity to engage in recreation activities.

Some of the activities conducted in plants include the following:

Athletics. Bowling, badminton, baseball, basketball, softball, boxing, fencing, touch football, golf, hockey, horseshoes, tennis, soccer, volley ball, archery.

Social and Club Activities. Choral and glee clubs, drama, bands, orchestras, talent shows, radio skits, dancing, movies, shows, boat rides, excursions, parties, hobbies, exhibits, chess, checkers, bridge and other card games, fashion shows, banquets, and entertainments for men in the armed services.

Other Activities. Bicycling, riding, rifle and pistol clubs, swimming, skiing, tobogganing, hiking, picnics, airplane and glider clubs, fishing and bait casting, camping, skating (ice and roller skating).

Gardening. This is an important activity at a number of plants.

Leadership

Recreation programs are of course more successful if there is a competent worker giving full time to the program. A survey of the leadership in 100 big industries discloses the fact that the star athlete is not, as popularly supposed, the recreation director in the majority of industrial plants. The study showed that 57 per cent of the leaders have come from within the employee ranks; 7 per

cent were athletic coaches; 6 per cent were athletic stars in college; 5 per cent were recreation executives, while the remainder were social workers, salesmen, Y. M. C. A. physical directors, orchestra leaders, sports writers, psychologists, and engineers.

Much additional information on industrial recreation will be found in the booklet, *Recreation for War Workers,* published by the National Recreation Association. This publication has been favorably mentioned by a number of officials in industrial plants and publications in the field of industry. Copies are available at 35 cents each.

A successful recreation director must have a pleasant personality, must understand and know the workers and how to get along with them. He must have some technical knowledge and be able to sell himself and his program to both employees and management.

Financing the Program

The employee recreation program may be financed by any one or all of the following methods:

1. Appropriations by management.
2. Membership dues by employees, which may be either by payroll deduction from 10 to 25 cents per month or by the payment of one to three dollars annual dues, as determined by the membership. In some plants management matches dollar for dollar contributions made by the employees.
3. The profits from the vending machines and canteen sales throughout the plants. In some plants even the profits from the cafeteria are also applied to the recreation program.
4. Admission received from shows, theatricals, dances, games, and other activities conducted by the organization.

Plant Facilities

Many companies have provided athletic fields, recreation buildings, clubhouses, and club rooms for their employees. Only a few of the many which exist can be mentioned in this article.

Athletic Fields. Athletic fields are to be found at many plants, and innumerable instances of such facilities might be cited. To mention just one—the Lukas-Harold Company at Indianapolis, Indiana, last fall finished the development of a large area of 173 acres. The athletic field proper contains 5 tennis courts, 4 softball diamonds, a baseball diamond, 6 volley ball courts, 12 horseshoe pitches, 4 shuffleboard courts, soccer and football fields, archery butts, ice skating areas, and a pistol range. There are also two picnic areas in wooded groves with tables and outdoor fireplaces. Part of the area is used for Victory Gardens and for the raising of vegetables to supply the plant cafeteria.

After the first shift is over at 5:30 P.M., the athletic field is a favorite gathering place for employees and their families. Mothers, armed with picnic lunches, bring the children to the field to meet their fathers and to play games with them during the early evening hours.

A number of plants, such as the Elastic Stop Nut Corporation in Union, New Jersey, and the Calco Chemical Company at Bound Brook, New Jersey, are in the process of constructing new fields.

Recreation Buildings. Many instances might be cited of recreation buildings provided by plants, some of which have been in existence for many years. The Singer Manufacturing Company, Elizabethport, New Jersey, has recently completed a splendidly equipped building. At the main entrance to its plant at Erie, Pennsylvania, the General Electric Company has erected a community center. Two wings, each with a kitchenette, two club rooms, and an assembly hall extend from either side of the lobby. The interior is beautifully furnished with leather and chrome furniture and asphaltic tile. The building is being used for parties, dances, meetings, bridal showers, wedding parties, and banquets. Any employees' club may make application to use the community center without charge.

Clubhouses and Rooms. Some plants have turned over entire floors for employee recreation. Among these are the Carter Carburetor Company at St. Louis; Allen Bradley Company in Milwaukee; and the Western Electric Company at Kearny, New Jersey. The Owens-Illinois Glass Company has a clubhouse or club rooms at each of its twenty plants.

Occasionally buildings outside the plant are taken over and remodeled for recreational use. The RCA Club at Indianapolis has remodeled two floors of a hotel to provide club rooms, while the employees' association of the Cessma Aircraft Corporation has taken over the Elks building in Wichita, Kansas, for the use of clubs. Facilities include a completely equipped gymnasium, handball and squash courts, lockers, showers, steam baths, and a conditioning table, a dance floor, stage, snack bar, and table tennis, pool and billiard tables, as well as a general lounge room attractively furnished. Bowling alleys

in the basement are rented to a commercial operator, and time is reserved for the corporation's bowling teams of men and women. A director and two part-time hostesses are in charge of social activities for the more than 3,500 members. Activities are scheduled in the building from 9:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M., with dances held every night and morning with the exception of Saturday.

Before any large expenditure of funds is made for plant facilities, the community facilities should be thoroughly surveyed to see what facilities are available in the community for plant recreation programs. The recreation executive in the community should be consulted and arrangements made to use, wherever possible, the playgrounds, recreation centers, athletic fields, and parks. These can generally be secured free, or at least at a nominal cost to cover heat, light, and janitor services. School buildings, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., settlement houses and those of social agencies, and government-owned facilities such as armories, as well as commercial recreation facilities, may be secured for plant use.

Excellent use of community recreation facilities are being made by industry in Decatur, Illinois; Wichita, Kansas; and in the Milwaukee and Detroit metropolitan areas, to mention a few.

Plans for Plant Recreation Organization

PLAN I

Departmental Representative Plan

If the industry has a large number of employees in different departments, divisions, or other natural working units, a representative type of organization has been found to be useful.

Plant Council. This plan involves the election of a plant council composed of representatives elected by the workers from each department, unit, or working division of the plant, and from every shift. (The number elected may be in proportion to the number employed in each department with each having at least one representative.)

Officers and Executive Committee. The plant council, from its members, elect the officers of the association and members of the board of directors, who, with either the plant superintendent, the industrial relations director or personnel director, and the recreation director form the executive committee. The treasurer is generally a bonded employee of the company. All moneys should be turned over to him, and expended only after two signatures, preferably those of the council president and recreation director, are on the voucher.

Functions. The plant council determines the policy, establishes a budget, outlines how the budget will be raised—whether there will be membership dues or other sources of revenue—approves all contracts and expenditures of the executive committee, and decides what recreation activities will be sponsored.

The executive committee, after the program and budgets have been approved, operates the program through the person designated to conduct the activities. In some cases each member of the executive committee is the advisor for one or more activities, and approves all expenditures for that activity within the budget set up for the activity, as submitted to him by the recreation director.

Leadership. The person to handle the recreation program may be a member of the industrial relations division or the personnel division, or a person may be employed to give his full time to plant activities. Generally, the recreation director is employed and paid by management, and management may make contributions or appropriations for the recreation program.

Financing. The recreation program may be financed by appropriations from management, membership dues, profits from vending machine and canteen sales, and admission fees. (See page 682.)

How the Program Works. The program of activities sponsored should be based on the interests of the employee. For example, if a group of workers wishes to organize a recreation activity, they submit their request to the departmental representative, who in turn presents it to the plant council. If a sufficient number of persons is interested, the plant council considers the activity. If it is approved, a budget is allotted for the activity and the recreation director proceeds to put the activity into operation.

Periodically, preferably each week, the departmental representative is given a list of the activities in order that he may announce to all workers in his department interested when and where the activity will be held.

The departmental representative may have a distinctive badge or armband for the purpose of easy identification by the workers who may be interested in the recreation activity. This representative is also the booster of activities; he sells tickets, informs the new employees about the association, and is held responsible to the executive committee for every activity in his department. In some plants the departmental representatives meet periodically with the recreation director to discuss activities—their success or reasons for failure—or to exchange experiences and information with representatives of other departments. The departmental representative is the backbone of the organization. He should have a good personality and the ability to promote, and should not be chosen solely because of his interest in a particular activity.

The recreation director administers the program, secures facilities and equipment, makes schedules, sees that the activities are written up for the plant publication or placed on bulletin boards, confers with departmental representatives, and in general is responsible for the program.

Conduct of Program. The recreation program may be sponsored by management, a labor-management commit-

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Wartime Recreation Councils in Small Cities

By LOUISE S. COBB
University of California

ONE OF THE surprising phenomena of wartime in the United States has been the action of large numbers of adults who have dropped their volunteer youth leadership activities in order to do "war work." These well-intentioned people roll bandages, gather salvage materials and engage in a variety of enterprises that could actually be carried on as well by others not skilled in youth leadership. Meanwhile, clubs disband, playgrounds close, and delinquency rates rise. And, equally disturbing, new enterprises for adults as well as for youth—activities that are greatly needed because of wartime strains and pressures—cannot be undertaken. All this, for lack of leaders.

It is generally conceded that the quality of life of a community is indicated in no small measure by the way in which the people use their leisure time. This is significantly true in these war days when a high purpose of the participation of our nation in the conflict is the defending of a way of life. Surely, then, leadership in recreation activities, whether meeting with a small group or planning for a city, is war work. Mobilization of resources in recreation becomes a function of some community group that understands the need.

In Berkeley, California, the Civilian Defense Council appointed a committee to work on this problem of coordinating civilian recreation agencies serving civilian needs. After working for five months on the problem, it seemed desirable to exchange ideas with similar groups on purposes and achievements. The writer, therefore, as chairman of the committee, addressed a letter to similar chairmen in fifty cities of approximately the size of Berkeley. The replies to these letters, though few, were helpful and interesting, and in their turn raised some significant questions.

Of the replies received, half were from Civilian Defense Recreation Committees, and half were from other groups to whom the inquiry had been referred. In three cities the Council of Social Agencies had been designated by the Defense Council as the group to consider recreation problems, and in one city the public recreation department council.

In her very thoughtful article, Miss Cobb evaluates the work of some of our wartime recreation committees, chiefly those operating through civilian defense councils, and cites in some detail the activities of committees in two cities. Space unfortunately does not permit of our including all of Miss Cobb's observations on the values and functions of these committees, particularly in their relation to other organizations. This she sums up in a brief statement which should have the approval of practical workers in the field: "There seems to be no reasonable objection to any workable scheme which will get the job done."

Services Rendered

The kinds of services reported varied considerably. Two of the cities that seemed particularly enterprising described their work as follows:

Wichita, Kansas

The Recreation Committee has given advice and recommendations in the following programs:

1. A recreation program for the residents of the Federal Public Housing Areas, and facilities for operating same.
2. A recreation program for war workers because "the morale of the man behind the man who mans the gun" is important in winning the war.
3. Application for federal funds to assist the Park Board in operating its program because of the rapid increase in population.
4. A clearing house for coordination of programs of various agencies.

(NOTE: The activities of this and of other committees also included services for servicemen. These have been omitted, since it is only recreation for civilians that is under consideration here.)

Canton, Ohio

The following objectives and purposes of the Recreation Committee of Civilian Defense have been adopted:

1. To create sympathetic understanding among all organizations and individuals dealing in any way with recreation and recreation projects, be it public, semi-public, private (amateur or professional) or commercial, regardless of age.
2. To establish, record, and make available for present and future direction and action, the existing available opportunities and facilities for recreation in the Canton area be they public, semi-public or commercial.
3. To investigate and determine what use is being made of the present existing recrea-

Photo by R. D. Fraser

Bradford, Pennsylvania, is one of the smaller cities which is recognizing its responsibility to youth

tion facilities and to evaluate the effectiveness of same.

4. To coordinate and utilize all present facilities in such manner that there will be no over-lapping of duties or obligations of any organization, be it public, private, or commercial, in order that the general public of this community shall receive dollar for dollar for all expenditures made in taxes, philanthropic contributions, or other monies expended or fees charged.
5. After the accomplishment of the aforementioned objectives to determine the additional needs, if any, that are necessary for a well rounded recreational program within our community, and bringing these facts to the attention of the proper authorities and executives, we feel that a complete recreation program may be organized to best serve the interests of our community.
6. In times of stress such as is induced by the exigencies and difficulties of war, people do not always recognize the need of a balanced philosophy of living including the motive of play as well as of work. This committee should recognize the need of bringing to the people of our area the values of proper recreation.

To date, all surveys have been met and material compiled for the publication of a recreation guide which is anticipated to be distributed in every home in the city of Canton.

In addition to the kinds of activities listed, the following were cited by other cities:

Registration of volunteers for recreation work
Training institutes for volunteers
Cooperation with High School Victory Corps
Preparation of a home play bulletin
Study of the need of recreation for industrial workers
Special committee on juvenile delinquency
A meeting with representative young people, and reporting of their suggestions for recreation to all churches and group work agencies
Operation of recreation units for the summer
In a southern city: A study of Negro recreation needs, and the carrying out of recommendations through the Negro community center.

These are quite impressive lists of activities that have been carried on by recreation committees in a few small cities. Through group planning and action some cities have apparently been able to make real progress with their recreation services in spite of the manpower shortage that is so baffling to others.

However, certain services that have been suggested by the National Recreation Association, the American Youth Commission and other groups, are, interestingly enough, not specifically mentioned in these replies. They include: (1) the organization of committees of youth to consider the recreational needs and problems of youth in their own communities and to devise ways of solving these problems; and (2) specific attention to the teen age groups and to the very special wartime problems facing these young people. There is growing realization of the importance to young people of intelligent participation in the work of the world. Floyd Reeves, for example, has recently said, "Earlier, and as part of vocational preparation, I stressed the value of work

For the benefit of those interested in securing additional information regarding the function of local defense councils in promoting recreation, Miss Cobb calls attention to the following pamphlets: "U. S. Citizens Service Corps"; "You and the War"; and "Recreation in Wartime," available through the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense, Washington.

for wages. In citizenship training young people while still in school should have the experience—equally educational—of work *without* wages, work done in a common cause and paid for by inner satisfactions and a rich community life."[1]

It need not be inferred that no city of 75,000 to 100,000 population has worked on these suggestions. But in case any of them has not, it may be worth while to point out that they seem fruitful sources of both leadership and service to a community.

Significant Values

Are there any indications that there are significant values, beyond immediate objective achievements, in the kinds of civilian recreation committees here discussed? It seems to the writer that there are.

First, there is "the fostering of a sense of public responsibility to the entire question of recreation" that Counts has posed as one of the basic issues in an adequate recreation program.[2] Urgencies of wartime housing and industrial expansion have sharpened the focus on the importance of community planning for recreation. As all the different kinds of people, with their varying interests, understand the total city problem better, the idea of public responsibility to the question of recreation translates itself into concrete terms implying action. It is tremendously important for the public—the lay public—to take the active part they have been taking, in studying, with professional recreation workers, the place of recreation in enhancing the quality of life in the city.

Second, there seems, also importantly, to be some attempt to interpret the *meaning* of recreation to the public. When a city, like the one cited, has discovered that "people do not always recognize the need for a balanced philosophy of living *including the motive of play* as well as of work," we may take hope. The task of interpretation is a great one, and may well constitute a major challenge to any recreation committee. No committee undertaking such a task will fall into the old error of conceiving recreation as merely sports promotion. Rather will they recognize the infinite variety of cultural activities that, engaged in with "the motive of play," are recreation to the infinitely varied personalities of the community.

Third, the jurisdictional disputes that have sometimes arisen between private and public agencies seem insignificant, in wartime, when the opportunity is offered to pool resources for the welfare of a city. Agencies that are dependent on community chest support, and those municipally operated, have sometimes been at cross purposes with each other with regard to recreation. City-wide recreation committees have consistently included representatives of both groups in their membership. A permanent solution to some of the past difficulties must assuredly arise out of the urgency of these days. This will redound to the credit of all concerned.

Fourth, there is implicit in the picture the realization that the schools may have a far greater part to play in the area of leisure-time education than many of them have appreciated to date. Physical education, art, music, English literature, shop work—these and many other school subjects could be so taught that people would turn to them throughout their lives, with the "motive of play." It seems absurd that committees must work so hard trying to lure people to try out this or that recreational activity, when these people have completed their "education" in our schools. Something they have learned might be expected to touch off some spark of interest for continued participation. Perhaps recreation committees will want, then, to invite educators to think through with them this problem of the schools' responsibility for education for leisure.

And, finally, it is apparent that the war effort has shown the value of community organization in more inclusive units than we have known before. The experience that is being gained in the techniques of cooperation will stand us in good stead in the always troubled days of a postwar period. The greater understanding of the factors that make for the "good life" in our cities should bring that good life nearer to us all. Wartime recreation councils or committees, organized as they have been in some cities under councils of civilian defense, dealing as they do with matters that are of vital interest to the people and that touch them closely, may indeed serve the nation well, if it is planned that they shall.

1. Floyd W. Reeves, *Education for Today and Tomorrow.* Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1942, pp. 63-4.

2. Geo. S. Counts, *The Social Foundations of Education.* N. Y.: Scribner, 1934, p. 307.

Print by Gedge Harmon

WORLD AT PLAY

They All Work in the Victory Garden

THE Victory Gardens at the Home of Benevolence, San Jose, California, covered 5,000 square feet of ground and helped feed the seventy-five children in the Home, who wouldn't eat squash unless it had been grown in their own garden!

Music for United States Soldiers

V-DISC records of classical, semiclassical, and popular music are now supplied to soldiers in all commands of the United States Army throughout the world at the rate of 100,000 a month. This is a new program of the Music Section, Special Services Division, authorized to fill a need for furnishing servicemen with the types of music they have been accustomed to at home. The twelve inch pliable records are shipped to all Army installations overseas monthly in sets of thirty different discs, and to posts, camps, and stations in the United States in sets of six. Top-ranking artists, symphony conductors, and name-band leaders are cooperating with the Army in furnishing music free for the records. The records, double discs with two numbers on each side, can be played on standard speed, hand-wound or electric machines.

The War Department is issuing to servicemen a leaflet entitled "Hymns from Home" containing the words of thirteen well-known hymns and the Twenty-third Psalm.

Recreation Stressed in Postwar Planning

WHEN the Hopewell, Virginia, Chamber of Commerce recently held a community meeting to discuss postwar planning, recreation and city parks were stressed time and again by the people who attended. Cards were passed during the meeting and those present were asked to make suggestions for postwar planning. Later the cards were read and nearly every one of them mentioned community recreation as one of the fields that needed planning.

Chicago Park District Offers Radio Scripts

THE Chicago Park District has conducted a "sustaining" radio program on one of Chicago's leading radio stations (WBBM), which is part of the CBS chain, on each Saturday for the past seven or eight years. The programs extend over fifteen minutes and deal with practically every one of the many types of activities carried on in Chicago's parks. Some are illustrated by short dramatizations; others are presented in interview form. Lately the Park District has invited promi-

Summer Playground Notebook

IF—there were nothing but sketches in this book you would want to order it for your recreation library, so attractive and amusing are these drawings.

BUT—it is full of practical suggestions for playground programs, phrased in popular language which makes it delightful reading! It comprises the 12 issues of bulletins sent last summer to communities conducting only summer playgrounds, and designed for their exclusive use. But news of the bulletins spread abroad, and so many requests for them reached us that we have ordered additional copies and had them attractively bound.

AND—they are now available for your use in book form at $1.00!

Order from the

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

nent visitors to appear on the program and give their impressions of the city and its park and recreational facilities.

Fred G. Heuchling, Director of Public Information at the Park District, states that he has a reasonably complete collection of these scripts, which will be supplied free of charge to any park or recreation official until the supply is exhausted. Those interested should write him asking for scripts dealing with the particular activity or subject that interests them.

A Thirty Year Anniversary—The Little Country Theater, established by Alfred G. Arvold, celebrated its thirtieth anniversary on February 9-12, 1944. The National Recreation Association has worked closely with Alfred G. Arvold for most of these thirty years, and the leaders in the Association join with Professor Arvold's many other friends in paying tribute to him and in recognizing the influence he has had in the United States and throughout the world.

Cooperatives Conduct Recreation School—Every year but one since 1936, a recreation school has been held under the auspices of the Cooperatives. The school covers a two weeks' period with the cost per student varying with the number attending. Last year the fee was $38.50 which included board and room. Various Cooperative groups send members to the school.

In certain areas weekly institutes are held under the Cooperatives. One such institute has sessions each Monday evening for fifteen weeks, the sessions running from 8:00 to 11:00 P. M. Some groups have had meetings with the leadership coming from the group itself. Further information may be secured from the Cooperative League of the United States of America, 167 West 12th Street, New York City.

The Home Recreation Library—Recreation workers will find helpful material in the series of booklets issued by the Home Recreation Library, 305 West 56th Street, New York City, on sale at many stationery stores and similar distributing stations at 25 cents each. Among the booklets now available are: *50 Rainy Day Games for Children; Sixty Swell Pencil Games; The World's Best Quizzes; The World's Best Puzzles; How to Win at Gin Rummy.*

New York Schools Introduce Relaxation Periods—In the schools of New York City an attempt is now being made to get the students to relax more through the periods of exercise. Relaxation periods of at least two minutes each are required two times a day by the new course. The type of activities to be engaged in during these periods is to be governed by a consideration of the type of work previously engaged in and the physical condition of the children.

The rest period is to provide complete relaxation for each child, who will be free to stretch arms and legs and relax in his seat according to his own inclination. An exercise period will include previously learned activities, particularly vigorous activities which will produce the tonic effect of increased circulation. An informal period is described as "really a visiting period. The children are permitted to leave their seats, visit with their friends in the room, or inspect the material displayed."

Sundays-in-the-Parks in Providence—In the May 1943 issue of RECREATION, Jack Martin, Chairman, Citizens' Sunday Recreation Committee of Providence, Rhode Island, told of the Sun-

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day afternoon programs offered last summer to war workers, servicemen, and citizens at large. Mr. Martin reports a highly successful "repeat" program for 1943, with an estimated attendance of 300,000 for the fourteen Sunday entertainments. The season ended September 19, 1943, with a record-breaking crowd of about 38,000 people. It was bond selling day at Roger Williams Park, and War Bonds to the amount of more than $38,000 were sold.

Manual of Sporting Rules, 1873—Among the effects of the late John H. Chase, who for many years was secretary of the Youngstown, Ohio, Playground Association, was a book entitled *Manual of Sporting Rules* issued in 1873. The contents of the book covered the following sports: trap shooting, canine, ratting, badger baiting, cock fighting, the prize ring, wrestling, running, walking, jumping, knurr and spell, la crosse, boating, bagatelle, archery, rifle and pistol shooting, shuffleboard, shinny, quoits, skittles, handball, rackets, fly casting, swimming, foot ball, pin pool, fifteen ball pool, Scottish games, ten pins, skating, curling, etc., etc. The football rules included those used at Rutgers College, Yale University, and by the English Foot Ball Association.

Regarding Curfew Laws — Recently State Senator Thomas C. Desmond, chairman of the New York State Senate Committee on Affairs of Cities, made a survey on juvenile delinquency in New York State as reported by the chiefs of police of the state. In an article on the survey which appeared in *New York State Education* for December 1943, Senator Desmond states that only a small minority of the chiefs of police favored curfew laws.

Pacific Beach Holds Open House — From 500 to 600 people responded to the invitation of the Pacific Beach Coordinating Council of San Diego County, California, to an Open House last fall. Practically all service organizations in the community had prepared booths at which their programs were demonstrated. The new residents, old and young, were invited to identify themselves with the organizations that appealed to them. Some indication of the response may be gained by the fact that the Red Cross booth enrolled twenty-five blood donors. Music was provided by the Pacific Beach Junior High School band and prizes were offered for the best poster advertising the event.

The Little Golden Books—Recreation leaders interested in learning of inexpensive but attractive booklets for children will want to know of the Little Golden Books prepared under the supervision of Dr. Mary Reed of Teachers College, Columbia University. Each book of the series is illustrated, some of the pictures being in colors. A particularly delightful member of the series is *Mother Goose* containing over forty of the best loved old favorites.

The price of each book is 25 cents. They are published by Simon and Schuster, New York City.

Vanderbilt Estate and Museum Left to Public —A forty-two acre estate at Centerport, Long Island, including the family home and private marine museum of William K. Vanderbilt, former president of the New York Central Railroad, will eventually become a public park and museum, according to Mr. Vanderbilt's will. A $2,000,000 trust fund for the maintenance of the park and museum was established in the will which stated that upon the death of Mrs. Vanderbilt the Cen-

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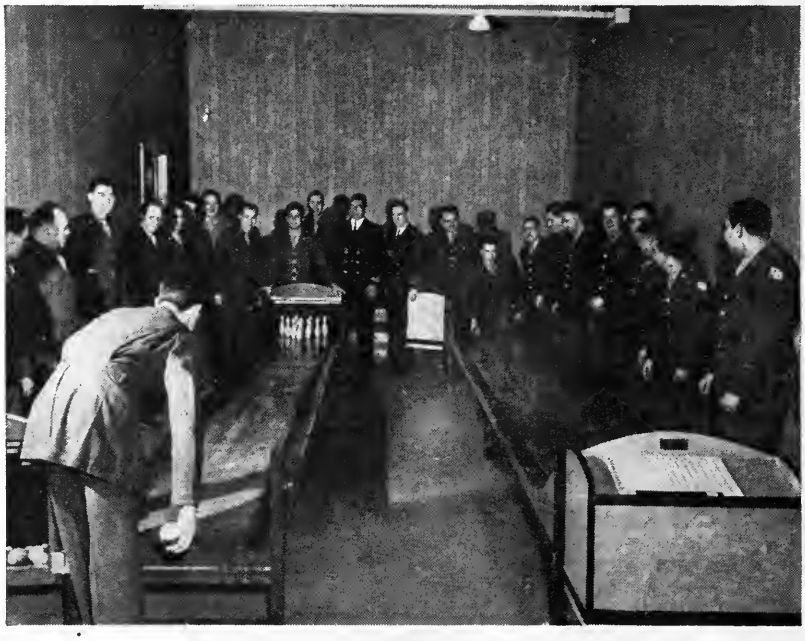

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terport estate and museum were to be maintained in perpetuity as "a park and museum for the use, education and enjoyment of the general public, subject to reasonable regulations and restrictions."

National Boys and Girls Week—The twenty-fourth annual observance of National Boys and Girls Week will be held throughout the country from April 29 to May 6 inclusive. This year the observance will carry out the theme, "Youth Power for Days Ahead." Boys and Girls Week affords an excellent opportunity for the presentation of a program which will focus the attention of the community on its boys and girls. Helpful suggestions for carrying out the program may be obtained free of charge from the National Boys and Girls Week Committee, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Industrial Recreation

(Continued from page 683)

tee, or by an employee association, club, employee service or activity division. If an association of employees is formed, it should be incorporated as a nonpecuniary association under the laws of the state.

PLAN II
Chairman Plan of Organization

Where there are not enough employees in a department or plant to promote a departmental representative plan of organization, the chairman plan of organization is generally used. Under this plan there is a chairman in charge of each activity. (For example, chairman of the bowling league, choral group, etc.) The chairman, with the recreation man or personnel director or plant superintendent, forms the plant council or executive committee and administers the plan, which operates in the same way as Plan I, except that the committee chairman replaces the departmental representative and performs his functions.

Financing. The methods of financing may be the same as those of the departmental plan.

In the Last War

A CLIPPING from the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* tells of the activities of Miss Carolina Friend Fairchild, formerly a teacher in the public schools, in combating juvenile delinquency during the last war through the promotion of home play.

The Thursday Club of St. Paul, through the Civic Committee of which Miss Fairchild was chairman, developed a plan for the circulation of parlor games through the library. The idea of a circulating library came to her when the city passed a curfew law which she realized would force many of the pupils in her school to stay in homes with nothing to offer them in the way of recreation.

Miss Fairchild and her four associates on the committee purchased games at reduced rates and packaged them in envelope-shaped bags made from denim and fastened with snaps. The games included dominoes, checkers, ring toss, such card games as old maid and authors, educational games, and many others. They were loaned every Saturday from the juvenile room of the library. After three months the juvenile room became so overcrowded it was necessary to discontinue the program to the great regret of those who had been benefiting by it.

Might this not be an opportune time, Miss Fairchild suggests, to revive the old plan and to do everything possible to promote home play.

PLAN III
Employee's Club

The plant, or each department, may form its own recreation club. Each club elects its officers, decides its own activities and dues. Each club president becomes a member of the Executive Council for the plant. In addition to its officers, each club has three committees — athletic, social and outings—which are responsible for the activities of the club.

All money collected from or for any club activity is turned over to treasurer of the executive committee, is deposited in the name of the club and expended only for the activities of that club. No check can be issued without two signatures, usually the club president, and the recreation director, personnel director, or other authorized plant official.

Building Schools for Community Use

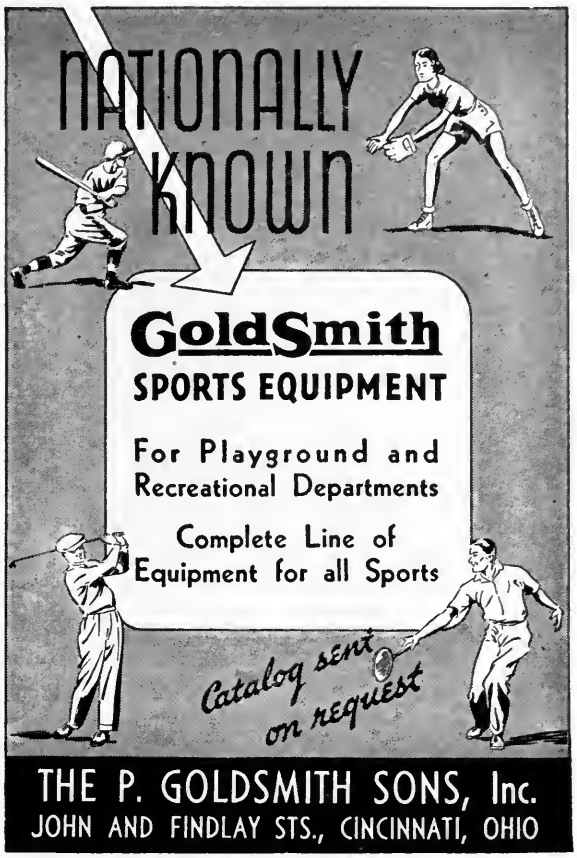
(Continued from page 660)

ous night when used by community groups.

It is extremely important for school personnel to realize that school buildings are community buildings, paid for by the public. They should encourage every possible appropriate use of the buildings under reasonable controls, knowing that the more the community uses school buildings, and the keener its appreciation of them as community assets, the greater will be the good will created for the school system itself, and the more favorable will be the community's attitude toward school taxes and expeditures.

The attitude of adults and youth out of school toward the school building must be changed if it is to make its fullest contribution to the community. This can be done only as conditions are faced realistically. For example, provision can well be made, without damage to school property or violation of fire regulations, to permit smoking by certain groups in at least one room. The suggestion previously made that one or two rooms be reserved exclusively for community use would make this possible.

Unless the practice of education regarding the use of school facilities changes materially, it will still be necessary for the community to construct its own special community recreation buildings no matter how perfect architecturally school buildings are for community recreation use.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What's Happening on the West Coast?

(Continued from page 676)

and the committee in charge always carefully build the entire party around the customs, food, dances, and songs of that country.

Thus does USO try to interpret the old community to the new and vice versa. Newcomers have been asked to serve on committees and on special projects with old-timers. In one town an advisory committee representing various musical groups was formed in order to make the music resources of the community available to all war workers and all servicemen and women. The result of this effort was a series of band concerts in the Square, concerts at a local hall, and the supplying of music and musicians to the Army, churches, and other centers.

Recreation and the Church

. . . A Manual for Leaders

This new booklet—complete with charts, diagrams, and program outlines — will help both church leaders and community groups to carry out a successful, all-round program of activities.

Section headings include *Why Church Recreation, Leadership and Training, Recreation Programs for Churches,* and *Wider Use of Church Buildings for Recreation*—plus a selected bibliography.

Let *Recreation and the Church* serve both you and your community program. Order a copy today.

Price 25 cents

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue . . . New York 10, N. Y.

The slogan, "Welcome, War Workers," of the Wilmington, California, club, launched a city-wide celebration when the welcome mat was dusted off for thousands of newcomers. The celebration gave residents of the community a chance to meet war workers and soldiers who had recently come to town. It also served to introduce the USO industrial program to the community. Splendid working committees representing every local organization and enterprise took part in planning the program. Special sales were held in all local stores. Attractive posters and displays called attention to the two-day program to follow. Festivities began Saturday morning with three movies. There was a bond sales rally at the Victory House, erected on the most prominent corner in town. Victor Mature lent Hollywood glamor as master of ceremonies. In the afternoon the younger children had singing, a story hour, and games. Teen age girls took part in a field day and teen age boys enjoyed swimming and games. Saturday closed with a military ball at the Women's Club and a street dance in the Federal Housing Village. Every church in town held open house on Sunday. Transportation was arranged to take those without cars to church services. The Housing Village was "at home" to all Wilmington residents, new and old, during the afternoon. Ball games were held at the Village between the 137th Infantry team and the War Workers' team from the shipbuilding yards. Community singing and a civilian defense movie ended the festive week end.

No Wilmington war worker could really have the blues about his community standing after this rainbow week end!

A New Service by Older Girls

(Continued from page 678)

The Senior Girl Scout leaders are cautioned to prepare the girls for seeing sick and injured people and for the general atmosphere of hospitals.

By giving this service, the girls, with the cooperative supervision of occupational therapists, will be able to release older volunteers for much needed work in government hospitals with the returned servicemen. It is even possible that many professional workers will be made available for this steadily increasing work. The ranks of professional workers also will eventually be increased as Girl Scouts, given an introduction to such satisfying and productive work, will undoubtedly choose occupational therapy as careers and be guided into training.

Arthur E. Bestor

On February 3, 1944, in the death of Dr. Arthur E. Bestor the national recreation movement lost one of its devoted and able friends. Dr. Bestor had been president of Chautauqua Institution for the last twenty-nine years. He had been an active leader in the field of adult education and a trustee of Town Hall. He had been ever ready to give his support to all movements for the wiser use of the free time of the American people.

Working with the Girl Scouts on this project are the American Association of Boys' Clubs who, in their well-equipped workshops throughout the country, are prepared to build for the patients equipment such as trays and small looms. The Junior Leagues of America will assist. They have long been interested in occupational therapy and have been instrumental in establishing a number of curative workshops and occupational therapy departments in hospitals.

Museums have also offered their help. An art advisory committee for the Girl Scouts is very active and provides outlets for training and supervision. On this committee, of which Mrs. Giles Whiting, a member of the National Board of the Girl Scouts, is chairman, are such key people in the art world as Mr. Hardinge Scholle, Director, Museum of the City of New York; Mr. Walter Siple, Director, Cincinnati Art Museum; Mrs. Julian Force, Director, Whitney Museum of American Art; and others.

The Pennsylvania Dutch Canteen

(Continued from page 656)

Pennsylvania Dutch food that is a canteen specialty!

A juke box, victrola, records and facilities for orchestras make the canteen an ideal place for dancing. Shower and shaving facilities also are available.

There is a long yard between the main building and the old gymnasium, and in summer this is used for outdoor games, including badminton, archery, horseshoes, shuffleboard, and even outdoor dancing. Gay umbrellas, tables and chairs lend added atmosphere.

To sum it up, the York County Citizens Committee of United Service Organizations feels that it has done a great deal with what it had. What is even more important, servicemen from all over the country agree that this Pennylsvania Dutch canteen is "something to write home about."

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A Time to Laugh!

(Continued from page 659)

Ordinary refreshments may be served on dishes not generally used for that particular purpose. Use bowls or soup dishes instead of cups and saucers, vegetable dishes and cups where plates or platters should be used. For a "floral" centerpiece try one composed of potato and radish roses nestled amid parsley and celery-top foliage. The napkins should be folded in the form of fool's caps, and jester's sticks may be sticks of red and white peppermint candy (if they are available) tied with strips of red baby ribbon to which tiny bells are attached.

To harmonize with the military theme of the occasion, the refreshments might include raspberry gelatine with star-pointed cookies. Platters of substantial, healthy-looking sandwiches will appeal particularly to the men folk. Huge bowls marked "Army beans" will turn out to be either salted peanuts or small chocolate-covered candies. Coffee, tea, or milk will take care of the beverage situation.

And as everyone is leaving, hand each person a few carrot strips— your military guests will know that they're for night blindness—to be munched on the way home from an evening of much fun and festivity.

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a part of your work?

Here is just the material you need—material to put in the hands of the young people under your direction.

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Each MONOGRAPH deals with a specific trade or vocation from farming to photography.

Excellent for use in pre-induction training, these MONOGRAPHS give direction to the studies of young men about to enter the armed forces — how they can best serve their country — how to prepare to resume civilian life at the end of the war.

Girls will also be interested in the requirements, opportunities, and achievements in such professions as nursing, secretarial work, home economics in industry, and so on.

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Action Ball

IT COMBINES the best features of football, soccer, basketball, rugby, and a few other pastimes — that's the description of Action Ball, a new game recently introduced into the sports program of the 264th Infantry at Camp Robinson, Arkansas, by Lt. George Mayer and Pfc. I. S. "Doc" Cheroff, former New York City Welfare Department athletic director.

As explained in the 264th *Bullet,* Camp Robinson publication, Action Ball requires a playground basketball (heavily seamed), two teams of equal number of players lined up in the middle of a field marked with boundaries, and end and side lines.

To start the game, two opposing participants stand in the center of the field (a marked circle of five feet diameter). The referee throws up the ball and the players jump to tap the ball to one of their teammates. The player who gets the ball can run, pass, kick, slap or punch the ball. A player carrying the ball across the opponent's goal line scores one goal.

A whistle is blown to stop play when there is a stalemate, i.e., a player carrying the ball is stopped in his tracks as he cannot do anything (run, pass, kick, etc.) but hold the ball. The two opposing players who held the ball then jump up to tap the ball tossed up by the referee to resume play.

Play finesse would include the elements of the technique of basketball, viz., short, long, flat, bounce and hook pass; zone and man to man defense; dribble; "give and go," to mention but a few. In soccer you find dribbling, trapping by foot, knee and chest; heading. Football skills include passing, blocking (offense players cannot use hands), lateral passing, feinting, bucking, spinners, reverse, fake kicking.

Time limit comprises four fifteen-minute quarters. Officials are referee, umpire, two linesmen—one to each side line and a timekeeper. Penalties: unnecessary roughing, punching, jostling, tripping by offensive team will result in loss of ball; by defensive team penalty is half of the distance between the spot where the foul was committed and its own goal line; loss of ball when the offensive used a wedge.

Travis Oliver in his column, "Every Now 'n Then," for the Little Rock *Arkansas Democrat* recently commented about Action Ball: "Who knows, maybe the game will catch on and become national in scope. After all, Dr. James Naismith invented basketball right out of his head without

Mark A. McCloskey Heads Community War Services

MARK A. McCLOSKEY has been appointed successor to Charles P. Taft as Director of the Office of Community War Services, Federal Security Agency. Mr. McCloskey had been serving as Director of Recreation of the Office of Community War Services. He is still on leave of absence from New York City, where he had been serving as Director of Recreational and Community Activities under the New York Board of Education.

Sherwood Gates has succeeded Mr. McCloskey as Director of Recreation of the Office of Community War Services.

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anything to go on. Such games as golf and polo slowly evolved from games of the past but basketball had no antecedents."

Society of Recreation Workers of America

(Continued from page 672)

ment, Lakeland, Florida; Tam Deering, Director of Recreation, Public Recreation Commission, Cincinnati, Ohio; Corinne Fonde, Assistant Director, Parks and Recreation Department, Houston, Texas; Duane George, Long Beach, California; Lieut. Comdr. F. S. Matthewson, District Welfare and Recreation Officer, Ninth Naval District, Great Lakes, Illinois; Walter Roy, Liaison Officer, Office of Civilian Defense, Chicago Metropolitan Area, Chicago, Illinois; W. Duncan Russell, Executive Director, USO, Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts; Alfred H. Wyman, Executive Director, Parks and Playground Association of St. Louis, Missouri.

12. **Publications**

Chairman: R. Wayne Gill, Superintendent of Public Recreation, Playground and Recreation Board, Decatur, Illinois; Charles Brightbill, Recreation Division, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.; Corinne Fonde, Assistant Director, Parks and Recreation Department, Houston, Texas; Walter L. Scott, Director, Municipal and School Recreation, Long Beach Recreation Commission, Long Beach, California; W. C. Sutherland, National Recreation Association, New York, New York.

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13. **Special Membership Study Committee**

Chairman: Robert L. Horney, Director of Recreation, Board of Park Commissioners, Davenport, Iowa; R. J. Caulk, Recreation and Group Work Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Columbus, Ohio; Jackson J. Perry, Field Recreation Representative, Federal Security Agency, Syracuse, New York; George Syme, Jr., Regional Recreation Representative, Federal Security Agency, Atlanta, Georgia; Homer Wadsworth, U. S. Navy.

14. **Training Committee**

Chairman: Raymond A. Hoyer, Field Recreation Representative, Federal Security Agency, Indianapolis, Indiana; R. Walter Cammack, Field Recreation Representative, Federal Security Agency, Syracuse, New York; Ralph D. Copenhaver, Assistant Extension Specialist Community Organization, Agricultural College, Lincoln, Nebraska; James E. Rogers, National Recreation Association, New York, New York; Edwina Wood, Superintendent, Department of Recreation, Columbus, Georgia.

Gardening—Modern Three-Faced Janus

(Continued from page 651)

grading of his garden work. Upon completion of planting, the boy or girl received his button.

One of the large Chicago newspapers allotted each week twenty-five pairs of passes to a downtown motion picture theater, to be used as prizes, with a $25 War Bond as first award. In plan, we did not want to put gardening on a competitive basis. These prizes had to be awarded somewhat arbitrarily, but in one of the larger projects twenty-five of the best gardeners were awarded passes each week.

There were the usual failures. Some children lost heart and neglected their plots. In other cases, thinning was not properly done and crops suffered in consequence. The general average, however, was so high that visitors to a seed trade convention held in the city in July expressed incredulous amazement that such results could have been secured by so large an army of young and inexperienced gardeners in their first year of gardening experience.

Future Plans

Results were generally so encouraging that we consider the experiment a distinct success. It gave us a good start in a new extension of our summer recreation program. Next season we will doubtless confront problems differing from those we faced last year, but we have a fund of experience to draw on. Every indication points to a much more widespread interest in Victory Gardening for 1944. We feel reasonably confident we will succeed as well as we did last year. We hope for even better success. This much we know, beyond any doubt whatsoever: we shall be bringing thousands of young people back to a contact with the soil. Whatever produce they grow will minister to a healthier way of life. We have proved that a new interest can be added to the curriculum of summer play activities for young children. Thousands of children will be made more conscious of the growing vegetation in the natural world about them. This, we think, provides some measure of insurance that the future Chicago will continue to be worthy of the motto on the seal of our Park District, "The Garden in the City."

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Camping, January 1944
- An Approach to Nature Lore in Camp, Lydia King Frehse
- Rural Youth Go Camping

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, January 1944
- Obstacle Course Construction and Operation, William Neufeld
- Speedball—An Adaptable Game, Anna Espenschade and Anna Schieffer

Scholastic Coach, January 1944
- Designs for the Gym, C. L. Wooldridge
- Functional Game Areas, Caswell M. Miles
- Outdoor Sports Under the Lights, R. J. Swackhamer
- Post-War Locker and Shower Facilities, I. O. Friswold

PAMPHLETS

Annotated Bibliography on Camping, Barbara Ellen Joy
American Camping Association, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

Community Planning for Younger Citizens
New England Town Planning Association, 126 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Price 25 cents

Essential Facts About the Army Specialized Training Program
Army Specialized Training Division, Army Service Forces, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

Fifty Questions and Answers on Army Specialized Training Program
Army Specialized Training Division, Army Service Forces, The Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.

From the Ground Up
New England Regional Planning Commission, 2100 Federal Building, Boston, Massachusetts

Introduction to Leadership, a Manual for New Leaders of Boys' Clubs in the Y.M.C.A., George B. Corwin and Ruth Layton
Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

The Juvenile Delinquency Problem in San Diego, California. Report of a survey
National Probation Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Swimming and Water Safety
New York State War Council, Office of Physical Fitness, Albany, New York

What Makes a Good Leader Good? A yardstick for leaders
Published by The Girls' Friendly Society, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The Pied Piper Broadcasts

By Sylvia Thorne and Marion Norris Gleason. The H. W. Wilson Company, New York. $2.25.

"THIS IS THE PIED PIPER calling all children" was the introduction to a series of radio programs broadcast from Rochester, New York, when the Pied Piper Players went on the air to provide a juvenile radio audience with entertainment on their own level of experience. The scripts have been arranged for the benefit of enterprising young producers who will find in the volume such old favorites as Rip Van Winkle, Dick Whittington, Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, and Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp.

The Arts in the Classroom

By Natalie Robinson Cole. Photographs by C. K. Eaton. The John Day Company, New York. $2.50.

THE MATERIAL IN THIS BOOK was contributed by a group of nine-, ten-, and eleven-year-old children in the fourth grade and first half of the fifth in a Los Angeles school. Guided by Mrs. Cole, these children were helped to accomplishments in painting, clay work, block printing, dancing, and writing which are unquestionably remarkable. Mrs. Cole's story of how she went about setting the children free to work things out according to their own inner desires makes fascinating reading.

Descriptions of English and American Country Dances: Music and Description of European Games and Dances

By Neva L. Boyd. Obtainable from author at 1919 West Cullerton Street, Chicago. $.50.

RECREATION WORKERS will find this book helpful. It not only contains directions for a number of dances and games but also offers general instructions for country dances, including methods of progression, casting, figures, steps, and style. The tunes are suggested for square dances and set running, and there is a bibliography.

Fighting Fitness. A Premilitary Training Guide

By C. Ward Crampton, M.D. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $2.00.

DR. CRAMPTON gives us a book written from the viewpoint of an athlete, a coach, a physician, and a teacher. It is designed as a personal guide to premilitary fitness training and contains tests and methods of training used in the Army and Navy, with special reference to aviation. The book discusses athletic sports and games, exercises, Commando or Ranger methods, individual combat events, military swimming and obstacles races, all interpreted through military experience and aimed toward military objectives.

Anthems of the United Nations

Edward B. Marks Music Corporation, R.C.A. Building, New York. $.50.

HERE IS A COLLECTION of anthems, official or otherwise, of the United Nations. They are the songs our Allies are singing at the front and at home. The settings of the songs in this album may be utilized for many types of performances, and they may be used by choral groups, soloists, and even for the piano alone.

Woodcraft

By William H. Johnson, Ph.D. and Louis V. Newkirk, Ph.D. The King Company, Selling Agents, 4618 North Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. $1.60.

WOODCRAFT FOR THE BEGINNING CRAFTSMAN is the subject of this book. The projects described, which vary from door stops to carved plaques, require only inexpensive hand tools. The material is arranged under four main headings: The Tools You Use; The Materials You Use; The Things You Make; and A Home Workshop.

Theatre Arts

Prepared by Dr. T. Earl Pardoe and the Drama Committee of the M.I.A. General Boards. General Boards of the Mutual Improvement Associations, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah. $.25.

"A BRIEF HANDBOOK for the Use of Drama Directors, Special Interest Groups and All Who Are Curious About That Alluring World Behind the Footlights" is the subtitle of this practical booklet of more than a hundred pages. The many problems of play production such as choice of plays, make-up, scenery, lighting, and sound are discussed, and there is a glossary of theatrical terms.

Basketball Officiating

By Dave Tobey. Barnes Dollar Sports Library. A. S. Barnes and Company, Inc., New York. $1.00.

A GREAT DEAL HAS BEEN WRITTEN about basketball, most of which is concerned with the rules and techniques of the game. This book is devoted to the subject of officiating and describes the duties and problems of the single-official and the double-official system, as well as officiating on nonregulation courts. The handling of various game situations is analyzed, and suggestions are given as to what the official should and should not do.

The Young Craftsman

Popular Mechanics Press, 200 East Ontario Street, Chicago. $1.00.

OVER 450 PROJECTS, from gadgets and useful things for the home to boat models of the simple type, are described in this book reprinted from past issues of *Popular Mechanics Magazine, What-to-Make,* and other publications. No special skills are required in making the articles described.

The Society Kit.

Volume I. Edited by Margaret Gibson Hummel. The Westminster Press, Philadelphia. $2.50.

A year's program for a young people's society in a church is outlined in this volume arranged in four sections. Section A contains general plans and ideas for a successful young people's society, including suggestions for planning the recreation program. Section B consists of fifty-four topics written by outstanding religious leaders which offer discussion material. These topics are incorporated in sheets which can be torn out. Section C contains sixteen worship services and Section D, party programs.

Paul Bunyan's Quiz.

American Forest Products Industries, Inc., 1319 Eighteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

The questions and answers in this booklet—and there are 225 of them—will help you understand one of our most intricate forms of agriculture—the growing, harvesting, and processing of our largest plants—the trees. The American Forest Products Industries, Inc., has also published a number of other interesting pamphlets which may be secured on request, including *American Forests, Trees for Tomorrow,* and *New Magic in Wood.* Children reading these books will learn in an interesting way lessons in conservation.

Needlecraft.

By William H. Johnson, Ph.D. and Louis V. Newkirk, Ph.D. The King Company, Selling Agents, 4618 North Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. $1.60.

The elementary treatment of needlecraft suitable for school craft clubs, parks, summer camps, and the home workshop is discussed in this book. The projects described are arranged in relative order of difficulty, with the simpler ones first. Among the subjects presented, in addition to the articles described, are materials, tools, and techniques.

Roy Rogers' Album of Cowboy Songs.

Edward B. Marks Music Corporation, R.C.A. Building, New York. $.50.

Twenty-five old and new favorites of the prairie and range have been assembled in this book, which contains such popular songs as "Home on the Range," "Oh Bury Me Not on the Lone Prairie," and "She'll Be Comin' Round the Mountain."

Favorite Words for Tunes.

Community Recreation Service of Boston, Inc., 739 Boylston Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts. $2.00 per 100.

The words of 9 Christmas carols, 5 hymns for special occasions, 12 songs of America, 5 humorous songs, 15 songs of other lands, 2 opera excerpts, and 2 rounds have been incorporated in this booklet. A list of accompaniments for the songs is included.

First-Aid Training.

By Morris Fishbein, M.D. and Leslie W. Irwin, Ph.D. Lyons and Carnahan, Chicago. $.80.

This book is designed primarily for secondary school students and includes not only specific instructions but also activities, practical problems, summaries, unit and review tests, and other material designed to reinforce what has been learned.

M.I.A. Dance Supplement 1943-44.

General Boards Mutual Improvement Associations, Salt Lake City, Utah. $.15.

There are directions for a number of dances and many suggestions here for all groups interested in dancing.

What About War Workers?

Philadelphia Council of Defense, 20 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

The War Workers Recreation Committee of the Philadelphia Council of Defense has prepared this pamphlet at the request of leaders in management and labor who are interested in developing recreation programs. The pamphlet offers suggestions on finding out what people want to do, on getting them to participate, and on the types of activities people like. The greater part of the pamphlet is devoted to a listing of leisure-time activities offered by Philadelphia agencies.

Popular Community Songs for All Occasions.

Edited and arranged by Harold Potter. Mills Music, Inc., 1619 Broadway, New York. $.25.

Here is a collection of 83 old-time favorites with music. Some of them are copyrighted songs which cannot be found in other books.

Musical Interludes in Boston.

By H. Earle Johnson. Columbia University Press, Morningside Heights, New York. $4.00.

In this book Dr. Johnson gives a delightful picture of culture in Boston at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, with particular emphasis on the musical life in the city. Covering as it does a period which has been overlooked by musical historians but which was marked by the steady growth of many cultural forces, the volume is a contribution to the story of America's musical heritage.

A Salvage Sewing Handbook.

By Grace Garman. The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. $.50.

This very practical book has been compiled to make the organization of Salvage Sewing Rooms easy. The articles pictured and described will open up a whole field of useful hand products, the making of which will mean real satisfaction for the successful salvager.

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Let's Know What, Why, and How!

"AS the fury of war increases and the price to be exacted grows grimly evident, we all want two things: We want Victory, and we want to build a lasting peace. In total war, the fox hole, assembly line, playground, schoolroom, and household are all united. No matter what job we do, we want to do it better. The recreation director has a tremendous responsibility. He or she must know *what* the people want and need, *why* they want it and why it is important, and *how* to help them get it. The *know what, know why,* and *know how* of recreation is neither mechanical nor a bag of tricks. Actually the professional in recreation today needs an ever growing understanding of communities and community changes, individuals and groups, and his own place as a professional leader."—From the *Recreation Bulletin* of the Los Angeles, California, Department of Playground and Recreation.

A Children's Litany of Thanks

For the good things in our lives today, for play time and for interesting things to do, for holidays, books and toys . . .

Father, we thank thee.

For the town planners who remember to make room for things that children like . . .

Father, we thank thee.

For the people who write good books for us, make good pictures and films, and invent new toys . . .

Father, we thank thee.

For those who are trying today to make life happier, healthier and safer for children . . .

Father, we thank thee.

For those who make homes for homeless children, and share their own happiness with those who have less . . .

Father, we thank thee.

—From *Children's Religion,* June 1943.